ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

C-1127

TOP SECRET

DIVISION FILE No.....

DIVISION "A" | SUB-DIVISION | DETACHMENT Ottawa Special Section.

PROVINCE Ontario. DATE December 17th, 1953.

FILE REFS. RE:

TOP SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

R.C.M.P.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

a responsible member of the R.C.M.P.
Col. H.S. LINDEN, who was in the office at the time,

2. Cpl. LINDEN left for the meet but was a few minutes late due to the heavy traffic.

When Cpl. LINDEN arrived there was no one on the isolated corner and he proceeded down Winston Avenue and doubled back.

3. Cpl. LINDEN pulled up at the corner

Cpl. LINDEN introduced himself,

Cpl. LINDEN put the car in motion

17-12-53

PROCESSED BY CSIS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT
REVISE PAR LE SCRS EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.

TOP SECRET

RE:

PROCESSED BY CSIS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT

REVISE PAR LE SCRS EN VERTUE DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCES A L'INFORMATION.

10. As to the strategy to secure proper accommodation where an interview could be conducted in the strictest privacy, Cpl. [redacted] and Cpl. [redacted] were directed to secure a hotel room, while after some difficulty was reserve at the Albion Hotel in the name of [redacted]

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TOP SECRET

RM:

13. It might be added that when Cpl. LINDEM entered the writer's room he had reached the conclusion

had also occurred to Cpl. LINDEM and he was given no information that would be of assistance to him keeping that possibility in mind.

14. When all the arrangements referred to in paragraph 10 had been completed, Cpl. LINDEM left Room 37 in the Alkton Hotel in the presence of the writer.

15. Headquarters Special Branch was informed on November 25th by the writer that there was a possibility that "A" Division Special Branch Officers from the beginning (Inspector MOORE, Officer i/c "A" Div. C.I.B. and R.C. Special Branch were kept up to date as far as was possible on all developments.

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Cont'd Page follows

TOP SECRET

RE:

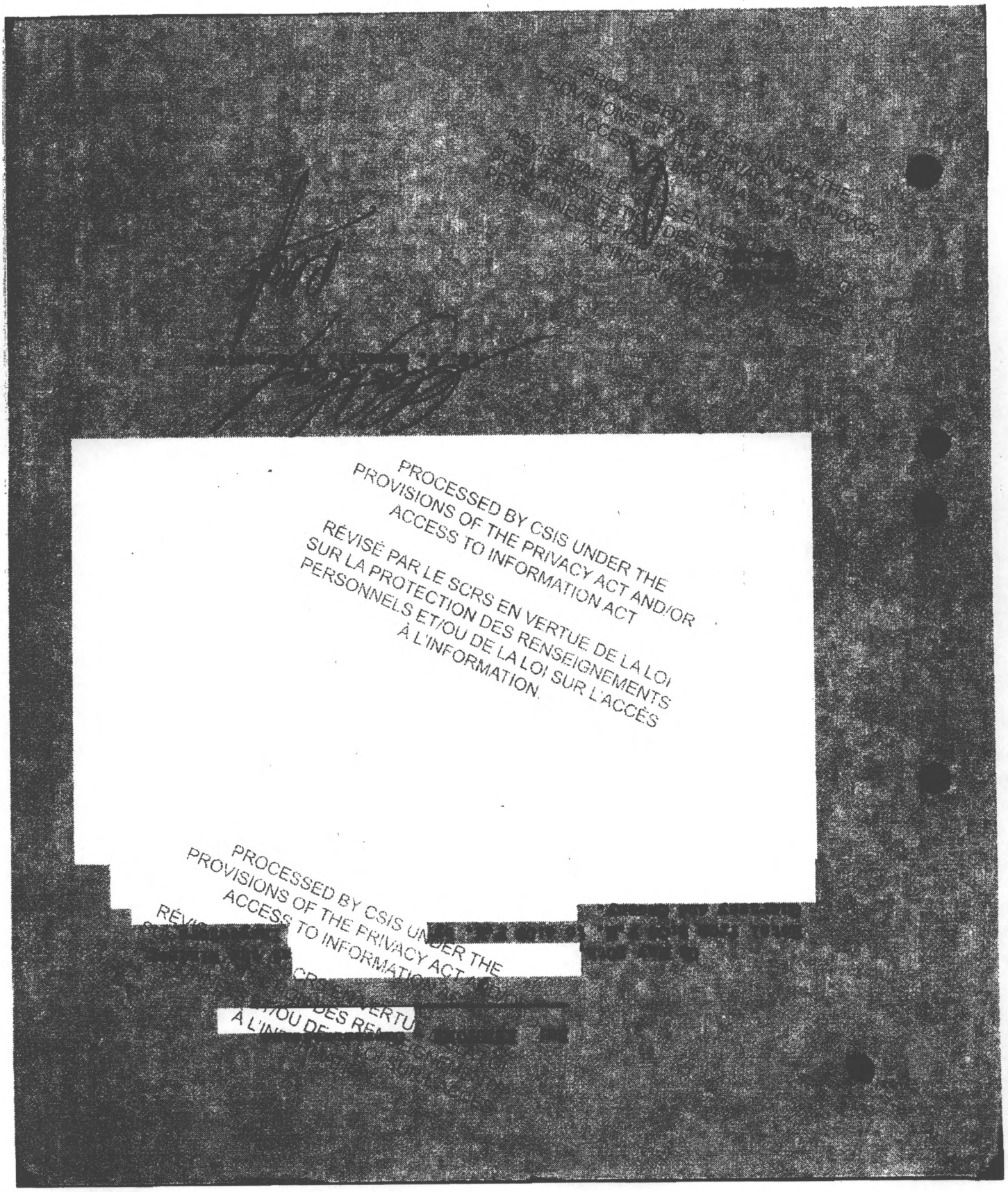
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57. A meeting was held in the office of the Officer in Charge, Headquarters Special Branch on the morning of November 26th, 1953 during which the problems were discussed. Present were Supt. J. EMMERSON, Officer in Charge, H.Q. Special Branch, Supt. J.H.S. POUDRETTE, Officer Commanding "A" Division, Insp. H.A.COX, Officer in Charge, "A" Division C.I.B., Insp. F. [illegible], H.Q. Special Branch, Sgt. J.E.M. HANNA, N.C.O. in Charge, "A" Division Special Section, Cpl. M.E. LINDEM, "A" Div. Special Section and Cpl. C.J. [illegible], H.Q. Special Branch.

(J.E.M. Hanna). #12681. Sgt.

17-12-53.

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TOP SECRET

RE: KEYSTONE

FLETCHY

FATHER: Vladimir Ivanovich BREER

PAST AND PRESENT ADDRESSES OF FATHER:

1921-1925: Pavla Ostrovskie Tereulok, House No. 8, Apt. 8, Moscow.
1926-1932: 1147 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, N. Y.
1932-1936: Same as 1921-1926.
1936-Present Time: 5 Kalinaevaya Street, Apt. 156, Moscow.

MOTHER: nee Natalia Stepanovna LAZAREVA

MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE: Yagoliya Nagoriyevskogo Raiona Yaroslavskoye Oblast

PAST AND PRESENT ADDRESS OF MOTHER: Same as father.

WIFE'S MOTHER:

WIFE'S MOTHER'S LAST AND PRESENT ADDRESS: 19 Kozlova Street, city of Kuntsevo.

WIFE'S MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT: Mother is working as a school teacher in a Moscow public school.

WIFE'S FATHER:

WIFE'S FATHER'S LAST AND PRESENT ADDRESSES:

Died in 1943.

Last Address: Same as wife's mother.

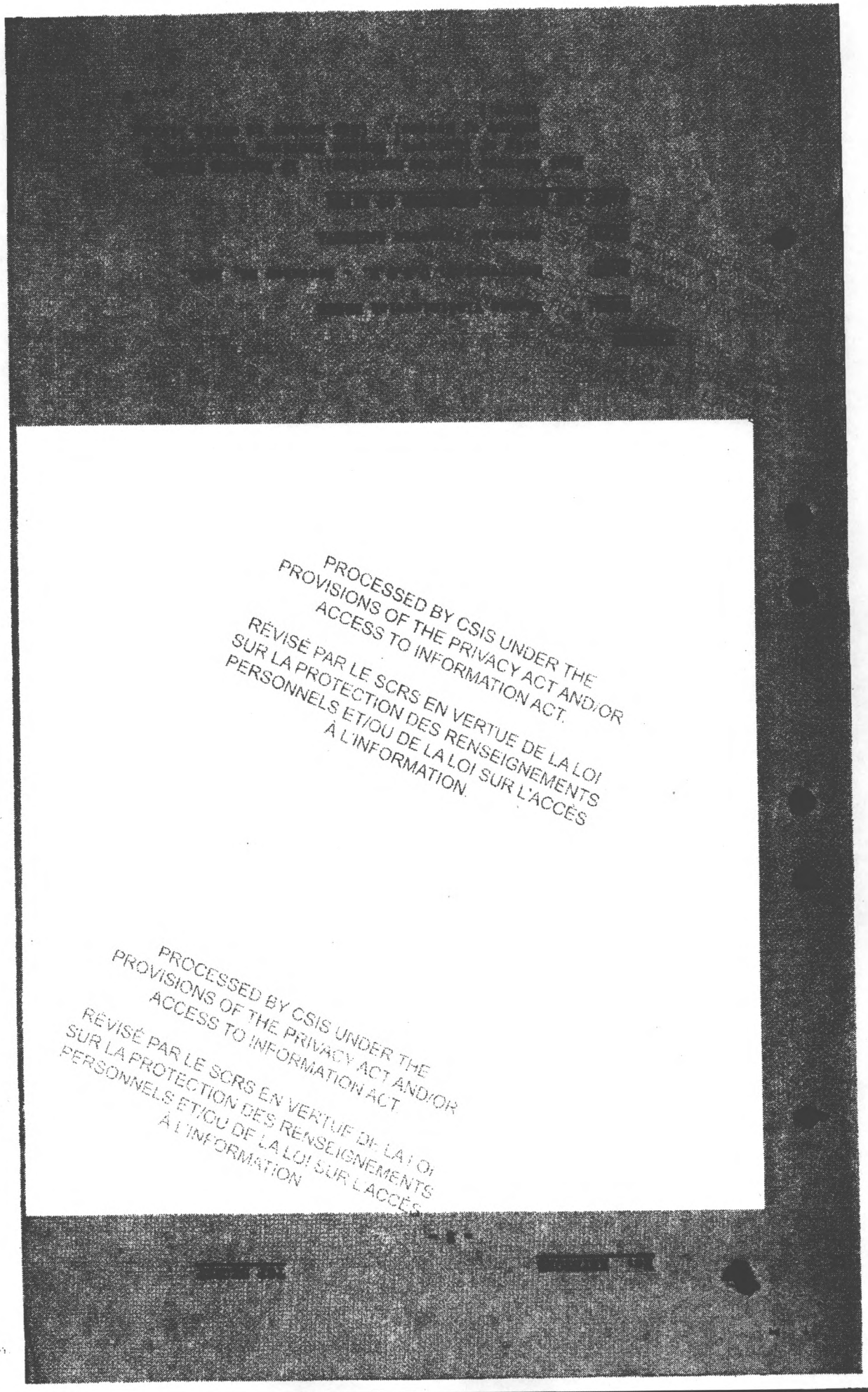
CHILDREN: None

FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE AND DATE: Libawa (Liban), Lithuania, 1890.

FATHER'S EMPLOYMENT HISTORY (DATE) (ADDRESSES):

About 1923 - 1926: Ministry of Foreign Trade, U.S.S.R., Moscow, Accountant.
1926 - 1932: Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. - Accountant.
1932 - 1939: Ministry of Foreign Trade - Accountant.
1939 - 1950: Do not know.
1950 - : Was sick and was not working.

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PROVISIONS OF THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT AND/OR PRIVACY ACT" "PROCESSED UNDER THE

Coll., Budapest, Baccalauréat classique 1943; Budapest (Law and Pol. Science) 1943; Univ. of (Post-Grad. studies in Law), Dr. Utriusque 49; came to Can. 1950; m. Thérèse, d. Arsène Granby, Qué., 3 Aug. 1954; children: Marie-ançois; JUSTICE, SUPERIOR COURT QUE. res. (1967–71) Bd. Examiners, Bar of Que.; Pres. 0) Assn. des Avocats du Province de Que.; called of Que. June 1956; R. Catholic; Office: Court 77 Main St., Granby, Que. J2G 9B3.

N, Fernand, R.C.A.; artiste; né Montréal, Qué. 1930; f. Anatole et Albertine (Lapointe) T.; é. aint-Louis Montréal; Ecole des Beaux-Arts de d 1949; étudie la peinture avec Jean-Paul Jérôme ép. Yolande Labelle 28 août 1950; enfants: d.), Ginette Toupin-Benoit; expositions person- Montréal: Galerie Denyse Delrue 1959; Galerie efort 1962; Galerie Camille Hébert 1965; Musée ntemporain 1967 (Quinze ans de peinture de Toupin), 1974; Galerie Gilles Corbeil 1970, alerie Bernard Desroches 1974, 1976, 1988, ace des Arts 1977; Les jeunesses musicales du ont-Orford, Qué. 1977; Claude Gadoury Art e 1979; Galerie Arnaud Paris 1970, 1972 and entre Culturel canadien Paris (Rétrospective) Galerie Frédéric Palardy, St-Lambert 1979; Lacerte Guimont, Sillery, 1982; Galerie Frédéric St-Lambert 1983, 1986; Musée d'Art de Joliette ective) 1986; expositions de groupe comprenant les Beaux-Arts de Montréal 1958 (Lauréat du le cette exposition); Pavillon du Qué. Exposition elle d'Osaka 1970; IVe Festival Internat. de Pe-agnes-sur-Mer, France 1972 (Lauréat du prix pour le Can.); Candn. Canvas exposition it- de tableaux grands formats dans neuf musées is 1975; Musée d'art contemporain Montréal et les premiers plasticiens 1977; Internat. Art .Y. 1980; 10 ans de propositions géométriques l'art contemporain 1980; Ouverture du nouveau l'art contemporain de Montréal 1992; Winnipeg lery 1992; Musée National du Canada, Ottawa usée de Québec 1992; collections publiques ant Musée du Qué., Galerie nationale du Can., d'art contemporain, Statische Kuntsgalerie Bo-Allemagne, Centre national d'art contemporain réation de tapisseries, ateliers Pierre Daquin 70–72; création d'un décor aux Grands Ballets is 1974, 1977; sérigraphies: 'Errances' album de graphies sur des poèmes de Fernand Quellette 'Prochain Episode' livre d'art comprenant sérigraphies et une gravure sur le roman t Aquin 1978; mem. fondateur du groupe Les ns et co-signataire du manifeste des Plas- .955; Dir. des Expositions au Conseil Exécutif de les artistes non-figuratifs de Montréal 1957–58; Assn. des Artistes Professionnels du Qué.; Soc.; Addresse: 4175 Deauville St., Terre-Qué. J6X 3E6.

GNY, L'Honorable Christine, B.A., LL.L.; b. Quebec City 18 June 1943; d. Emile and LeBel) T.; e. Coll. Jesus-Marie de Sillery B.A.; val Fac. de Droit LL.L. 1966; APPT'D TO THE COURT OF APPEAL 1987; APPT'D TO THE OR COURT OF QUEBEC 1985; Atty.-at-law rd, L'Heureux, Philippon & Tourigny; Philip-Garneau, Tourigny & Associes; Garneau, y, Doyon & Guimont 1969–79; Assoc. Sec. Exec. Counc. (Status of Women), Govt. of Que. ; Assoc. Depy. Min. of Justice (Litigation), Que., 1982–85; Lectr. Univ. Laval Fac. de Droit Law) 1976, 1978–79; mem. Consultative Ctte. énéral du Can. 1979; Dir.: Ecole Nationale . Publique 1980–84; Régie du Grand Théatre de 79–82; CEGEP Francois-Xavier Garneau 1969– tre de Loisirs St. Sacrement 1973–75; Centre de Till 1973–74; mem. Bar of Que. 1967– em. Gen. Counc. 1974); Sec. Que. Bar. Assn. ; recreations: tennis, golf; Clubs: de Tennis m; de Golf de Cap Rouge; Home: 910, Gérard- t #506, Quebec, Que. G1S 4V7; Office: 300, n-Lesage (R. 457), Quebec, Que. G1K 8K6.

GNANT, Claude, O.C.; artist; b. Montréal, Dec. 1932; s. Alberic and Gilberte (Hardy-La- ; e. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts Sch. of Design 1948–51; m. Judith d. Neville and Trudy Vantage, Berks., Eng.; 2 children: Isa and Zoë; ndn. Inst. Rome Prize 1973–74; Prix Borduas ome: 4678 St. André, Montréal, Qué. H2J 3A1; 181 Bourget St., Montréal, Qué. H4C 2M1.

L, Vincent Massey, M.A., R.C.A.; writer; tele-producer; b. Toronto, Ont. 29 July 1922; s. Mur d Ruth Lillian (Massey) T.; e. Crescent Sch. Toronto; Washington Hall Brussels; Upper Can. Coll. Toronto 1940; Univ. of Toronto Schs. 1941; Univ. Coll. Univ. of Toronto B.A. 1945, M.A. 1946; Columbia Univ. 1948–50; Extve. Producer, TV Arts, Music & Science, CBC until 1987; Lectr. in Eng. Univ. Coll. Univ. of Toronto 1946–48; Actor/Dir., New Play Soc. Toronto 1946–48; Dir., Hart House Theatre 1946–48; CBC Radio 1942–48; Radio Producer, Writer, U.N., New York 1950–53 and CBC Radio/TV Producer, Writer U.N., New York 1953–57; TV Producer, Writer and Performer CBC/TV since 1957; lectr. on TV York Univ., Ont. Inst. for Studies in Educ.; various lectures and panel seminars incl. Couchiching Conf.; Chrmn. 25th Anniversary Internat. Seminar Nat. Ballet Co. of Can. 1976, 20th Anniversary Internat. Seminar Nat. Ballet Sch. 1978; Trustee, Art Gallery of Ont. 1961–82; Nat. Ballet Sch. of Can. 1970–80; mem. Nat. Theatre Sch. Montreal; Bd. mem., Glenn Gould Found.; Couchiching Inst. on Public Affairs; Chrmn. Adv. Arts Panel Can. Council 1966–70; Vice Pres. Royal Candn. Acad. Arts 1980–82; co-author 'Success of a Mission: Lord Durham in Canada' (3 TV scripts) 1960; author various theatre reviews, scripts for radio and TV and documentaries; T.V. Producer/Director created 'Images of Canada' CBC TV 1970–76; 'The Masseys' 1978; 'The Owl and the Dynamo: The Vision of George Grant' 1980; 'Fire & Sand: The Mysteries of Glass' 1981; 'Hand and Eye: Seven Hours on Seven Arts' 1982–84; 'Glenn Gould: A Portrait' 1984–85; 'Glenn Gould Plays...' 1986–87; 'Thirty Years of the Nature of Things' 1990; rec'd Centennial Medal 1967; Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal 1978; Gemini Award 1986; mem. Candn. Conf. of Arts (Past Vice Pres.); Candn. Museums Assoc.; Senior Fellow, Massey College, Univ. of Toronto 1985– ; Past Pres. Candn. Soc. of the Decorative Arts; Founding Bd. Mem., The Design Exchange, Toronto; Home: Apt. 701, 190 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2N4.

TOWE, Peter Milburn, M.A.; executive; b. London, Ont. 1 Nov. 1922; s. Allen Milburn and Clare (Durdle) T.; e. Univ. of W. Ont., B.A. (Econ.); Queen's Univ. M.A. (Econ.); Hon. LL.D. Univ. of W. Ont. 1981; m. Carol, d. Walter Krumm, Sioux City, Iowa, 2 Aug. 1953; children: Christopher, Fredericka, Jennifer; Sr. Adviser, International Affairs, Petro-Canada 1991; served with Dept. of External Affairs, 1947–81 in Washington, Bonn, Beirut, Paris (OECD); Depy. Dir. Gen., External Aid Office (now Candn. Internat. Devel. Agency) 1962–67; Min., Candn. Embassy, Washington, D.C. 1967–72; Ambassador and Perm. Rep. to OECD, Paris 1972–75; Asst. Under-Secy. of State for External Affairs 1975–77; Ambassador to U.S.A. 1977–81; Chrmn., Petro-Canada International Assistance Corp. 1981–91; served overseas as an Offr. with R.C.A.F. Bomber Command, 1942–45; recreations: golf, fishing; Clubs: Royal Ottawa Golf; Five Lakes; Home: 32 Charles St., Ottawa, Ont. K1M 1R2.

TOWERS, George Hugh Neil, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.C.; educator; b. Bombay, India 28 Sept. 1923; s. George William and Kathleen (Thompson) T.; e. McGill Univ. M.Sc. 1951; Cornell Univ. Ph.D. (Bot.) 1954; m. 1stly Lorna Lynn 8 Dec. 1944; m. 2ndly Elizabeth Gonzales d. Guadalupe and Marie Gonzales 28 Dec. 1982; children: Christopher, Cedric, Charles, Kathleen, Jane, Neil, Thomas, Lily Elena; PROF. OF BOTANY, UNIV. OF B.C. 1964– ; Assoc. Prof. of Bot. McGill Univ. 1953–62; Rsch. Assoc. Nat. Rsch. Council Can. Ottawa 1954, Saskatoon 1958, Sr. Rsch. Offr. 1962–64; Head of Bot. present Univ. 1964–70; Visiting Prof., Hungarian Acad. of Sciences 1970; Commonwealth Visiting Prof. Univ. of East Anglia 1970–71; Killam Fellow 1970–71; Visiting Scientist, Indian Inst. of Sci., Bangalore 1975; Special Killam Sr. Rsch. Scholarship 1975–76; mem., a-Helix Expedition to the Amazon 1976; Visiting Lectr. and Cons., Univ. of Khartoum and Univ. of Juba, Sudan 1981; Distinguished Prof., Instituo Technologico y Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Mexico 1983; Visiting Scientist, Univ. of Tripoli, Libya 1984; Visiting Erskine Fellow, Univ. of Canterbury, Christchurch, N.Z. 1988; recipient Candn. Soc. Plant Physiols. Gold Medal 1973; Flavelle Medal, Royal Soc. of Canada 1986; Special Killam Sr. Rsch. Scholarship 1975–76, 1987–88; invited lectr. N. and S. Am., Europe, Australia, China, India, Japan, Africa, W. Indies phytochem. topics; author or co-author over 330 rsch. publs.; Assoc. Ed. 'Phytochemistry'; mem. various ed. bds.; Life Mem., Phytochem. Soc. N.Am. (Pres. 1974, 1986–87); Pres., Candn. Soc. Plant Physiols. 1965–66; mem., Am. Soc. of Photobiology; Am. Soc. Pharmacognosy; Phytochem. Soc. Europe; recreations: classical guitar, tennis, raquetball, gardening, travel; Home: 3874 W. 13th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6R 2S8; Office: Dept. of Botany, Univ. of B.C., 6270 University Blvd., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z4.

TOWERS, The Hon. Gordon, LL.D., K.St.J.; lieutenant governor of Alberta; b. Red Deer, Alta. 5 July 1919; s. Thomas Henry and Janet (Morrison) T.; e. at Wilowdale; Univ. of Alberta LL.D. 1992; m. Doris Roberta d. R.J. Nicholson 27 Dec. 1940; children: Thomas Robert, Gary Lee, Lynda Marie, Ross Gordon, Leona; SWORN IN AS LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ALBERTA 11 MARCH 1991; Cand. to the H. of C. g.e. 1963 and 1965 (defeated); 1st elected to the H. of C. ge. 1972; re-elected g.e. 1974, 1979, 1980, 1984; apptd. Deputy Critic Veterans Affairs 1984; Parl. Sec. to Solicitor Gen. & to Min. of State for Science & Technol.; Deleg. to U.N. Gen. Assembly 1978; Deleg., Candn. Br., Commonwealth Parl. Assn., 29th Parl., Westminster 1980; a farmer involved in the Red Deer farming community throughout his career; patron of num. assns.; Past Pres., Red Deer Exhbn. Assn.; Prairie Fairs Assn.; Red Deer 4-H Council; River Glen Home & School Assn.; Deputy Grand Master & Grand Master, Red Deer Dist. Ancient Order of Free & Accepted Masons 1963–64, 1967–68; Chancellor of the Alberta Order of Excellence; K.St.J.; Paul Harris Fellow, Rotary Internat. 1989; Citizen of the Year, Red Deer C. of C. 1990; Presbyn.; Home: 58 St. Georges Cres., Edmonton, Alta.; Office: 3rd Floor, Legislative Bldg., Edmonton, Alta. T5K 2B6.

TOWLE, Roderick M.L., B.A., C.A., M.B.A.; accountant; b. Montreal, Que. 2 Oct. 1941; s. Roderick Duerst and Frances Mary (Lamb) T.; e. Univ. of N.B. B.A. 1965; Inst. of C.A.s of Quebec (McGill Univ.) C.A. 1968; Univ. of Western Ont. M.B.A. 1970; m. Maryl d. Richard and Gladys Reeves 28 June 1975; PRESIDENT, JAYTOWL INC. 1980– ; Budget and Forecast Administrator, Nordair Ltd. 1970; Manager, Aircraft Services 1972; Asst. Treas. 1974; Vice Pres., Finance 1974; Vice Pres., Finance & Secretary 1978; Mem., Order of C.A.s of Que.; Financial Extves. Inst. of Canada; clubs: Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn., Royal Montreal Golf Club; Home: 1017 Habitat '67, Montreal, Que. H3C 3R6; Office: 2060 Drummond St., Ste. 300, Montreal, Que. H3G 1W9.

TOWNSEND, G. Leigh, B.Com., M.B.A., C.A.; consultant; b. Charlottetown, P.E.I. 2 Sept. 1932; s. late William Arthur and Edna Jane (Cloutier) T.; e. Sir George Williams Univ., B.Com. 1961, Business Adm. 1962; C.A. 1964; m. Phyllis Earla, d. late Alfred Newbatt, 22 Dec. 1956; children: Bruce, Brian, Cynthia, Barry; PRES., CONCEPT AUTO G.L.T. INC. 1992– ; Concept Auto P.E.T. Inc. 1992– ; Concept Cellulaire Plus G.L.T. Inc. 1992– ; Leigh Townsend Consultants Inc. 1990– ; Pres., Leigh Townsend Business Expertise Inc. 1990– ; Supvr., Dupont of Canada 1954–63; Mgr., McDonald, Currie & Co. 1964, Extve. Vice Pres., Credico 1966; Pres., Vilas Industries Ltd. 1968–78; Pres. Consolidex Inc., 1978–80; Gen. Mgr., South Shore Ind. Ltd. 1980–89; mem. Order C.A.'s Que.; Que. Furniture Mfg. Assn. (Pres.); Conseil du Patronat du Que. (Dir.); recreations: flying, boating, skiing; Home: 743 Le Payeur, Ste-Foy, Que. G1X 3K2.

TOYE, William Eldred, C.M.; editor; b. Toronto, Ont. 19 June 1926; s. Eldred Dalston and Clarenda (Steenson) T.; e. North Toronto Collegiate; Victoria Coll, Univ. Toronto, B.A.; Editorial Dir., Oxford Univ. Press Can. 1969–91; retired; joined Oxford Univ. Press Can. 1948, became Trade Ed. 1963; author: 'The St. Lawrence,' 1959; 'Cartier Discovers the St. Lawrence,' 1970; 'How Summer Came to Canada,' 1969; 'The Mountain Goats of Temlaham,' 1969; 'The Loon's Necklace,' 1977; 'The Fire Stealer,' 1979; editor: 'A Book of Canada,' 1962; 'Supplement to the Oxford Companion to Canadian History and Literature,' 1973; 'The Oxford Companion to Canadian Literature,' 1983; founding ed. The Tamarack Review (1956–82); co-ed. (with Robert Weaver) 'The Oxford Anthology of Canadian Literature,' 1973 (2nd ed. 1982); co-ed. (with Matie Molinaro & Corinne McLuhan) 'Letters of Marshall McLuhan' 1987; winner, 2 Book-of-the-Year medals from Candn. Assn. Children's Librarians: for 'The St. Lawrence,' 1959; 'Cartier Discovers the St. Lawrence,' 1970; Vicky Metcalf Award (Candn. Author's Assn.) 1972; I.O.D.E. Book Award 1978; Eve Orpen Award for Publishing Excellence 1981; Mem., Order of Canada 1994; Pres., Soc. Typographic Designers Can. (now Graphic Designers Can.) 1961–63; mem., PEN Internat., Candn. Centre; Club: Royal Candn. Yacht; Home: 139 Collier St., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1M2.

TOZER, Edward Timothy, C.M., M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., F.G.S.A., F.G.A.C., F.R.S.C.; geologist; b. England 13 Jan. 1928; s. Alfred and Olive Vera (Bicknell) T.; e. Cambridge Univ., B.A. 1948, M.A. 1952; Univ. of Toronto, Ph.D. 1952; m. Ruth Jane d. Keith A.B. Wilson, Sussex, Eng., 7 Oct. 1958; children: Paul Alfred,

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BREWIN, JOHN F., B.A., LL.B. (Victoria). B. Sept. 14, 1936 at Toronto, Ontario. S. of the late F. Andrew Brewin, Q.C. and Margaret Isabel Biggar. Ed. at Univ. of Toronto and Trinity College. A lawyer. Married Oct. 28, 1958 to P. Gretchen Mann. Four children: Gillian, Andrew, Jennifer and Alison. Three grandchildren: Christopher Brewin, Danielle and Iain Graham. Dep. Chmn. B.C. Justice Dev. Comm. 1974-76; Chmn. B.C. Rent Review Comm. 1974-76; Bd. of Dir., Canada World Youth 1983-85; Pres. B.C. N.D.P. 1977-78. Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) 1955-58. Vice-Chancellor, Anglican Diocese of B.C. 1987-. First elected to the H. of C. g.e. 1988. Party pol: N.D.P. Rel: Anglican. Address: 1254 Vista Heights, Victoria, B.C. V8T 2H8

BREWIN, JOHN F., B.A., LL.B. (Victoria). *Né le 14 sept. 1936 à Toronto, Ontario. Fils de feu F. Andrew Brewin, c.r. et Margaret Isabel Biggar. Fit ses études à l'univ. de Toronto et Trinity College. Avocat. M. le 28 oct. 1958 à P. Gretchen Mann. Quatre enfants: Gillian, Andrew, Jennifer et Alison. Trois petits-enfants: Christopher Brewin, Danielle et Iain Graham. Vice-prés. B.C. Justice Dev. Comm. 1974-75; prés. Comité des révisions de loyer en C.-B. 1974-76; dir. conseil d'admin. Canada World Youth 1983-85: prés. N.P.D. C.-B. 1977-78. Marine royale canadienne (réserve) 1955-58. Vice-chancellier, diocèse anglican de la C.-B. 1987-. Élu pour la première fois à la C. des c. é.g. 1988. Parti pol: N.D.P. Relig: anglicane. Adresse: 1254, Vista Heights, Victoria (C.-B.). V8T 2H8*

BRIGHTWELL, A.H. HARRY, D.V.M. (Perth-Wellington-Waterloo). B. Aug. 4, 1932 at Matheson, Ontario. Ed. Univ. of Toronto. M. June 1956 to the late Maxine Graham. Four children: Wayne, Wendy, Nancy & John. M. May 1984 to Dorell McKelvie. Three step-children: Jane, Jennifer & Dean. A veterinarian (1956). Founder and Pres. Vet Purchasing Co. and Soc. of Ont. Vets. Pres. Perth-Huron Vet. Assoc. Past pres. Stratford Kinsmen Club; Stratford and Dist. Assoc. for the Mentally Retarded. First elected to the H. of C. g.e. 1984. Re-elected g.e. 1988. Party pol: P.C.

BRIGHTWELL, A.H. HARRY, D.V.M. (Perth-Wellington-Waterloo). *Né le 4 août 1932 à Matheson, Ontario. Fit ses études à l'Univ. de Toronto. M. juin 1956 à feu Maxine Graham. Quatre enfants: Wayne, Wendy, Nancy et John. M. mai 1984 à Dorell McKelvie. Trois beaux-enfants: Jane, Jennifer et Dean. Vétérinaire (1956). Prés. et fondateur de la Vet Purchasing Co. et de la Soc. des vétérinaires de l'Ont. Prés. de l'assoc. des vétérinaires Perth-Huron. Ancien prés. du Club Kinsmen de Stratford et de l'Assoc. pour les déficients mentaux de Stratford et du dist. Élu pour la première fois à la C. des c. é.g. 1984. Réélu é.g. 1988. Parti pol: P.C.*

BROADBENT, HON. JOHN EDWARD, P.C., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Oshawa). B. March 21, 1936 at Oshawa, Ont. Son of Percy E. Broadbent and Mary Welsh both dec. Ed. at Oshawa schools, Univ. of Toronto, London School of Economics and Political Science. M. Oct. 29, 1971 to Lucille Allen. Two children: Paul and Christine. A univ. professor. Professor of Political Science at York Univ. 1965-68. A supplementary reserve officer R.C.A.F. First elected to H. of C. g.e. 1968.

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tion" 1974; "Sociology Research" 1976; Ed. "Aspects of Canadian Society" 1974; "Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology" 1973-76, mem. of past mem. various ed. bds.; author various articles immigrant integration, social movements, etc.; mem. Royal Soc. Can.; Candn. Social & Anthrop. Assn. (Extve. Comte. 1970-72); L'Assn. Canadienne des sociologues et anthropologues de langue française; Internat. Sociol. Assn.; Candn. Ethnic Studies Assn. (Extve. Comte. 1973-77); Am. Sociol. Assn.; R. Catholic; recreations: cinema, theatre, music, travel, cross-country skiing, swimming; Home: 48 Alexandra Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4R 1L7; Office: 563 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1.

BRETT, John Roland, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.; research biologist; b. Toronto, Ont. 25 June 1918; s. George Sidney and Marion Grace (Kernick) B.; e. Brown Sch. Toronto 1929; Univ. of Toronto Schs. 1938; Univ. of Toronto B.A. 1941, M.A. 1944, Ph.D. 1951; m. Phyllis d. late Ruben Walls 23 Dec. 1948; children: Stephen Sidney, Eric Ian; Research Scient. Pacific Biol. Stn. Dept. Fisheries since 1948; Hon. Lectr. Univ. of Wash. since 1968; Research Asst. Ont. Fisheries Research Lab. 1939-41; Med. Assoc. RCAF 1941-43, rank Flying Offr.; co-author and ed. "Fish Physiology" Vol. VIII; "Bioenergetics and Growth" 1978; author or co-author over 90 scient. papers environmental physiol. fishes; mem. Candn. Soc. Zools. (Assoc. Ed. 1968-71, Secy.-Treas. 1970-72); Am. Fisheries Soc. (Assoc. Ed. 1959-63); Prof. Inst. Can.; Panel Experts Fisheries Div. FAO; Candn. Power Sqdns.; recreations: boating, fishing, hiking, building, reading; Club: Nanaimo Yacht; Home: 2535 Departure Bay Rd., Nanaimo, B.C. V9S 3W2; Office: P.O. Box 100, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6.

BRETT, Katharine Beatrice (Mrs. Gerard Brett); museum curator; b. Hull, Eng., 26 June 1910; d. Samuel Herbert and Katharine Elizabeth (Monk) Maw; came to Canada, 1912; e. Ont. Coll. Art., grad. 1931; m. Gerard Brett, 8 Oct. 1948; Assoc. Curator (former Curator 1950-68) Textile Dept., Royal Ont. Museum of Toronto; Assoc. Prof. Dept. of Fine Art, Univ. of Toronto; has exhibited with Royal Candn. Acad., Ont. Soc. Artists, Candn. Soc. Graphic Art; joined staff of Royal Ont. Museum, as Draughtsman, 1938, Textile Dept., 1945; mem., Fashion Group Inc., Toronto Br.; Centre International d'Etude des Textiles Anciens, Lyon, France; Costume Soc. (London); Anglican; recreation: painting; Clubs: Heliconian; Needle & Bobbin (N.Y.); Home: 567 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M4V 2K1.

BREWIN, Francis Andrew, Q.C.; b. Hove, Sussex, Eng., 3 Sept. 1907; s. Rev. Francis Henry and Amea Fenerty (Blair) B.; e. Radley Coll., Berks, Eng.; Osgoode Hall, Toronto, grad. 1930; m. Margaret Isabel, d. Geo. C. Biggar, June 1935; children: John, Margaret, Martha, Mary, Jane; Counsel, Cameron, Brewin & Scott; read law with Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels; called to Bar of Ont. 1930; cr. K.C. 1948; practised with J.C. McRuer, K.C., 1930-43; Rep., Co-op. Comte. on Japanese Candns. in constitutional reference to P.C. 1946; acted in Supreme Court of Can. for Atty. Gen. of Sask. and in P.C.; Lieut. 2nd Bn., Roy. Regt. of Can. (R); def. cand. to H. of C. for St. Pauls, 1949; to Ont. Leg. for St. Georges, 1943; 1st el. to H. of C. for Toronto Greenwood, g.e. June 1962 (retired from Parliament 1977); Pres., Ont. C.C.F. 1946-49 (Nat. Extve. Council); mem., Founding Comte. and Federal Extve., N.D.P., 1961; mem., Extve., Synod of Diocese of Toronto; del., (Ang. Church of Can.), 3rd Assembly, World Council of Chs., New Delhi, 1961; del., Brit. Commonwealth Relations Conf., London, Eng., 1945, and Bigwin Inn, 1949; author: "Stand on Guard: The Search for a Canadian Defence Policy", 1965; co-author (with David MacDonald, M.P.), "Canada and the Biafra Tragedy"; mem., Candn. Inst. of Internat. Affairs; Delta Chi; N.D.P.; Anglican; Home: Wakefield, Que.

BREWSTER, Donald Burgess, Ph.D.; pulp and paper executive; b. Leeds, Eng. 17 Nov. 1931; s. John Duncan and Jessie Mathieson (Ross) B.; e. Ripon (Eng.) Grammar Sch. 1950; Leeds Univ. B.Sc. 1954, Ph.D. 1958; Harvard Grad. Sch. of Business 1968; Oxford Centre for Mang. Studies 1978; one d. Claire; CORPORATE TECH. DIR., KRUGER PULP & PAPER LTD. since 1978; Plant Supvr. Texaco Trinidad Inc. 1958-60; Sr. Devel. Engr. Dupont of Canada 1960-61; Adv. Systems Engr. IBM Canada 1961-64; Research Dir. Westvaco Corp. 1964-69; Vice Pres., SDK & H Ltd. (consultants) 1969-71; Task Force Mgr., Marketing Mgr., Mang. Dir. S. Pacific, Marketing Dir., Europe, Measurex Corp. 1971-77; holds US Patents 3,463,700 and 3,568,939; author "Paper Making Systems and Their Control" 1970; over 20 publs.; mem. Candn. Pulp & Paper Assn.; Tech. Assn. Pulp & Paper Indust.; Instrument Soc. Am.; recreations: classical music, tennis, squash, skiing, travel; Clubs: Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn.; Mt. Royal Tennis; Home: Apt. 703, 1212 Ave. des Pins O., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A6; Office: 3285 Bedford Rd., Montreal, Que. H3S 1G5.

BREYFOGLE, Peter Nicholas, B.Eng., M.B.A.; manufacturing executive; b. Barcelona, Spain, 24 Sept. 1935; s. Robert Joshua and Elsia (McLaughlin) B.; e. Winchester Coll., Eng., 1949-54; Cambridge Univ., B.Eng. 1957; Harvard Univ., M.B.A. 1959; came to Can. 1936; m. Josephine Mary, d. B.A. King, Dorset, Eng., 11 Dec. 1965; one s. Nicholas Brenton; EXTVE. VICE-PRES., EUROPE, MASSEY-FERGUSON LTD. since 1975; joined present Company as Financial Analyst, Toronto, Ontario, 1959; Plans and Controls Coordinator, Massey-Ferguson Export, Coventry, Eng. 1961; Gen. Financial Analysts Mgr., Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto 1964; Comptroller, MF Inc. MF Industries, Toronto and Des Moines 1965; Comptroller, Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto 1969; Vice Pres., Corp. Operations 1972; member Financial Executives Institute; Anglican; recreations: golf, squash, tennis, bridge; Clubs: Royal Canadian Yacht; Badminton & Racquet; Home: 161 Roxborough Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1X7; Office: Coventry, England.

BRIDGES, Harold, B.Sc., F.Inst.Pet.; b. Dronfield, Eng. 14 March 1916; s. George H. and Alice M. (Allen) B.; e. Durham Univ. B.Sc. 1937; m. Shirley May d. Percy T. J. Cresswell, Nhill, Australia 26 June 1943; children: Margaret E., Jennifer S., John H. C.; Dir., International Nickel Co. Ltd. Toronto; held various positions Royal Dutch/Shell Group 1937-66 (internat. service); Dir. Shell Petroleum, London 1966-68; Pres. and CEO, Shell Canada Ltd. Toronto 1968-71; Shell Oil Co., Houston 1972-76, retired 1976; served with Royal Australian Air Force 1942-44, Flight Lt.; Protestant; recreation: golf; club: Montreux Golf (Switzerland); Address: Eden-Golf 'E', Chalet-A-Gobet, 1000 Lausanne 25, Switzerland.

BRIEN, Francis Staples, M.B., F.R.S.M. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.(C.), F.A.C.P.; university professor; b. Windsor, Ont., 9 Apl. 1908; s. James Wilbert Brien, M.B., and Josephine Elizabeth (Staples) B.; e. Coll. Inst., Windsor, Ont.; Univ. of Toronto, B.A. 1930, M.B. 1933; post-grad. studies in London, Eng., M.R.C.P., 1937; m. Mildred Isabel, d. John Herman Appel, 12 June 1937; one d., Mary; PROF. OF MEDICINE, UNIV. OF WESTERN ONTARIO, since 1945; Phys. in Chief, Victoria Hosp., London, Ont.; mem., Med. Adv. Bd., Ont. Cancer Treatment & Research Foundation; Dir., Ont. Heart Foundation; served as House Phys., Toronto Gen. Hosp., 1933-36; in gen. practice with father in Windsor, Ont., 1937-42; served in World War 1942-45 with No. 10 Candn. Gen. Hosp.; rank at discharge Lieu[illegible] twice Mentioned in Dispatches scien[illegible] in medical lit.; mem. of Co[illegible] Col[illegible] & Surg. of Can., and Coll. of P[illegible] of [illegible] trion. of various comtes. of I[illegible] mem[illegible]on Acad. of Med.; Ont. Med. As[illegible] Me[illegible] Candn. Heart Assn.; Candn. [illegible] Ass[illegible] Dir., Candn. Arthritis & Rheum[illegible] (Vi[illegible] Ont. Divn.); mem., N.Y. Acad. [illegible] Ar[illegible]ators Soc.; Phi Chi; Alpha Omega [illegible] era[illegible] recreations: photography, [illegible] ing[illegible]44 Iroquois Ave., London, Ont. [illegible]

BR[illegible]SIN, Rev. Frank G., B.D., D.D., [illegible] Hor[illegible]berta, 9 May 1919; s. late Cha[illegible] and [illegible] Elizabeth (Kennedy) B.; e. Pub[illegible] Sch[illegible]monton, Alta.; Univ. of Alta., B.A. B.D. [illegible] st. Stephen's Coll., Edmonton, A[illegible] ol.[illegible] Charlotte Louise, d. late H. [illegible] nin[illegible]ay 1944; children: M. Lorraine, [illegible] Hei[illegible] Eleanor R., Allen G.; SECY., DIV[illegible] MI[illegible]TION, UN. CHURCH CAN. since [illegible] me[illegible] Giles Ch., Hamilton, Ont. 1950-[illegible] Wo[illegible] for Christian Communication[illegible] and [illegible]eather spent two yrs. on the pastora[illegible] Ca[illegible] Alta.; Stavely, Alta. for four yrs.; [illegible] Met[illegible]an Un. Ch., Toronto 1948-50 a[illegible] Min[illegible] and Min., 1952-59; Pres., Toronto [illegible] Ch[illegible] Chrmn., Toronto East Presbytery (195[illegible] [illegible]rm., Un. Ch. Bd. of Publ. Extve. [illegible] mem[illegible]xtve., Un. Ch. Gen. Council, 1964-68; Ham[illegible] Presbytery, 1965-66; D.D. St. Stephe[illegible] 1969; [illegible] 143 Bessborough Drive, Toron[illegible] M4G[illegible] Office; 85 St. Clair Ave. East, Toro[illegible] M4T [illegible]

BRI[illegible]OE, Robert, B.Sc., M.B.A.; manufa[illegible] Montr[illegible] Que. 20 Dec. 1941; s. John Richard [illegible] Pearl [illegible]ert) B.; e. Chambly Co. High Sch[illegible] bert [illegible]e 1960; Sir George Williams Univ. B.[illegible] M.B.A[illegible]73; m. Marielle Raymonde, d. Jacqu[illegible] seau, [illegible] Oct. 1961; children: Lorraine, Trac[illegible] Robert [illegible] PRESIDENT, LALLEMAND IN[illegible] 1975; [illegible]search Tech. Imperial Tobacco Co. M[illegible] 1960-[illegible] Asst. Quality Control Supvr. Standar[illegible] Ltd. [illegible]65; Quality Control Supvr. Hygrad[illegible] Ltd. [illegible]66; joined present Co. as Quality [illegible] Chem[illegible]ons Tech. Dir. 1968, Plant Mgr. 1969, Pres. Production 1971, Extve. Vice Pres. 1973; [illegible] lectr. in production mang. Sir George William[illegible] 1971-73; mem. Am. Chem. Soc.; Am. Soc. [illegible] Engrs.; Am. Assn. Cereal Chems.; Montreal [illegible] Chamber de Comm.; recreations: golf, skiing; [illegible] Home: [illegible]20 Arlington Ave., Westmount, Que.; [illegible] 1620 Prefontaine St., Montreal, Que. H1W 2N8

BRISSENDEN, William Guy, P.Eng.; [illegible] engineer; b. Halifax, N.S., 28 March 1915; s. W[illegible] Ernest and Esther Susanna (Olson) B.; e. [illegible] (Que.) High Sch., 1932; McGill Univ., B. Eng. (M[illegible] 1937, M.Eng. (Ore Dressing) 1938; m. Jean W[illegible] Mary, d. late Watson S. Hammond, 15 May 1[illegible] [illegible] dren: Richard William, Janet Mary, Jane El[illegible] Robert Charles; CHRMN. HENRY J. KAISER (CANADA) LTD., formerly Vice-Pres. Mines [illegible] Mines Ltd.; Pres. and Dir. Gaspé Copper Mi[illegible] Brunswick Mining and Smelting Corp. Ltd.; Dir. [illegible] dian Copper Refiners; Noranda Sales Corp. [illegible] Pres., William G. Brissenden Inc.; Mining Ex[illegible] Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Au[illegible] Chrmn. Can. National Committee, World Mi[illegible] gress; Dir., Camflo Mines Ltd.; Dir., Patino Mi[illegible] (Que.) Ltd.; Dir., Lemoine Mines Ltd.; joined [illegible] ter Consolidated Mines Ltd. 1945-1948 as Mi[illegible] intendent; Mine Superintendent, Hallnor Mi[illegible] 1948-51; Gaspé Copper Mines Ltd. 1951-62; [illegible] Supt., Asst. Mgr. and as Mgr. from 1957; joined [illegible] Co. as Mgr., Noranda, Que., 1962-65; Asst. Gen. [illegible]

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on Research, Ont. Econ. Council 1976-77; rec'd Samuel S. Fels Fellowship 1960-61; Can. Council Leave Fellowship 1972-73; author "Academic and Social Factors in Career Decision-Making: A Study of Canadian Secondary School Students" 1972; "The Candian Condition: A Guide for Research Development" 1977; co-author "The Social Impact of Changes in Population Size and Composition: An Analysis of Reactions to Patterns of Immigration" 1974; "Cultural Boundaries and the Cohesion of Canada," 1980; "Why Disunity: An Analysis of Linguistic and Regional Cleavages in Canada," 1980; Ed. "Aspects of Canadian Society" 1974; "Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology" 1973-76, mem. or past mem. various ed. bds.; author various articles immigrant integration, inter-ethnic relations, language policies, etc.; mem. Royal Soc. Can.; Candn. Social. & Anthrop. Assn. (Extve. Comte. 1970-72); L'Assn. Canadienne des sociologues et anthropologues de langue française; Internat. Sociol. Assn.; Candn. Ethnic Studies Assn. (Extve. Comte. 1973-77); Am. Sociol. Assn.; R. Catholic; recreations: cinema, theatre, music, travel, cross-country skiing, swimming; Home: 48 Alexandra Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4R 1L7; Office: 563 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1.

BRETT, John Roland, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.; research biologist; b. Toronto, Ont. 25 June 1918; s. George Sidney and Marion Grace (Kernick) B.; e. Brown Sch. Toronto 1929; Univ. of Toronto Schs. 1938; Univ. of Toronto B.A. 1941, M.A. 1944, Ph.D. 1951; m. Phyllis d. late Ruben Walls 23 Dec. 1948; children: Stephen Sidney, Eric Ian; Research Scient. Pacific Biol. Stn. Dept. Fisheries since 1948; Hon. Lectr. Univ. of Wash. since 1968; Research Asst. Ont. Fisheries Research Lab. 1939-41; Med. Assoc. RCAF 1941-43, rank Flying Offr.; co-author and ed. "Fish Physiology" Vol. VIII; "Bioenerjetics and Growth" 1978; author or co-author over 90 scient. papers environmental physiol. fishes; mem. Candn. Soc. Zools. (Assoc. Ed. 1968-71, Secy.-Treas. 1970-72); Am. Fisheries Soc. (Assoc. Ed. 1959-63); Prof. Inst. Can.; Panel Experts Fisheries Div. FAO; Candn. Power Sodns.; recreations: boating, fishing, hiking, building, reading; Club: Nanaimo Yacht; Home: 3586 Oakridge Dr., Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 1M4; Office: Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6.

BRETT, Katharine Beatrice (Mrs. Gerard Brett), museum curator (ret.); b. Hull, Eng., 26 June 1910; d. Samuel Herbert and Katharine Elizabeth (Monk) Maw; came to Canada, 1912; e. Ont. Coll. Art., grad. 1931; m. Gerard Brett, 8 Oct. 1948; Assoc. Curator (former Curator 1950-68) Textile Dept., CURATOR, 1973, Royal Ont. Museum of Toronto; now CURATOR, EMERITUS; Assoc. Prof. Dept. of Fine Art, Univ. of Toronto; has exhibited with Royal Candn. Acad., Ont. Soc. Artists, Candn. Soc. Graphic Art; joined staff of Royal Ont. Museum, as Draughtsman, 1938, Textile Dept., 1945; Centre Internat. d'Etude des Textiles Ancien, Lyon, France; Costume Soc. (London); INTERNAT. COUNCIL of Museums, COSTUME Comte; Anglican; recreation: painting; Clubs: Heliconian; Needle & Bobbin (N.Y.); Home: 567 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M4V 2K1.

BRETT, Hon. Roy Charles, M.H.A.; politician; b. Barr'd Island, Nfld. 18 Aug. 1936; s. William Richard and Phoebe Elizabeth (Keats) B.; e. Barr'd Island High Sch.; Mem. Univ. of Nfld.; m. Norma d. Baxter Rice, Botwood, Nfld. 15 Dec 1956; children: Debra Ann, Charles Todd;MIN. OF TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS, NFLD.1979- ; el. M.H.A. prov. g.e. 1972, re-el. since; Parlty. Asst. to Premier 1972; Min. of Social Services 1975; Min. of Consumer Affairs & Environment 1979; P. Conservative; United Church; Club: Clarenville Lions; Office: 6th Floor, Water St., St. John's, Nfld. AIC 5T7.

BREWIN, Francis Andrew, Q.C.; b. Hove, Sussex, Eng., 3 Sept. 1907; s. Rev. Francis Henry and Amea Fenerty (Blair) B.; e. Radley Coll., Berks, Eng.; Osgoode Hall, Toronto, grad. 1930; m. Margaret Isabel, d. Geo. C. Biggar, June 1935; children: John, Margaret, Martha, Mary, Jane; Counsel, Cameron, Brewin & Scott; read law with Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels; called to Bar of Ont. 1930; cr. K.C. 1948; practised with J.C. McRuer, K.C., 1930-43; Rep., Co-op. Comte. on Japanese Candns. in constitutional reference to P.C. 1946; acted in Supreme Court of Can. for Atty. Gen. of Sask. and in P.C.; Lieut. 2nd Bn., Roy. Regt. of Can. (R); def. cand. to H. of C. for St. Pauls, 1949; to Ont. Leg. for St. Georges, 1943; 1st el. to H. of C. for Toronto Greenwood, g.e. June 1962 (retired from Parliament 1977); Pres., Ont. C.C.F. 1946-49 (Nat. Extve. Council); mem., Founding Comte. and Federal Extve., N.D.P., 1961; mem., Extve., Synod of Diocese of Toronto; del., (Ang. Church of Can.), 3rd Assembly, World Council of Chs., New Delhi, 1961; del., Brit. Commonwealth Relations Conf., London, Eng., 1945, and Bigwin Inn, 1949; author: "Stand on Guard: The Search for a Canadian Defence Policy", 1965; co-author (with David MacDonald, M.P.), "Canada and the Biafra Tragedy"; mem., Candn. Inst. of Internat. Affairs; Delta Chi; N.D.P.; Anglican; Home: Wakefield, Que.

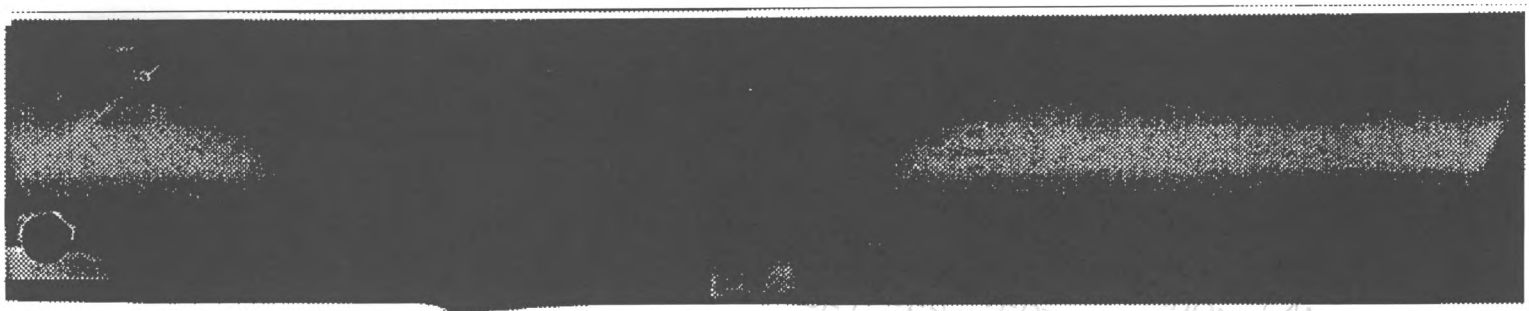
BREWSTER, Donald Burgess, Ph.D.; pulp and paper executive; b. Leeds, Eng. 17 Nov. 1931; s. John Duncan and Jessie Mathieson (Ross) B.; e. Ripon (Eng.) Grammar Sch. 1950; Leeds Univ. B.Sc. 1954, Ph.D. 1958; Harvard Grad. Sch. of Business 1968; Oxford Centre for Mang. Studies 1978; one d. Claire; CORPORATE TECH. DIR., KRUGER INC. since 1978; Plant Supvr. Texaco Trinidad Inc. 1958-60; Sr. Devel. Engr. Dupont of Canada 1960-61; Adv. Systems Engr. IBM Canada 1961-64; Research Dir. Westvaco Corp. 1964-69; Vice Pres., SDK & H Ltd. (consultants) 1969-71; Task Force Mgr., Marketing Mgr., Mang. Dir. S. Pacific, Marketing Dir. Europe, Measurex Corp. 1971-77; contributor "Paper Making Systems and Their Control" 1970; over 20 publs. and patents; mem. Candn. Pulp & Paper Assn.; Tech. Assn. Pulp & Paper Indust.; recreations: classical music, tennis, squash, skiing, travel; Clubs: Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn.; Mt. Royal Tennis; Home: Apt. 703, 1212 Ave. des Pins O., Montreal, Que. H3G 1A9; Office: 3285 Bedford Rd., Montreal, Que. H3S 1G5.

BREYFOGLE, Peter Nicholas, B.Eng., M.B.A.; executive; b. Barcelona, Spain, 24 Sept. 1935; s. Robert Joshua and Elsia (McLaughlin) B.; e. Winchester Coll., Eng., 1949-54; Cambridge Univ., B.Eng. 1957; Harvard Univ., M.B.A. 1959; came to Can. 1936; m. Josephine Mary, d. B.A. King, Dorset, Eng., 11 Dec. 1965; one s. Nicholas Brenton; SENIOR VICE-PRES., FINANCE DOME PETROLEUM LTD. 1978- since 1975; joined Massey-Ferguson as Financial Analyst, Toronto, Ontario, 1959; Plans and Controls Coordinator, Massey-Ferguson Export, Coventry, Eng. 1961; Gen. Financial Analysts Mgr., Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto 1964; Comptroller, MF Inc./MF Industries, Toronto and Des Moines 1965; Comptroller, Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto 1969; Vice Pres., Corp. Operations 1972; Extve. Vice-Pres., Europe, 1975-78; member Financial Executives Institute; Anglican; recreations: golf, squash, tennis, bridge; Clubs: Royal Canadian Yacht; Badminton & Racquet; Home: 4216 Britannia Dr., S.W., Calgary, Alta. T2S 1J3; Office: Calgary Atla.

BRIDGES, Harold, B.Sc., F.Inst.Pet.; b. Dronfield, Eng. 14 March 1916; s. George H. and Alice M. (Allen) B.; e. Durham Univ. B.Sc. 1937; m. Shirley May d. Percy T. J. Cresswell, Nhill, Australia 26 June 1943; children: Margaret E., Jennifer S., John H. C.; Dir., International Nickel Co. Ltd. Toronto; held various positions Royal Dutch/Shell Group 1937-66 (internat. service); Dir. Shell Petroleum, London 1966-68; Pres. and CEO, Shell Canada Ltd. Toronto 1968-71, Shell Oil Co., Houston 1972-76, retired 1976; served with Royal Australian Air Force 1942-44, Flight Lt.; Protestant; recreation: golf; club: Montreux Golf (Switzerland); Address: Eden-Golf 'E', Chalet-A-Gobet, 1000 Lausanne 25, Switzerland.

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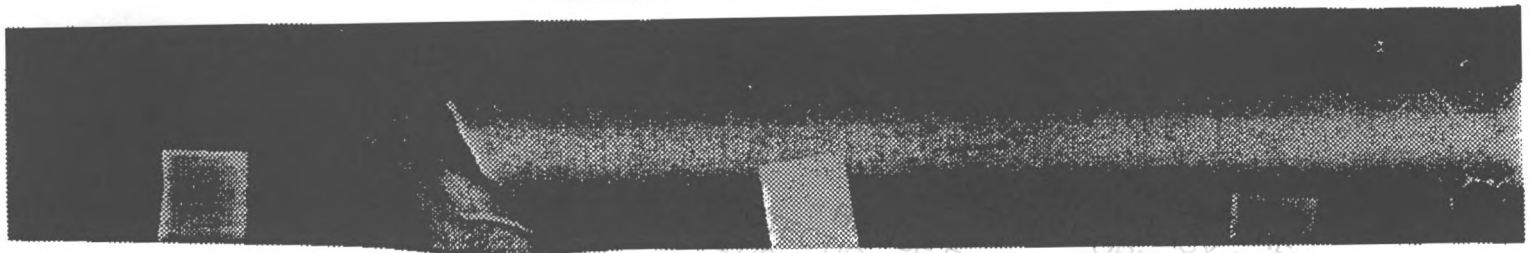
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expulsion of Soviet missions and legal
or a major expansion of the illegal
ailed. In 1954 the Illegals Directorate
f 130 'documentation agents' whose
birth certificates, passports and other
gals' legends.[14] Operations officers
on were posted in twenty-two Western
well as in China and all Soviet Bloc

rious obstacles than the Centre was
pansion of its illegal networks. The
t cosmopolitans such as Deutsch and
heir own visionary faith in the future
ver to return. Turning Soviet citizens
, intellectually blinkered command
eople who could pass as Westerners
the United States was to prove a
ing, business. Recruiting high-flying
agents was also vastly more difficult
he 1930s or the Second World War.
of its appeal even to young radical
rialism and injustices of American
m McCarthy's self-serving campaign
s height, Soviet penetration of the
west ebb for almost thirty years.
d by its own cumbersome bureau-
years of the Stalinist era by the rise
ation (KI) as the overseer of Soviet
of the Cold War, the organization
ight times, and the role assigned to
t occasions.[17] Aleksandr Korotkov,
e first decade of the Cold War, had
irtle understanding of the problems
s. Few of his grandiose plans for
Adversary were ever realized.
e struggled to establish even one
states to add to that of Fisher. The
sidency collapsed in ignominious
(HARRY), the intended resident,

and the disappearance of 9,000 dollars of KI funds. The next attempt was more cautious. Using a strategy which it was later to repeat, the Centre decided to send a potential illegal resident to Canada, wait until he was well established, and only then move him on to the more difficult terrain of the Main Adversary. The first Soviet illegal to use Canada as a staging post for the United States was the thirty-year-old Yevgeni Vladimirovich Brik (codenamed HART), who landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in November 1951 with instructions to take up residence in Montreal.

Brik had the great advantage of a bilingual education. From 1932 to 1937 he had been a pupil at the Anglo-American School in Moscow,[18] subsequently spending several years in New York, where his father worked for Amtorg, the Soviet trade mission in the United States,[19] before returning to serve in the Red Army during the Great Patriotic War. In 1948 Brik was instructed to cultivate Western pupils at his old school in order to test his suitability for intelligence work in North America. Having succeeded in that exercise to the Centre's satisfaction, he began a two-year training course in 1949, covering ciphers, secret writing, use of short-wave radio, selection and use of dead letter-boxes anti-surveillance precautions and methods of intelligence collection. Brik was also taught the trade of a watchmaker in order to enable him to start a small business in Canada.[20]

For his journey to Canada, Brik adopted the identity of a Canadian 'live double', Ivan Vasilyevich Gladysh (codenamed FRED), recruited in July 1951 specifically to provide cover for him. On instructions from the Centre, Gladysh crossed the Atlantic to Britain, then travelled through France and West Germany to Vienna, where he met Brik. In Vienna Gladysh briefed Brik on the details of his life in Canada and his journey to Europe, then gave him his Canadian passport. Brik pasted his own photograph in the passport in place of Gladysh's and set off across the Atlantic.[21] After landing at Halifax, Brik took a train to Montreal and went to the station lavatories. On one of the cubicle doors he saw the chalk mark he had been told to expect. He went inside, removed the top of the cistern and found taped to the underside the birth certificate and other documents belonging to another 'live double', David Semyonovich Soboloff.[22] Soboloff (codenamed SOKOL) had been born in Toronto in 1919 but at the age of sixteen had emigrated with his family to the Soviet Union. In 1951 he was working as a teacher at the Magnitogorsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute. For

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ideological reliability. Another Party member, codenamed SVYASH... CHENNIK ('Priest'), carried out background checks on him. In 1951 Hambleton was recruited as a Soviet agent by the Ottawa resident, Vladimir Trofimovich Burdin, and given the codename RIMEN (later changed to RADOV). Two years later Hambleton moved to Paris where he began postgraduate research in economics at the Sorbonne. In 1956 he gained a job in the economics directorate of NATO, whose headquarters were then on the outskirts of Paris. Over the next five years Hambleton handed over what his KGB file describes as 'a huge quantity of documents', most of which were assessed by the Centre as 'valuable or extremely valuable in content'.[33] Though Brik was unaware of his existence, Hambleton was eventually betrayed twenty years later by another Soviet illegal.[34]

Early in 1955, probably as part of its preparations to transfer Brik to the United States, the Centre made plans to move another illegal resident, codenamed ZHANGO, to Canada. ZHANGO was a 40-year-old Russian, Mikhail Ivanovich Filonenko, who had been given the genuine birth certificate, and had assumed the identity, of Joseph Ivanovich Kulda. Born on 7 July 1914 in Alliance, Ohio, Kulda had emigrated to Czechoslovakia with his parents in 1922. Filonenko's wife, Anna Fyodorovna (codenamed successively MARTA and YELENA), took the identity of Mariya Navotnaya, a Czech born on 10 October 1918 in Manchuria. Anna was Czech on her father's side; before marrying Filonenko she had spent two years in Czechoslovakia perfecting her grasp of the language and improving her legend. Posing as Czechoslovak refugees, the Filonenkos were initially unsuccessful in their applications for Canadian visas, but with the help of the UN Refugees Commissariat (later the UNHCR) gained entry to Brazil in 1954.[35] In 1955 the Centre made plans to move Filonenko on to join Brik in Canada, where he was to have the new codename HECTOR. Brik duly informed the RCMP of HECTOR's planned arrival.[36]

The KGB was saved in the nick of time from a major intelligence disaster, which, it believed, would have included the arrest and show trial of Filonenko, by a walk-in to the Ottawa residency. On 27 July 1955 a heavily indebted 39-year-old RCMP corporal, James Morrison, who for some years had taken part in surveillance of the Ottawa embassy, got in touch with Burdin's successor as resident, Nikolai Pavlovich Ostrovsky (codenamed GOLUBEV), and reported that Brik had been 'turned' eighteen months earlier. He was acting, he claimed,

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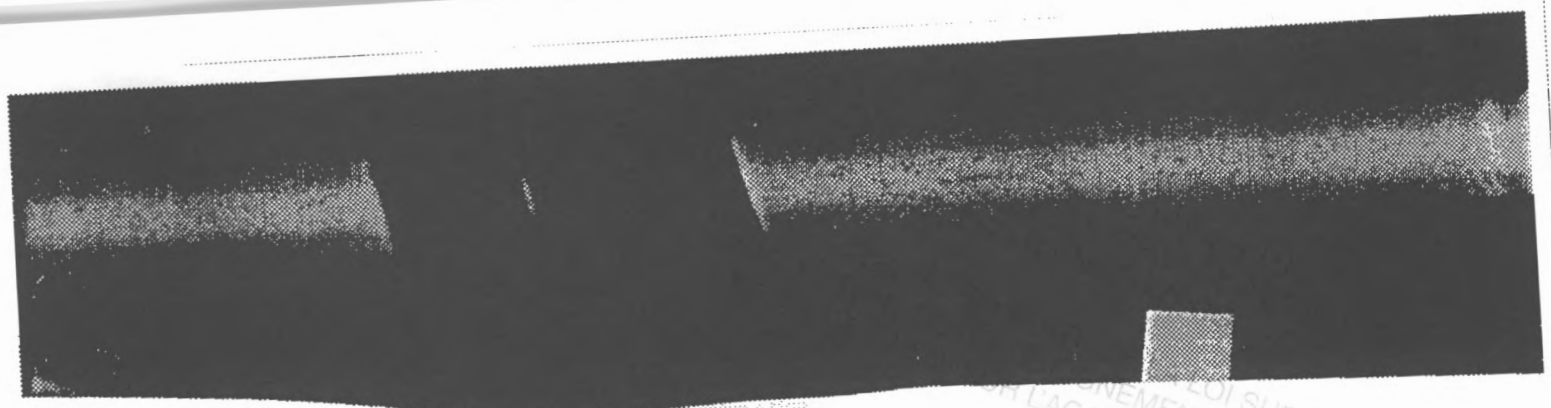
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out of sympathy for the USSR and a desire to prevent a repetition of the Gouzenko affair which had done so much damage to Soviet–Canadian relations ten years earlier. Morrison's request for 5,000 dollars, however, provides a better indication of his motives.[17] Unknown to Ostrovsky, he had already been caught embezzling RCMP funds with which he hoped to pay off the debts caused by his taste for high living. Remarkably, instead of being sacked, Morrison was allowed to refund the money he had stolen. Ironically, he was to use money from the KGB to repay the RCMP.[18]

The Centre initially suspected that the intelligence from Morrison (later codenamed FRIEND) was an elaborate 'provocation' by the RCMP, but decided to interrogate Brik in Moscow. Fortunately for the KGB, it had already been decided in June that Brik would travel to the Soviet Union for a holiday and reunion with his wife later in the summer.[19] Though understandably nervous at the thought of returning to Moscow, he appears to have been confident of his ability to continue to outwit the KGB.[20] Before leaving Canada, Brik was briefed by Charles Sweeny of the RCMP and Leslie Mitchell, the SIS liaison officer in Washington, and asked to find out what he could about the fate of Burgess and Maclean, as well as to identify as many KGB officers as possible during his visit. They told him that if he needed assistance in Moscow it would be provided by the British SIS, since Canada had no foreign intelligence service. He was given details of one rendezvous point with an SIS officer, the location of two dead letter-boxes and signal sites to indicate when a DLB had been filled. If it became necessary to arrange an escape, SIS would leave in a DLB a short-wave radio, money, a pistol with silencer, false Soviet passports for himself and his wife, the internal travel documents needed to go to the town of Pechenga near the Soviet–Norwegian border and a map showing where to cross the frontier.[21]

The Centre took great care not to arouse Brik's suspicions before his departure. His first stop, arranged in June, was in Brazil, where he was due to meet Filonenko (HECTOR) on 7 August. Filonenko was warned not to attend the meeting, but the pre-arranged rendezvous was kept under KGB observation. When Brik arrived on 7 August, the KGB watchers reported that he had two companions, thus providing strong circumstantial evidence that he was now a double agent. Apparently undeterred by Filonenko's failure to meet him, Brik continued to Moscow via Paris and Helsinki. The residents in both capitals were ordered

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The Czechoslovak illegals Karl and Hana Koecher who worked for the KGB as well as for the StB in the 1970s and early 1980s. Karl Koecher seems to have been the first illegal to find employment with the CIA. The KGB chairman and future Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, personally praised his intelligence as 'important and valuable'. The Koechers were *habitués* of Washington and New York sex clubs where they had sex with personnel from the CIA, Pentagon and other parts of the federal government. The photograph was taken after their return to Prague in 1986.

offered by the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA). From the mid-1930s to the onset of the Cold War, Communism had been a major force in the American labour movement, a significant influence on the liberal wing of the Democratic Party and a rite of passage for several hundred thousand young radicals. During the Second World War the Party had played an important part in assisting Soviet penetration of the Roosevelt administration, the MANHATTAN project and the intelligence community.[27] The onset of the Cold War, however, dealt the CPUSA a blow from which it never fully recovered.

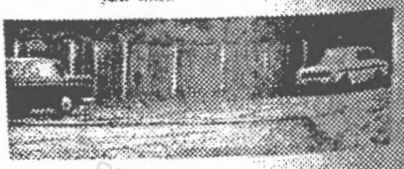
In 1949 Gene Dennis, the general secretary, and ten other Party leaders were put on trial for advocating the forcible overthrow of the federal government. Dennis and nine of the defendants were sentenced to five years in jail, the eleventh was jailed for three years and all the defence attorneys were found in contempt of court. After the Supreme Court upheld the sentences in 1951, more than a hundred other leading Communists were convicted on similar charges. For most of the 1950s the Party was forced into a largely underground existence. It was deeply ironic that when McCarthyism was at its height the CPUSA was among those Western parties which were least able to give assistance to Soviet espionage. Not till the Supreme Court backed away from its earlier decision in 1957 was the CPUSA able to regroup. By the time the Party had drawn up a new membership list in 1958, there were only 3,000 open members and a much smaller number of undeclared members left.[28]

What the CPUSA might have achieved during the 1950s had it been less persecuted was well illustrated by the neighbouring Canadian Party, which in 1951–3 assisted the Ottawa residency in the recruitment of Hugh Hambleton, probably the most important Canadian agent of the Cold War, and ten other agents.[29] Like most other Western parties, the Canadian Communist Party also provided help in documenting illegals – among them Konon Trofimovich Molody (codenamed BEN), the most celebrated of the Cold War illegal residents in Britain.[30] In 1957, with the help of the Canadian Communist Party, the Ottawa residency succeeded in obtaining a new passport for the illegal resident in the United States, 'Willie' Fisher (better known as 'Rudolf Abel') in the name of Robert Callan, born on 10 March 1903 in Fort William, Ontario. 'Abel', however, was arrested before he could adopt his new identity. The Ottawa residency was subsequently fearful that the clerk who issued the passport might recognize the photograph of 'Abel'

nywhere in London I can get on the st, that talks the same as me . . . "
ve[illegible]eant John Symonds, of Camberwell CID



Crime. – Left: Detective-inspector Robson, of Scotland Yard, questioning a man with Michael Smith beside Mr. Smith's Wolseley car, on November 7, while other Robson walking off. Below: Detective-sergeant Symonds leaving the house on November 21. The white Vauxhall in which he arrived is parked in the yards behind.



arged Detective Sergeant John Symonds n the pay of the London underworld. abroad and spent the next eight years under false Australian, British and ier with the KGB, returned to Britain orruption. Interviewed in *The Times* in Gamed the world living off his wits but

a bent copper

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published in the press after his arrest in June 1957 as that of 'Robert Callan'. Unsurprisingly, the clerk, who doubtless saw and paid little attention to many photographs a day, seems not to have noticed."

One of the rare cases in which the assistance given by Western Communists in fabricating the legend of a Soviet illegal became public was that of Reino Hayhanen (codenamed VIK), who was helped to adopt the identity of the Finn Eugene Maki by the Finnish Communist Olavi Ahman (codenamed VIRTANEN). When Hayhanen defected to the FBI in 1957, Ahman and his wife were secretly taken into hiding in the Soviet Union. For almost twenty years Ahman pleaded to go back to Finland, but the Finnish Communist Party insisted that he stay in Russia for fear that his return would expose it to 'anti-Communist propaganda'. In 1975 the Party leader, Ville Pessi (codenamed BARANOV), finally relented. Ahman was allowed back home and awarded a KGB pension of 200 roubles a month.[32]

A number of Western Communist Parties were also asked to provide various kinds of assistance to KGB illegals. In 1957 a group of undeclared members of the French Communist Party, recommended by the PCF leadership, began training as radio operators for illegal residencies. Initially the new recruits found difficulty in transcribing the coded number groups broadcast in test transmissions from the Centre. By the end of the year, however, some had successfully completed their training course.[33]

The files seen by Mitrokhin give no sense that the Centre's demands on the fraternal assistance of Western Communist Parties declined in the course of the Cold War. On the contrary, the KGB's solicitations of its 'friends' appear to have been greater during the 1970s than in the previous decade. The increased deployment of experienced illegals in eastern Europe after the Prague Spring and the difficulty experienced by the FCD in finding enough suitably qualified and well-motivated Soviet replacements led it to seek renewed inspiration from the cult of the Great Illegals, some of the greatest of whom – the Austrian Arnold Deutsch and the German Richard Sorge chief among them – had been Communists from other European countries. Deutsch's career, however, still remained top secret, not least because two of his most important recruits, Anthony Blunt and John Cairncross, were still at liberty in the West. Sorge, by contrast, was the best-publicized member of the Soviet intelligence pantheon. He had been posthumously declared Hero of the Soviet Union in 1964 and further honoured by the first postage stamps

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The fact that Constantini had failed to provide anything remotely resembling a British version of the Tanaka memorandum did not lead either Stalin or the conspiracy theorists of the Centre to conclude that Britain had no plans to attack the Soviet Union. They believed instead that greater efforts were required to penetrate the secret councils of the Western warmongers. Stalin, who had emerged as the clear victor in the three-year power struggle which followed Lenin's death, demanded more intelligence on the (mostly imaginary) Western plots against the Soviet Union which he was sure existed.

In an effort to make Soviet espionage less detectable and more deniable, the main responsibility for intelligence collection was shifted from 'legal' to 'illegal' residencies, which operated independently of Soviet diplomatic and trade missions. In later years the establishment of a new illegal residency became an immensely time-consuming operation which involved years of detailed training and the painstaking construction of 'legends' to give the illegals false identities. The largely improvised attempt to expand the illegal network rapidly in the late 1920s and early 1930s, without the detailed preparation which later became mandatory, brought into OGPU foreign operations both unconventional talent and a number of confidence tricksters. Among the secret scandals discovered by Mitrokhin in KGB files was that of the illegal residency established in Berlin in 1927 with the Austrian Bertold Karl Ilk as resident and Moritz Weinstein as his deputy. A later investigation concluded that the Centre should have noted the 'suspicious speed' with which the Ilk–Weinstein residency claimed to be expanding its agent network. Within two months it was reporting operations in Britain, France and Poland as well as in Germany. Ilk refused to provide more than sketchy information on his agents' identity on security grounds. His failure to supply detailed biographies was reluctantly accepted by the Centre, which was still reeling from the widespread unmasking of OGPU networks in the spring of 1927. It gradually became clear, however, that the core of the Ilk–Weinstein illegal network consisted of their own relatives and that some elements of it were pure invention. Its agent operations in Britain and France were discovered to be 'plain bluff', though an effective way of obtaining funds from the Centre for Ilk and Weinstein. The network in Germany and Poland, while not wholly fictitious, was under surveillance by the local police and security services. The Centre closed down the entire residency in 1933, though

without attracting the publicity of 1927.[76]

The main influence on the evo during the Stalinist era was the Much of what was later called Lenin: the cult of the infallible security service with a ubiquito of concentration camps to terr Lenin's one-party state left roor party, Stalin used the OGPU narrow orthodoxy and pursue and imagined. The most vicio was against Leon Trotsky, Ler

In its early stages at least, t and his supporters was char brutality and farce. When Tr 'crimes against the Party', he v a town in a remote corner of I OGPU detachment which can 17 January 1928 to take him int When he refused to come out, t was surprised to recognize the his former bodyguards from t the sight of the ex-Commissa sobbed, 'Shoot me, Comrade T down, told him it was his dut and adopted a posture of pass his pyjamas, put on his cloth transport him to the Trans-Sil

Save for a few hunting tri Alma-Ata at his desk. Betwe supporters about 550 telegra them lengthy polemical tracts, telegrams and 1,000 letters fro believed that at least as many Every item in Trotsky's interce by the OGPU, and monthly d

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Comintern, he became publicly involved in the 'sex-pol' (sexual politics) movement, founded by the German Communist psychologist and sexologist Wilhelm Reich, which opened clinics to bring birth control and sexual enlightenment to Viennese workers.[3] At this stage of his career, Reich was engaged in an ambitious attempt to integrate Freudianism with Marxism and at the early stages of an eccentric research programme on human sexual behaviour which later earned him an undeserved reputation as 'the prophet of the better orgasm'.[4] Deutsch enthusiastically embraced Reich's teaching that political and sexual repression were different sides of the same coin and together paved the way for fascism. He ran the Munster Verlag in Vienna which published Reich's work and other 'sex-pol' literature.[5] Though the Viennese police were probably unaware of Deutsch's secret work for OMS, its anti-pornography section took a keen interest in his involvement with the 'sex-pol' movement.[6]

Remarkably, Deutsch combined, at least for a few years, his role as an open disciple of Reich with secret work as a Soviet agent. In 1932 he was transferred from OMS to INO, and trained in Moscow as an OGPU illegal with the alias 'Stefan Lange' and the codename STEFAN. (Later, he also used the pseudonym 'Otto'.) His first posting was in France, where he established secret crossing points on the Belgian, Dutch and German borders, and made preparations to install radio equipment on French fishing boats to be used for OGPU communications in times of war.[7] Deutsch owed his posthumous promotion to the ranks of KGB immortals to his second posting in England.

The rules protecting the identities and legends of illegals in the mid-1930s were far less rigid and elaborate than they were to become later. Early in 1934 Deutsch travelled to London under his real name, giving his profession as 'university lecturer' and using his academic credentials to mix in university circles. After living in temporary accommodation, he moved to a flat in Lawn Road, Hampstead, the heartland of London's radical intelligentsia. The 'Lawn Road Flats', as they were then known, were the first 'deck-access' apartments with external walkways to be built in England (a type of construction later imitated in countless blocks of council flats) and, at the time, was probably Hampstead's most avant-garde building. Deutsch moved into number 7, next to a flat owned by the celebrated crime novelist Agatha Christie, then writing *Murder on the Orient Express*. Though it is tempting to imagine Deutsch and Christie discussing the plot of her latest novel,

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Communist recruits talent-spotted by Browder, it cautioned Zarubin against over-reliance on them:

> We permit the use of the Communist [Party members'] illegal intelligence capabilities . . . as a supplement to the Residency's operations, but it would be a mistake to turn these capabilities into the main basis of operations.[36]

At almost the same moment in December 1941 when Zarubin arrived in New York as legal resident, Iskhak Akhmerov (successively code-named YUNG and ALBERT) returned to re-establish the illegal residency, also based in New York, which he had been ordered to abandon two years earlier. Though he had previously used Turkish and Canadian identity documents, on this occasion he carried a doctored US passport which he had acquired in 1938.[37] Unlike Zarubin, Akhmerov avoided all contact with Browder – despite the fact that his wife and assistant, Helen Lowry (codenamed MADLEN and ADA), was Browder's niece.[38] In March 1942 the Akhmerovs moved from New York to Baltimore, a more convenient location from which to run agents based in Washington. There Akhmerov, whose stepfather had been a furrier, opened a fur and clothes business in partnership with a local Soviet agent, KHOSYAIN, to give himself a cover occupation.[39]

Michael Straight (NIGEL), in whom Akhmerov had placed such high hopes before the Second World War, refused to resume work as a Soviet agent. Straight had one last meeting with Akhmerov in Washington early in 1942, declined any further meeting, shook hands and said goodbye.[40] Most other pre-war agents, however, were successfully reactivated, among them Laurence Duggan (FRANK)[41] and Harry Dexter White (JURIST).[42] Henry Wallace, vice-president during Roosevelt's third term of office (1941 to 1945), said later that if the ailing Roosevelt had died during that period and he had become president, it had been his intention to make Duggan his Secretary of State and White his Secretary of the Treasury.[43] The fact that Roosevelt survived three months into an unprecedented fourth term in the White House, and replaced Wallace with Harry Truman as vice-president in January 1945, deprived Soviet intelligence of what would have been its most spectacular success in penetrating a major Western government. The NKVD succeeded none the less in penetrating all the most sensitive sections of the Roosevelt administration.

Akhmerov's most productive Washington network was a group of

Communists and fellow travelle
Gregory Silvermaster (successiv
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who come after me.'[55]

Akhmerov believed, proba
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To limit the security risk
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comrades'.[57]

Like Zarubin's, Akhmero

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however, KAREV succeeded in holding the KGB at arm's length. On being shown his file, Philby advised against attempting to compromise KAREV publicly, as in the case of Commander Courtney, probably because the hand of the KGB would have been too obvious.[61]

In Britain, as in the United States,[62] the Centre's strategy during much of the Cold War was based on the attempt to establish a network of illegal residencies which would prove more difficult for MI5 to monitor than the legal residency at the Soviet embassy, and which could continue to operate if the Cold War turned into hot war. Its first post-war choice of illegal resident was Konon Trofimovich Molody (codenamed BEN), the son of two Soviet scientists, who seems to have been selected in childhood as a potential foreign intelligence officer. In 1932, at only ten years of age, he was sent, with official approval, to live with an aunt in California and attend secondary school in San Francisco, where he became fluent in English before returning to Moscow in 1938. During the Great Patriotic War he joined the NKVD and, according to a stilted official hagiography, 'made frequent sorties into the enemy's rear ... brilliantly displaying such qualities as boldness and valour'. After the war Molody took a degree in Chinese and worked as a Chinese language instructor before beginning training as an illegal in 1951.[63]

Like some of the illegals chosen for postings in the United States, Molody began by establishing his cover in Canada, where he arrived in 1954 using the identity of a Canadian Communist 'live double'. MICK, a member of the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party, had persuaded the Party member to give him his passport in the previous year when he discovered that it had never been used for foreign travel. Though the live double was told that his passport would be for Party use, MICK passed it to Vladimir Pavlovich Burdin of the Ottawa residency via a senior member of the Canadian–Soviet Friendship Society codenamed SVYASHCHENNIK ('Clergyman').[64] The Centre replaced the photograph on the passport with that of Molody and gave it to him for his journey to Canada. Once in Canada, Molody obtained a new passport in the name of a 'dead double', Gordon Arnold Lonsdale (codenamed KIZH), who had been born in Cobalt, Ontario, in 1924, emigrated as a child to the Soviet Union with his Finnish mother and died in 1943.[65] A Canadian Royal Commission later concluded:

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SHCHENNIK ('Clergyman').[67]
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Canada has acquired a dubious international reputation with regard to her passports, and there is evidence that hostile intelligence services have concentrated on the acquisition of Canadian documentation because of this relative ease of procurement.'[68]

In March 1955, Molody travelled to London using his new identity as 'Gordon Lonsdale' and enrolled as a student on a Chinese course at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). The Centre selected SOAS for two main reasons. First, since the course taken by Molody did not lead to a degree, he was not asked to provide the documentation on his previous education normally required of British university students. Secondly, as a qualified lecturer in Chinese and the author of a Russian–Chinese textbook, Molody found little difficulty in coping with the course requirements while spending most of his time establishing the KGB's first post-war illegal residency in Britain. His main problem at SOAS was the need to conceal from his tutors the fact that they had little, if anything, to teach him.[69] Molody's contact in the legal London residency was the Line N (Illegal Support) officer, V. A. Dmitriyev, who provided him with money and instructions from the Centre, as well as microdot letters from his family in Moscow, delivered via dead letter-boxes and at face-to-face meetings.[70] 'When is Daddy coming, and why has he gone away?' asked Molody's small son Trofim in one letter. '. . . What a *stupid* job Daddy has got.'[71]

While at SOAS, Molody began, with the Centre's approval, to establish a cover profession as a London businessman. Using KGB funds, he set himself up as the director of several companies operating juke boxes, vending machines and one-armed bandits. According to a KGB file, the vending machines included chewing-gum dispensers at no fewer than two hundred different sites, thus offering Molody frequent pretexts for journeys in the Greater London area to meet Dmitriyev, the two other members of his residency and his agents. An electronic locking device produced by one of the firms in which Molody was a partner won a gold medal at the 1960 International Inventors Exhibition in Brussels.[72] In retirement, Molody made the wildly exaggerated claim that he had been the KGB's first multimillionaire illegal resident. He boasted to a Soviet interviewer:

Let me remind you that all the working capital and profits from my four companies (millions of pounds sterling) which were increasing year

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"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
« RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL

[redacted]

"NIKE" GOING ON DISPLAY ON THE HILL

The Canadian Army will put the anti-aircraft guided missile NIKE on public display on Parliament Hill next Thursday. It will be the first public display in Canada.

A training version of NIKE has been loaned to the Canadian Army by the United States Army and will be displayed on the Hill in the shadow of the Peace Tower for two hours May 28 beginning at noon.

It will be part of a Royal Canadian Artillery weapons display. The RCA on that [redacted] will celebrate its 100th [redacted]

[redacted]

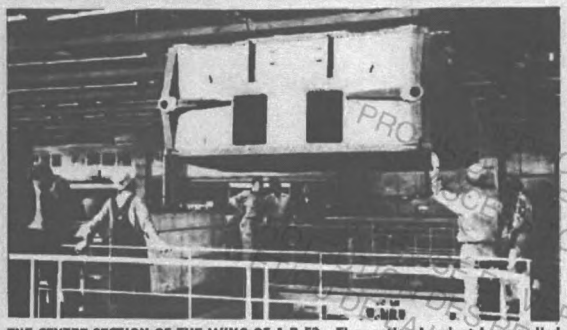
"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
« RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »

AIR NEWS from the U.S.A.

A Giant Jet-bomber, and a New Guided Missile



On left—**A MIGHTY NEWCOMER TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE:** A production model of the B-52 long-range, eight-jet bomber is wheeled from the production shed at the Boeing Company's plant at Seattle, Washington. The great fin and rudder are lowered to one side to clear the doorway. The underside is painted white to reflect the heat of a nuclear explosion and so protect the crew.



THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE WING OF A B-52: The section has just been pulled from its assembly jig and will be taken to another shop for joining to other sections. The completed wing will then go to the final assembly line.

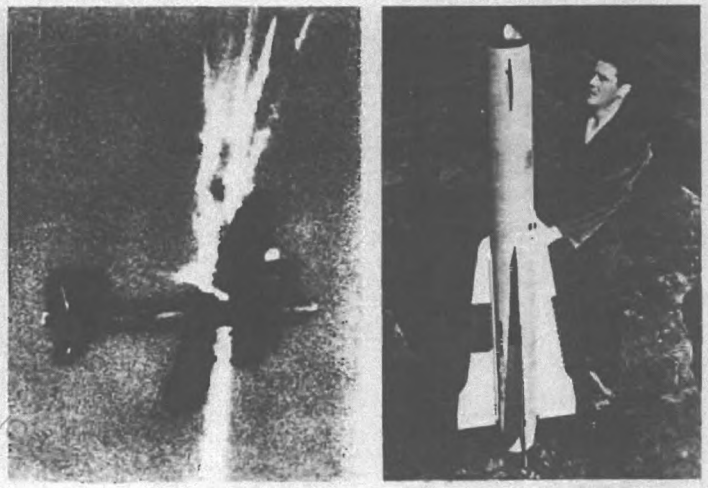
Although the first prototype of the B-52 flew only in 1952, the massive organisation of the American aircraft industry has enabled the U.S.A.F. to be in possession of production models already. The B-52, it was disclosed recently, has a range of over 6,000 miles and an operational ceiling of more than 50,000 ft. It is also equipped for aerial refuelling by the Boeing Flying Boom method, and this will increase its operational range. It carries a crew of six. This giant of the air is expected to be in service by the spring and will be used by the Strategic Air Command, which has bases throughout the world. When it has its full quota of B-52's, this airforce will be able to deliver the hydrogen bomb to any part of the world. As well as building the B-52, the Boeing company are still producing the B-47 Stratojet, a six-engined medium jet bomber.



B-52's ON THE FINAL ASSEMBLY LINE AT SEATTLE: These three aircraft are in the last stages of production and will soon be flown to their duty stations. It is in this workshop that the different parts, such as wings, tail-plane and fuselage sections, are joined together to form the completed aircraft.



NO ESCAPE FROM THE FALCON: A smoke trail shows the course taken by the rocket as it followed the evasive twists and turns of a radio-controlled B-17 target plane. A direct hit was scored. This rocket has been developed by the electronics division of the Hughes Aircraft Company.



ENTER THE FALCON—A NEW AMERICAN GUIDED MISSILE FOR USE BY FIGHTER AIRCRAFT. *On left*—A Falcon scoring a direct hit on a radio-controlled target plane. *On right*—A close-up of the new supersonic rocket which is over six feet in length.

The F-98 Falcon has the distinction of being the smallest guided missile in production, and illustrates the great progress made in the science of electronics in recent years. This rocket has been earmarked for use by the Northrop Scorpion fighter and by the new delta-winged, supersonic Convair F-102. The fighter planes will be guided to a firing position by automatic controls which "lock" on to the target. The rocket is then fired, also automatically, and is guided towards the target plane by its own "brain." Powered by a solid fuel rocket motor, the Falcon has been quoted as having a top speed of Mach 3, which is some 2,200 miles per hour.

Although the Falcon is small in comparison with other guided missiles, it is considerably larger than rockets hitherto carried by fighters, and stowage will be a problem. If carried externally, it would certainly turn a supersonic fighter into a sub-sonic plane.

3103(18/09)

3103(18/09)

TAKEN FROM "/ 23-8-56 ISSUE OF ST. CATHARINES STANDARD Page 9.

MEDIOCRE NIAGARA FRUITGROWER IN U.S.S.R. AS "EXPERT" ON HORTICULTURE

Did Jake Makaruk Hoodwink The Reds?

Jake Makaruk, for over 20 years a Niagara township fruit farmer and trucker, was a "very mediocre grower" who made no bones about his Communistic leanings. Here is the amazing story of how Makaruk, who has gone to Russia, is now being proclaimed by the Russians as one of the world's leading horticulturists. The Reds are now testing such Makaruk "discoveries" as the McIntosh apple, Bing cherry and Elberta peach.

By FRED KINGSLEY
Standard Reporter

● Did Jake Makaruk hoodwink the Russian government and all its horticultural experts into believing he is a top-notch horticulturist?

● Or did the Russians discover too late that they had been taken in by this Niagara township trucker and fruit grower and are now forced to tag along with his story?

● Or, perhaps, are the Russians so short of propaganda material for home consumption that they had to go to the expense of bringing Makaruk back to his native land and build him up as a new "Hero of Soviet Labor?"

Whatever it was, the recently-unfolded tale of Jake Makaruk, whom many Niagara township people recall as a big, lazy and very mediocre fruit-grower, an active Communist and teller of tall tales, is keeping some township people amused and others not so amused.

Amused are those who, through Russian newspaper reports, have learned of the meteoric rise of Makaruk as a man who will do wonders for Russia's fruit-growing industry.

Not so amused are those who, having been closely associated with Makaruk before he left this country three months ago, are now somewhat implicated by all the fuss the Communist press has made over Makaruk, "unknown, lonesome and persecuted" during the 26 years he lived in Canada.

The true facts of "L'Affaire Makaruk" should make many Red officials redder than they've ever been before — in the face.

Many facts, alas, will never be known unless Makaruk decides to come across with the truth. Many Niagara township people who knew Makaruk don't expect that ever to happen.

Explained one man who had daily contact with Makaruk for more years than he cares to remember: "We knew him as a man who would tell a lie when in fact the truth would have served him better."

Rather Hilarious

The story of the man who pointed at a neighbor's nursery and greenhouse to impress a Russian government delegation with his horticultural prowess is rather hilarious.

Even Jack Tobe can't help laughing despite the fact that Makaruk, in a typical farewell gesture, took him for a ride.

The extensive nursery stock of peach, cherry and apple trees and ornamental shrubs that Makaruk took with him to Russia — to introduce them there as his own discoveries — were all purchased from Tobe's Seeds Ltd., just before Makaruk left for Russia. Perhaps the word 'purchased' isn't quite the right term. Jack Tobe is still waiting to be paid for the trees.

Considering that Makarkuk is being hailed as a great hero in the Soviet Union, perhaps the Russian government is willing to pay off the debts he left behind in this country. The $239.60 Makaruk still owes Tobe's Seeds Ltd., is by no means the sum total of Makaruk's current obligations.

There is for instance the $40 cheque Makaruk gave to Jack Tobe in payment of another debt. Makaruk withdrew all his money from the bank before he wrote the cheque.

Here 26 Years

Jacob Makaruk came to Canada from Poland some 26 years ago. Many Niagara township people can remember Makarkuk when he operated a farm on Creek Rd. in partnership with his brother-in-law Alex Tkach some 20 years ago.

Eleven years ago, Makaruk purchased a 10-acre farm on the Lakeshore Rd. just west of Tobe's Seeds Ltd. Lazy by temperament and lacking in ability Makaruk relied more on his trucking business than on his fruit farm in making a living.

With his one truck, he did a considerable amount of trucking for district fruit-growers and others. The trucking business, it seems, also enabled him to keep in close contact with a wide circle of Communist friends and associates.

"He had a well-kept farm, mostly planted to prune plums, peaches and sweet and sour cherries," recalls Jack Tobe, Makaruk's neighbor for the last 11 years. "Incidentally, I supplied these trees about 20 years ago to the then owner of the property, Albert Pay."

Wife Worked Farm

"The good condition of Makaruk's farm was due to the industry and terrific working capacity of his wife," Tobe recalls. "Makaruk's 16-year-old daughter didn't do much; she was a chip off the old block. Makaruk himself just sat on his tractor."

A cannery inspector who knew Makaruk described him as a "very mediocre grower" who made no bones about his Communistic leanings. Others simply termed him a "loud-mouthed windbag" who loved to describe "life in Russia" in the rosiest terms.

When a Russian farm delegation visited Canada a year ago, Makaruk took a big step to achieve his present notoriety.

Through his Communist friends in Toronto, Makaruk got in touch with the delegation and when the delegates visited Niagara Falls he brought two of the delegates to his farm on Lakeshore Rd.

Just what he told them there may never be known. The facts are that he showed the two delegates his fruit trees and—judging from reports in Soviet publications—indicated with a sweep of his arm that the neighboring nursery and greenhouses of Tobe's Seeds Ltd. were his, too.

Denies Story

Eventually, a Toronto Communist publication gave a detailed report of the delegates' visit to the Makaruk farm. The report said the delegates were greatly impressed by Makaruk's horticultural discoveries. It also stated that another district fruit grower, William Yessis, who lives on Hunter Rd., "verified" Makaruk's work in connection with new fruit varieties.

Today, Yessis — known to have been a close friend of Makaruk — denies that he ever attested to his friend's ability as a horticulturist.

"He was just a fruit grower, like myself," Yessis explains. "He didn't do anything special."

Yessis, present when the Russian farm delegates visited the Makaruk farm last September, says he didn't hear everything Makaruk said. He had been sitting down somewhere, while the delegates walked around with Makaruk.

Ships Fruit Trees

After the Russian delegation left, Makaruk laid his careful plans. He told one of his neighbors that he planned to go on a six-week visit to Russia in May and that "his sister in New York" was paying his passage. His wife and daughter, he said, would stay home.

Later, however, he must have revealed his true plans to his family. According to several reports, his daughter, a student at Niagara Falls Collegiate, used to weep on the school bus because she did not want to go to Russia.

In April, Makaruk came to Jack Tobe to pick up a large selection of fruit trees he had ordered earlier in the year. According to the (still unpaid) bill, Makaruk took the following trees: Peaches, 20 Elberta and 20 Red Havens; cherries, 5 Bings and 5 Early Rivers; apples, 4 McIntosh, 5 Melbas and 5 Courtland. He also picked up a large selection of ornamental shrubs.

Using some crates, which he removed without permission from Tobe's Seeds Ltd., Makaruk then packed his "new, horticultural discoveries" and either shipped them to Russia just before he left or took them with him when he left in May.

"When he ordered the trees," recalls Jack Tobe, "I couldn't understand it because one doesn't grow apples on a small farm nor is it economically sound to plant just a couple of apple trees by themselves as they require at least six sprays a year."

"But evidently these are the trees he took with him to Russia and which are now being tested and grown at Kiev and for which Makaruk is being heralded as a Burbank and Michurin rolled into one."

Sold Farm, Left Debts

Just before he left, Makaruk sold his farm, house and equipment to W. Danychuk. In addition to failing to pay for the trees and shrubs he obtained from Tobe's Seeds Ltd., Makaruk also played a further hoax on Tobe and on Danychuk.

For several years, Makaruk had been renting a piece of land from Jack Tobe on which he grew strawberries. When he sold his farm, instead of having the strawberry patch revert to Tobe, he leased it for a further year. He sold the rights to the strawberry crop to Danychuk for $300 in cash, then turned round and handed Tobe a cheque for $40 for the year's rental of the land.

Today, Jack Tobe keeps Makaruk's cheque as a souvenir. It's one of the nicest rubber cheques in his possession.

Not many weeks after Makaruk slipped out of the country, his neighbors discovered — by way of two Soviet magazines—what a great man had lived in their midst.

Russian Stories

Both stories, one published by the Russian embassy in Ottawa and one published in the Moscow magazine "Slavjane," are such outstanding examples of poppycock that they deserve to be reprinted.

"Russian agriculturalists are making preparations to grow several varieties of Canadian peaches in the northern Ukraine," states the embassy bulletin.

"The varieties were developed by a fruit grower named Jake Makaruk, Niagara township."

The tale unfolded in the Moscow magazine is worthy of a Baron Muenchhausen. It reads as follows:

"We (the Russian agricultural delegation) accepted the invitation and went to visit the honorable and experienced horticulturist Jacob Makaruk.

"His farm is not large but as a model farm is visited by many farmers of all nationalities who come to him with admiration and for consultation of all kinds of farm problems.

"Mr. Makaruk led us through the orchard and with inspiration told us how to grow peaches and cultivate the farm. With all his love for the farm he reminds us of the famous agriculturalist of Siberia, T. C. Malsev. But Malsev's activities are well known all over the world, whereas Makaruk's are unknown and he is lonesome on his three-acre farm.

"At our request, Mr. Makaruk showed us the new varieties of cherries developed by him. He mentioned an interesting incident where the inspector came to find out what new varieties he had created and Mr. Makaruk showed him some young trees. 'What do you call them?' asked the inspector."

"McIntosh Cherries"

According to the report in 'Slavjane', Makaruk suggested to the "inspector" that the cherries be named Makaruk cherries. 'No,' the inspector is quoted by the Russian magazine, 'call them New Canada cherries'.

The "inspector", the magazine continues, returned at a later date and told Makaruk to name the cherries 'McIntosh'.

The magazine article continues as follows:

"One of our visitors asked Mr. Makaruk why he did not protest against the name. Mr. Makaruk said it could not be done in fear of losing all chance of selling his fruit and that some Slavic people even had to change their names to avoid national discrimination.

"On his farm, Mr. Makaruk is assisted by his wife and 13-year-old daughter. He is renting some land from a neighbor where he grows a nursery.

"As a foreigner, Mr. Makaruk is unable to obtain a license for selling his nursery stock, so he sells it to the same neighbor he is renting the land from.

"The same discrimination goes on on the farm; without a license he has to sell a basket of peaches for 25 cents, the dealer adds 20 cents and the storekeeper adds another 20 cents. For his means of sales, Mr. Makaruk has to suffer tremendous losses. So our chat with Mr. Makaruk ends with his remark that the Russians and the Ukrainians are the gold of Canada."

Besides being extremely funny—if that is the right word — the two Russian articles are also rather revealing.

Why, for instance, did the article say Makaruk's farm was of only three acres? Would it be unwise to tell people in Russia that an individual in Canada — "persecuted" though he may be because "of his name" — could have as much as 10 acres to himself?

Why does the magazine mention the visit by "the" inspector as if such a visit is the most natural thing to happen on a farm? Because it fits in with Russian farm practices, where inspectors apparently trample in a steady flow over farmers' fields?

Why did the story mention that Makaruk's farm is visited by "many farmers"? Was it referring to the many Communist meetings Makaruk held at his home?

Why did the magazine pick — of all names — McIntosh for a variety (of cherries? Did the writer get his signals crossed or was he trying to be funny?

Why? Why? Why?

Were these tales concocted by some Moscow propaganda office or did Russia really fall for Makaruk's tales?

Explains Jack Tobe: "I'm sure he didn't know anything about growing a seedling or about cross-breeding of any sort but one thing my neighbor did know and worked hard at and that was how to tell tall tales."

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9-9-56



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stern
—Photo by Newton

Stern-Soucy Marriage Solemnized

Pink and white gladioli formed the floral setting at Pope Pius X Church on Saturday for the marriage of Miss Denise Soucy and Walter Stern of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Cleophas Soucy and the late Mr. Soucy of Ottawa. The groom is the son of Mrs. Hedwige Stern-Rubel and the late Mr. Stern of Long Beach, N.Y.

Rev. Romeo Blondeau performed the 11.30 a.m. ceremony. Miss Marie-Claire Lacasse was organist.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Marcel Soucy.

Best Man

David Rubel of Long Beach was best man. Usher was the bride's brother, Raymond Soucy.

For her marriage the bride was charming in a white satin brocade and tulle gown, designed in a cocktail-length. Her headdress was of white satin, adorned with pearls, and her accessories were in white. She carried a bouquet of Sweetheart roses.

Following a reception at the Walnut Room of the Green Valley, the couple left on a wedding trip.

To travel the bride donned a brown mohair tweed suit, adorned with a light fur collar. Her accessories were in brown and her hat was of a beige shade.

The couple will take up residence in Montreal.

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Vol 3

9-9-56

CLIPPING TAKEN FROM " THE MONTREAL STAR " 8-2-57

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Tilden Corporation Appointments



KARL VAN WERT | WALTER B. TILDEN | TED TILDEN

Samuel F. Tilden, President of the Tilden Corporation, announces the appointment of Karl Van Wert as Executive Vice President and Managing Director of the Corporation. Mr. Van Wert has been associated with the Tilden interests for 27 years.

Walter B. Tilden, who joined the Tilden organization in 1950, becomes Vice President, Operations. At the present time, he is manager of the Tilden car rental and parking operations in Ottawa, and supervises branch stations in Hamilton, London and Winnipeg.

Ted Tilden is appointed Vice President, Sales. He joined the Tilden Company in 1951, and subsequently managed the Tilden stations in Vancouver and Victoria before returning to Montreal head office in 1955.

The Tilden Corporation is the parent firm of the Tilden Rent-A-Car Company and holds a substantial interest in the Tilden Rent-A-Car System, Canada's largest car and truck rental organization, operating in 125 locations from coast to coast.

The Tilden Corporation also owns the Tilden Garage on Stanley Street and operates parking facilities across Canada, including the public parking lot at Montreal (Dorval) Airport.

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Photographer Marcel Cognac

this Weekend and NEXT

Jungle Photographer

Marcel Cognac, the intrepid photographer who took the pictures of Montreal's "Main" starting on page 4, is no stranger to tight spots: he once spent three months with a primitive tribe of Indians in the Brazilian jungle, gathering material for a photostory. His experiences on St. Lawrence boulevard, he says, were scarcely less hair-raising.

A recent immigrant from France, Cognac spent every night for a month prowling this area where photographers are even less welcome than policemen. On the principle that there is safety in numbers, he took along his cousin and two hefty Montreal friends. Nevertheless, when Marcel's flashbulb went off at around 2 o'clock one morning, he and his escorts were jumped by a mob of toughs. Marcel and the camera were extricated from the fracas without harm, but one of his protectors, who fought a rearguard action, was pretty badly beaten up.

To Marcel, such incidents are all a normal part of the photographer's lot. Born Marcel Michailoff in Cognac, France, 33 years ago, he went to work in his father's refrigeration plant at the age of 16, just putting in time until the war ended and he was able to set about fulfilling his twin ambitions: to see the world and become a photographer.

His first stop was Brazil, where the second part of his ambition was quickly realized: he became an assistant to the well-known photographer Jean Manzon. A little later, when he struck out on his own working for Brazilian magazines, Marcel changed his name, taking as his pseudonym the name of the celebrated little brandy-producing town in which he was born.

In 1947, he returned to France, married, then went back to Brazil. This time he stayed five years, working sometimes as a magazine photographer and writer, sometimes as a movie cameraman. Two of his best-remembered photostories from this time are Black Magic, the record of his sojourn with the Indians, and Piranhas, a grim story about the vicious man-eating fish of Brazil.

In 1956, Marcel once again returned to France, where he wrote two books about his experiences: My Friends The Caboclos and Secret Macumbas. He resumed his travels last summer, with Canada as his destination. He has already worked for both French and English magazines here and, he says, "I hope to do many photostories about your beautiful country."

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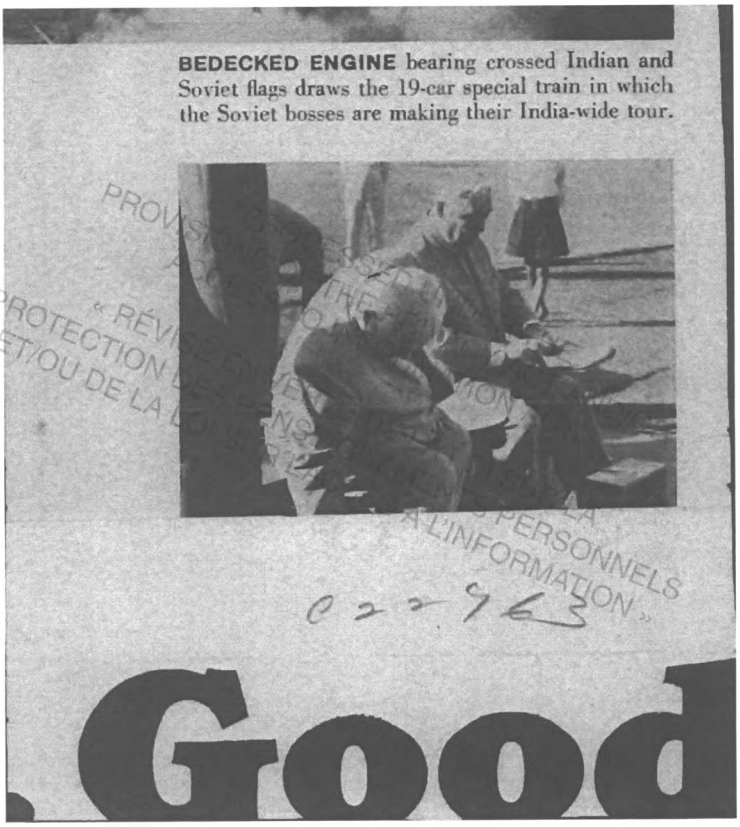
TILAKED KHRUSHCHEV, also marked by welcomer, watches the rally with Nehru and an interpreter.

LIFE

Vol. 39, No. 23 December 5, 1955

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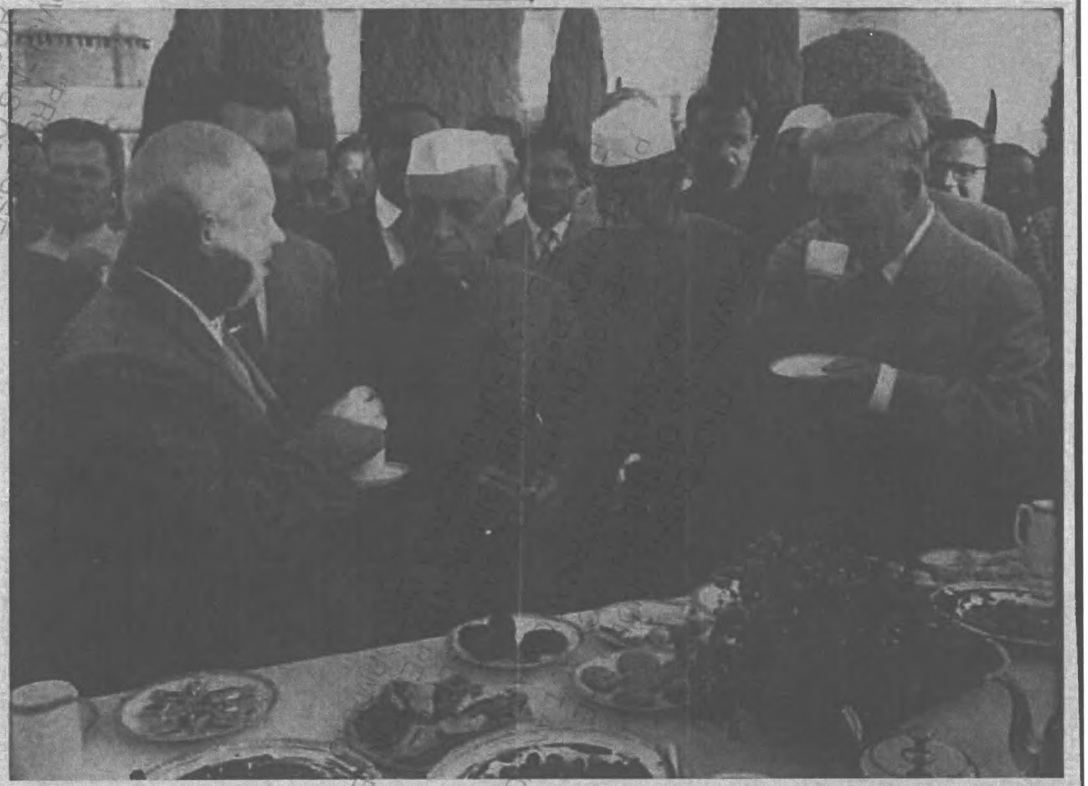
BEDECKED ENGINE bearing crossed Indian and Soviet flags draws the 19-car special train in which the Soviet bosses are making their India-wide tour.

C22963

Good

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3103(18/09)



←**AT STATE BANQUET** for 100, given by Nehru in presidential palace, Bulganin (*left center*) and Khrushchev flank Nehru's influential daughter Indira.

TEETOTALING IN PUBLIC, the Russians, who are ordinarily hearty drinkers, toast their hosts with tea due to Hindu insistence on prohibition.

CONTINUED



HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT, built with the help of U.S. equipment, is progressing near Hirakud in Indian state of Orissa. Much of the work is done in primitive fashion, with women carrying away mud and rock in baskets. U.S. supplied power shovels, road scrapers, dump trucks to hasten construction.



MECHANIZED FARMING is advanced at the Indian government's Central Tractor School as a Point Four expert demonstrates to a group of students.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY is taught Indian members of a Rotary Club by a U.S. Point Four specialist. He is providing them instruction in sheep judging.

3103(18/09)

It's one of the classic poems, like "If" by Kipling, or Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "The Man Worth While": and I always carry this clipping of it in my note-book:

When I am out upon the road, a poet with a pedler's load, I mostly sing a hearty song, and take a chew and hike along, a-handing out my samples fine of Cheero Brand of sweet sunshine, and peddling optimistic pokes and stable lines of japes and jokes to Lyceums and other folks, to Rotarys, Kiwanis' Clubs, and feel I ain't like other dubs. And then old Major Silas Satan, a brainy cuss who's always waitin', he gives his tail a lively quirk, and gets in quick his dirty work. He fills me up with mullygrubs; my hair the backward way he rubs; he makes me lonelier than a hound, on Sunday when the folks ain't round. And then b' gosh, I would prefer to never be a lecturer, a-ridin' round in classy cars and smoking fifty-cent cigars, and never more I want to roam; I simply want to be back home, a-eatin' flap-jacks, hash, and ham, with folks who savvy whom I am!

But when I get that lonely spell, I simply seek the best hotel, no matter in what town I be—St. Paul, Toledo, or K.C., in Washington, Schenectady, in Louisville or Albany. And at that inn it hits my dome that I again am right at home. If I should stand a lengthy spell in front of that first-class hotel, that to the drummers loves to cater, across from some big film theayter; if I should look around and buzz, and wonder in what town I was, I swear that I could never tell! For all the crowd would be so swell, in just the same fine sort of jeans they wear at home, and all the queens with spiffy bonnets on their beans, and all the fellows standing round a-talkin' always, I'll be bound, the same good jolly kind of guff, 'bout autos, politics and stuff and baseball players of renown that Nice Guys talk in my home town!

Then when I entered that hotel, I'd look around and say, "Well, well!" For there would be the same news-stand, same magazines and candies grand, same smokes of famous standard brand, I'd find at home, I'll tell! And when I saw the jolly bunch come waltzing in for eats at lunch, and squaring up in natty duds to platters large of French Fried spuds, why then I'd stand right up and bawl, "I've never left my home at all!" And all replete I'd sit me down beside some guy in derby brown upon a lobby chair of plush, and murmur to him in a rush, "Hello, Bill, tell me, good old scout, how is your stock a-holdin' out?" Then we'd be off, two solid pals, a-chatterin' like giddy gals of flivvers, weather, home, and wives, lodge-brothers then for all our lives! So when Sam Satan makes you blue, good friend, that's what I'd up and do, for in these States where'er you roam, you never leave your home sweet home.

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MONTREAL GAZETTE

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Issue of APR 24 1969 Carding date.....

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Incendiary device found after store fire

Montreal Arson Squad detectives believe a fire early yesterday in a department store on Jean Talon St. was touched off by an incendiary time-bomb.

A second incendiary device was found in the building's basement by firemen during mopping-up operations after the hour-long fire was quelled.

Firemen were called to the building at 772 Jean Talon about 3 a.m.

They used one stream to douse the flames, which heavily damaged the Three Stars Department Store and the Ravenda Accordion School, occupying the second storey.

The bomb discovered in the basement was made of a battery and clock wired to a nylon bag containing powder, which is currently being tested at the Provincial Medico-Legal lab.

The device had failed to ignite, and Sgt. Bob Cote, head of the Montreal Police Department's Technical Section, was called in to dismantle it.

Reviewed
JUN 27 1969
S - I RECORDS

News GO Site Index GO
latimes.com A SECTION HELP
Mattress Guaranteed Low Prices

Friday, September 24, 1999

KGB Records Reveal California Espionage

Intelligence: Unidentified man described as a Democratic Party activist informed Soviets about meeting with then-Sen. Cranston and presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, papers show.

By TYLER MARSHALL, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON--Most knew him as a Democratic Party activist who was deeply involved in California politics during the Jimmy Carter years.

He rubbed shoulders with the party elite, including Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. and U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston. During the 1976 presidential campaign, he described taking part in a three-hour strategy session with Cranston, Brown and presidential hopeful Carter at the Pacific Hotel near Los Angeles International Airport.

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But according to meticulous records kept by a former Soviet KGB official who fled to the West in 1992, he was a spy and his detailed reports were forwarded to Moscow's senior leaders.

Although Western intelligence officials said they believe there is little reason to doubt the account--one of thousands of details contained in documents spirited out of Russia by KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin--the identity of the California-based spy remains unknown, at least to the public.

According to Mitrokhin's records, the California activist was recruited by the KGB during a visit to Russia.

Asked about the account Thursday, Cranston said he was unaware whom the Soviet mole might be.

"I have no idea who this guy is," Cranston said. The former senator said that he recalled a Carter campaign event at the Pacific Hotel but remembered no meeting between the three Democrats as described by Mitrokhin.

"It's not logical such a meeting would have occurred," Cranston said. "I don't believe it happened. Sounds like this agent [was] trying to build up his own reputation."

Mitrokhin, who lives under a new identity in Britain, told Western intelligence agents that he copied volumes of information from KGB files over a 12-year period ending in 1984.

He secretly stashed his notes in a milk churn, three tin trunks and two aluminum cases hidden under the floorboards of his

country home outside Moscow until he fled the country.

His notes contained minute details of KGB activities in the United States, including the favorite meeting places of Soviet agents in major American cities during the 1960s.

In Los Angeles, for example, preferred rendezvous points included the Wiltern Theater at Wilshire Boulevard and Western Avenue and a newsstand on Los Palmas Avenue in Hollywood that specialized in out-of-town newspapers. Agents also met near the entrance of the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel on Hollywood Boulevard and in front of the display windows of a McMahan's furniture store--since closed--in North Hollywood.

In the Bay Area, Mitrokhin noted, Soviet agents met in busy coffee shops. In the nation's capital, they preferred the discreet distance of a shopping mall in suburban Maryland, miles from the diplomatic world of downtown Washington.

The brief account of the California activist's links with Moscow and the list of old KGB haunts are contained in "The Sword and the Shield," written by British historian Christopher Andrew in collaboration with Mitrokhin. The book makes public for the first time much of the trove of information Mitrokhin carried with him when he defected to the West in 1992.

In Washington, FBI spokesman Steven Berry said the Mitrokhin material helped give U.S. counterintelligence officials valuable insights into the history and workings of the KGB in the United States, even generating new leads for unresolved cases.

In one instance, Berry said, Mitrokhin's records led to the arrest and 1997 conviction of a former National Security Agency clerk, Robert Stephen Lipka, who photographed secret U.S. documents and sold them for as much as $1,000 apiece during the late 1960s.

"Mitrokhin's information solved the Lipka case," Berry said. "His information, in concert with existing FBI investigative material, allowed the FBI to resolve lingering intelligence issues."

A source at the Central Intelligence Agency who spoke on condition of anonymity concurred that Mitrokhin's defection was an important development.

"He's the real deal," this source noted. "He brought out a lot of information that was of great interest."

But FBI and CIA officials declined to comment on the California incident.

Another source familiar with Mitrokhin's material suggested that the defector's notes have probably already given the FBI enough information to identify the high-placed Soviet operative in California.

"There is little doubt the bureau will have been able to figure who this is," the source said.

John L. Martin, who headed the Justice Department division in charge of prosecuting espionage cases before retiring in 1997,

said that the activities described by Mitrokhin do not necessarily constitute a formal case of espionage, even if the Californian provided detailed accounts of Democratic Party strategy sessions to his KGB controllers.

Espionage, Martin said, involves passing protected secrets and information about national defense to a foreign power. The actions of the California activist, he said, appear to fall into a less serious category.

"In this case, the FBI would probably go after him for not registering as an agent of a foreign power, which is a lesser offense, or get him on tax evasion if he was paid and didn't declare the money," Martin said.

Martin said it was likely that the FBI would conduct background checks on such individuals, possibly interviewing them and those around them.

"These are the kinds of people you would put under surveillance, he said.

* * *

Times staff writers Carl Ingram and George Skelton in Sacramento and Mark Z. Barabak in Los Angeles contributed to this story.

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BBC 'biased towards the Russians' in Cold War

BY MICHAEL HARVEY

THE Foreign Office accused the BBC of broadcasting pro-Communist news bulletins and programmes in its Russian service at the height of the Cold War, according to previously classified documents released yesterday.

In a bitter dispute that dwarfs more recent accusations of bias against the BBC, papers from the Information Research Department (IRD) at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office detail criticisms of the Russian service in 1953.

Under the guidance of a new head, Anatole Goldberg, the service was accused of including material "damaging to the free world". Mr Goldberg, it was noted, failed to use scripts provided by the Foreign Office from Russian defectors and conducted broadcasts according to his own views.

The attack by the Foreign Office came as the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the West began to bite hard and the propaganda struggle became increasingly important. The IRD was set up in 1948 by the Labour Government to counter Soviet propaganda.

The skirmish over the Russian service, which broadcast in Russian to the Soviet Union, began, according to the papers, in July 1953. J. H. Peck, a senior IRD official, noted: "We feel that the Russian programme of the BBC has over the past few months been very unsatisfactory." He said the faults had worsened under Mr Goldberg. "He appears to be conducting the programme according to his personal views which are quite unrepresentative both of the views of Her Majesty's Government and of British public opinion as a whole."

Next: Minister cancels speech to grieve for son

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Mr Peck accused the service of avoiding direct criticism of the Soviet regime and using "a great deal of material of an entirely pointless nature". He cited a talk on schools for maladjusted children.

He also noted that references to the "harsh facts of life" in Britain spoilt the effect of material on Britain that "should lead the Russian listener to make comparisons unfavourable to his own regime". The service also included attacks on various "right-wing troublemakers" in the West including Joe McCarthy, the US senator.

Mr Peck conceded: "It is common ground that the BBC should not incite its listeners to subversive activity." But: "We see no reason why the British point of view . . . and the failings of the Communist regimes, should not be the mainstay of the programmes."

In the papers is the transcript of a Russian Service broadcast on the riots in Berlin in which at least one protester was killed by Soviet troops. A paragraph stating "later reports from Berlin suggest that Soviet troops have been under orders to avoid bloodshed and have even remained quiet under mob provocation" is highlighted as being pro-Communist.

Mr Peck met senior management at the BBC and requested that they carry out an investigation. This was agreed and in November J. B. Clark, director of external broadcasting at the BBC, wrote to Jack Nicholls of the Foreign Office with the results of their "exhaustive inquiry". The BBC report accepted that the news bulletins were open to "misinterpretation" and promised improvements. Criticism of the pro-Communist tone of the broadcasts was rejected as "a misconception of the role" that the broadcasts should play.

Miss P. C. Storey of the Foreign Office noted that the news bulletins had been "markedly fellow-travelling in tone and content" and accused the BBC of being "dishonest" in its excuses about the use of defectors. At the same time, G. R. A. Conquest of the Foreign Office noted that the news section required "purging" as it had long been "notorious". It appears no purge took place.

The activities of the IRD were gradually scaled down.

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Thursday, September 23, 1999 Published at 12:22 GMT 13:22 UK

Can a spy be too old to prosecute?



Eighty-seven-year-old great-grandmother Melita Norwood has admitted her role as a spy, but is she too old to be prosecuted?

Background | Your reaction

The Background:

Eighty-seven-year-old Melita Norwood spied for the Soviet Union for four decades, passing on crucial information about Britain's nuclear secrets. Although she retired in the early 1970's, her secret life has now been made public. Mrs Norwood says she believed in the Communist ideology, and did what she thought was right.

A decision has already been taken that a prosecution would not be in the public interest. The opposition Conservative party is demanding a detailed statement from the government, explaining what it knew about the affair.

Should Mrs Norwood be made to answer for her treachery to her country, or is it too late to prosecute this frail grandmother?

Background | Your reaction

Your Reaction:

Read the first comments we received

I think she should be prosecuted - this has nothing to do with age. The other thing is punishment - it wouldn't be

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ethical to punish a 90-year-old person with imprisonment. She is clearly too old to be imprisoned, but the conviction for the crime of treason which is most certainly accompanied by public condemnation is a punishment enough for Melita Norwood.
Kadrika, Estonia

I agree with Amab Banerji's thoughtful comment. It's over, we won, they lost. Forget it. Let dead yesterdays go and forget about revenge. We have much more important problems to resolve TODAY.
Ty Meissner, USA

Mrs Norwood should be tried and if found guilty, sent to prison for the remainder of her days. Often, the elderly are not prosecuted for the reason that their advanced years suggests feebleness and slow-wittedness. In her case, she seems to be healthy and quite sharp, two things which would weigh in favour of prosecution. Norwood betrayed her country and the West by making it possible for the most murderous regime in human history to hold the spectre of massive annihilation over its captive peoples. Her bleating about affordable health care in the face of her monstrous crimes is simply laughable. She is totally remorseless and should be dealt with severely.
Layne, US

Some comments here make me slightly confused. Please stop talking about deportation, you cannot deport your own citizens! (It is against the UN Declaration of Human Rights, and why should Russia accept her?). Furthermore, why send her to Russia? She spied for the Soviet Union, a country which, in case you have not noticed, ceased to exist in 1991. Finally; exactly what crimes will be deterred by prosecuting her?
Magnus Öhman, Sweden

As a liberal I have to agree - if someone betrays their own government, they know they can be punished for it, she doesn't even seem to regret what she did - so let her rot in jail.
Morgan, USA

This woman is a traitor, and a disgrace. She should be prosecuted and jailed for the rest of her life, and all her assets seized. Age is not the issue here at all.
Rob Holman, England

I think the question is not 'should a traitor be prosecuted?' but 'what punishment for an eighty seven years old traitor?' A life of betrayal cannot go unpunished no matter what the excuses. This person has enough intelligence to spy and would know the consequences of discovery. Exile? let the woman live in the 'new Russia' or even better a custodial sentence and then exile.
Henry Ponsonby-Smythe, England

The cold war is over, it would serve no useful purpose to

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dig up old tales. All countries have spies, we have ours. Spying is a well established profession.
Roger, UK

Spying her own country activities and giving valuable information to enemy Country is a bigger crime against a State than killing a fellow citizen (murder). If a woman or man is too old to be brought under the big arm of justice, then spying is also forgivable. But Spying is a big crime, against not just one individual but the entire nation, millions of his/her fellow citizens. It is immoral. One should be brought to justice irrespective of age.
Srinivasu Vallabhapurapu, Japan

It would be cruel to execute this deluded elderly woman. She was duped as many around the world were in believing the Communists were creating a worker's paradise here on earth. It was not until Khruschev confessed the brutal repression under Stalin than many of these victims realised the error of their thinking. A fitting punishment for this woman should be to deport her to what remains of her paradise. Perhaps this would be much more cruel than the death penalty.
Steve B US

If she stole and passed on secrets that meant that the USSR could develop nuclear weapons in the same way that the US did surely she made a vital contribution to the concept of mutually assured destruction which we are told has kept the peace for over 50 years. And as for those who say you are never too old to be responsible for crimes perhaps they should remember that the UK still has a Official Secrets Act that protects people who have and will continue to commit vile acts.
Gordon, Scotland

Mrs Norwood should be charged and tried. I have no particular axe to grind in relation to treachery against one's country: people, even spies, must follow their own conscience. However, the Soviet Union was a vile and murderous regime: it is time some of its supporters and helpers were asked to account for their actions. If Mrs Norwood and other pro-Soviet activists claim that idealism led them to do what they did, fine. But let us also remember that idealism and hope for a better future moved many ordinary people to join other murderous movements. The pleas of "idealism" and "obeying orders" were, rightly enough, never heeded when made by criminals on the Right. It is time the Left was also brought to face justice for its crimes, instead of continuing to hide behind the cloak of idealism.
J.F.Munro, Scotland

No! Whatever your age, illegal means illegal. Treason used to be a hanging crime, now it's prison or deportation.
John C., England

If she decided not to follow the law of land. Let her rot in jail for the rest of her life.

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Paul, UK

I think that she should be trailed. She did it for 4 decades. If she was honest, then she had to come out sooner and not when her life is almost over, she has probably got nothing to lose now. She probably wants to go to "heaven" with a clear conscience.
Monique, Holland

I wonder what would have happened if she was caught spying for Hitler? Lucky for her the lefts are in power...I say you can never be too old to be punished for a crime.

Tomasz, England

The UK should arrest and prosecute all known spies no matter how old. Would-be traitors should know that they will never be safe.
Geoff Sutton, USA

This women is just the tip of a very nasty and convoluted iceberg the frozen foundations of which have been donated by all of the major powers of the last century and more. Our focus should be on the equality (or lack thereof) in our judicial system.
Sarah, UK

NO, a thousand times NO. Think of people who have been harmed by this traitor.
S Berooks, USA

She knew when she passed on the information that what she was doing was against the state. She is just lucky she has had her freedom for so long. Now she has been found out of course she should be punished and age should have nothing to do with it.
Jo Short, Australia

Her age, most certainly, works against any prosecution. However, some procedure/inquiry should be set up where she would have to answer questions under oath. As to punishment - a fine of some kind. However, let her not be tossed out into the snow and cold. Any present day or future activist of this type wherever they may be - you may not be so lucky if they get you young enough!!
BTL, USA

If a person commits a crime just because a person is old and frail should not prevent justice. Betraying ones country is cowardly and wrong. She should be punished in the same manner as any one else would be.
Cheryl , USA

General Pinochet is not too old. WWII war criminals are not too old. Melita Norwood is not too old. She assisted a country to improve atomic weapons that were aimed back at us. She gave a foreign regime more confidence in its own righteousness, which further threatened us. She decided to ignore the known atrocities, Show Trials and horrendous purges of the Stalin regime and chose

that system over our own. She aimed to undermine our own future and help theirs. She made her decision, we should make ours. Prosecute.
Nick, UK

What is all this talk about trying her? She has made a confession and so there would be no expensive or drawn out trial - just a sentence for the crime with all aspects of mitigation taken into account.
Jon Benjamin, UK

I spy with my little eye, something beginning with 'T'... Treason! There's no way you can go unpunished for that. If you don't uphold the same beliefs as your country, move to one that does, don't spy. Simple.
David, UK

A recent case of a 90-year-old man causing death by dangerous driving was prosecuted and jailed for 1 year without hesitation. Spying is a capital offence...SHE IS NOT TOO OLD !!!
Andy Thomson, Scotland

If she believed in the communist ideals then why does she not now move to a commune in China? Does she not realise that her actions could have led to the end of civilisation? Selling the safety of your nation is the worst crime possible. And she should be put on trial for treason.
A. McAuley, Hong Kong

During the Cold War, we were told that the rationale for possessing nuclear weapons was one of deterrent, via the Mutually Assured Destruction scenario. In that case, Mrs Norwood's actions were vital to world peace in helping to bring about the mutuality of our assured destruction. Rather than prosecute her, at great cost, she surely deserves a medal!
Simon Bayliss, England

Melita Norwood should be prosecuted. She has, on her own admission, committed a crime. Debate as to the reasons or even whether spying should be a crime, is not an issue. When a murder is committed, the murderer is prosecuted. The reasons for the crime can be given as mitigating circumstances and, along with the age and health of the guilty party, can be taken into account, or not, by the judge after the jury has decided as to guilt. And to Tom (Australia), not ALL Brits have adopted a 'cola-culture' ..... how ARE things in the colonies?
Pat, England

Criminals are never late to be prosecuted! Not even when they are one minute away from death. God might punish them but what about humans? Don't they deserve to? And what about all those nazis and dictators that remained free decades and decades because of their age? Was that fair for all their victims? Don't think so...

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Elanor, Greece

Frail old lady she now may be, but she was of good health and sound mind when she chose to betray the country that now provides for her in her old age. British citizens have a right to expect justice. She should spend her last days rotting in jail.
Rob Docherty, England

Question: Has she committed a crime? Q: Is the crime punishable? I believe the two answers to these questions are Yes, so on what ground should she be acquitted? Age is just a number and totally irrelevant. She did what she did for decades - I see no amount of remorse coming from her.
Shezza, England

Punish to the full limit of the law. Her crime transcends personal damage to an individual person or persons. She attacked a country and it's system of beliefs. She is an ideological criminal as well as an actual one.
Alan, UK

How many of you would be quite so venomous if it was your granny? How much do you actually know about this story before willing to destroy this woman? Surely we have far more important things going on in the world that need to be sorted?
All this ridiculous talk of comparing her to holocaust persecutors is incredible. The UK is currently freeing known Irish 'activists' in an attempt to gain stability so why not leave this woman alone. Instead, why not focus on sorting out the forces that let this happen in the first place, and have 'hidden' it since they found out many years ago.
Tommy, Scotland

I don't think she should be prosecuted. Not because of her age, but because her actions may have contributed to keeping the Americans in check, and maintaining the balance that has prevented war. If the Soviets had fallen behind, and the US had been the only major Nuclear power, I fear the American world domination trait would have been unbearable. The world is (I fear) much less safe with only one superpower.
Ian Lowe, Scotland, UK

Age has nothing to do with such a heinous crime. It is important that she be prosecuted as an example for other misguided souls.
Bparker, USA

Yes, deport her to one of those countries we all love to visit on holiday, transported in one of those foreign cars we all love to buy, wearing foreign manufactured clothes! In fact, deport all those who don't support "our" country - that includes me! And make sure that those in the secret (?) service who didn't detect her misdemeanours in the first place, and those who then knew about it but did nothing be deported too! If I was so

inefficient at MY job I'd have been sacked long ago.
John, UK

Let her be! She is old and frail and anyone trying to compare her with ex-Nazi war-criminals who are still roaming free at geriatric ages do not know what they are talking about. I cannot believe the amount of passé patriotism expressed in this section. The cold war is over, move on. Stop this new-age McArthyism!
Zach, South Africa

Why are we acting so surprised? We were conducting exactly the same king of operation against countries behind the Iron Curtain. As for prosecution, why bother? The regime that these people where working for has fallen, any harm done was done quite some time ago. Why prosecute OAPs? That'll look good in the press...
Dan Laufer, UK

Melita Norwood is not a criminal! She acted with the best intentions, working for a country which believed in providing basic human rights for people, human rights that all people deserve, as she and many others believed and still believe. One man's traitor is another man's dissident: if there is any criminal here it is Mr Mitrokhin as doubtless he has become a wealthy man selling his soul to the West for financial gain. I for one completely respect Ms Norwoods actions!
B McQuade, Ireland

My, my. I'd never have guessed the biggest criminal of all is a petite, sweet old white English lady whom you'd bump into in Tesco and think nothing of.
Salina Christmas, UK

I find it pathetic that jailing this woman is even being considered at the same time convicted criminals with real blood on their hands are being released in Northern Ireland, and indeed are very likely to take part in the governing and policing of that province. Furthermore, Milosevic, Mladic, et al are roaming free, and you want this woman's blood, mainly because she is an easy catch? Let it go - the Cold War is over and we (the Capitalists) won. If you need to be paranoid, at least direct it towards real threats, like the ones knocking on your doors.
R. McNaughton Phillips, USA

I think she should be prosecuted. That means to have an investigation, inquiry, or however it is done in Britain. There should be some mercy in her punishment, as for her age. There has to be a response to this, to be an example for the future. Like others have said she appears to be proud of her treachery.
Russ W, United States of America

I believe this situation is ironic. There is a minimal age of responsibility in law i.e. 10 years, below which a person cannot be held to criminal account. It seems bizarre that we could actually end up with an upper limit, when the

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awareness of octogenarians can vary so considerably. In this case, I believe the key is motive. This person spied for ideological reasons that now seem so dated in a modern society. Therefore she should not be prosecuted or we risk a flood of prosecutions of misdirected people who were victims of the grip of outdated ideologies.
Jonathan Drake, England

She is a traitor. She should hang.
Rupert Tompkinson-Palmer, UK

Melita Norwood betrayed your country. She, in doing so, betrayed mine and all countries that hold freedom and democracy dear. She betrayed all those who've lost their lives in defence of freedom and democracy. Who knows how many died in gulags as a direct result of her treachery? If she didn't like the political ideals of the country she was so lucky to have been borne in, she could have simply left it behind and joined a potato farm collective and lived out her life in harmony, at one with twisted socialistic dogma. Instead, she chose to remain and be a traitor. And now she's been exposed for all to see. Do the right thing. Hang her by the neck in a public square.
Doug Schultz, USA

I don't care how old you are. If you betray your country you deserve the punishment of a traitor. Or send her here! Good Ole President Clinton will pardon her. I consider her just as much a trader as a terrorist!
Carla, USA

She is not too old to be prosecuted if she is still mentally and physically able to stand trial. If her age is to be taken into account at all, that can be done after she is convicted, at the stage of sentencing or execution of judgement.
Peter, Netherlands

Why, just because these traitors are elderly, should they escape justice. I hope all those that chose to betray their country are called to account.
George Short, Scotland

Prosecute. There is far too much "letting off". I don't care how old the criminal is, if they have acted illegally then prosecute. The government, councils and police need to get back to law enforcement, because if laws are not enforced then there is no deterrent to crime.
Richard W, UK

Is the support for Ms Norwood because of her age or because she spied for the far left. I did not see any support for the Nazi war criminal in his 80s that was prosecuted recently. I also see a lot of people saying age doesn't matter with General Pinochet. So just what are the reasons you don't want to prosecute?
Richard T. Ketchum, USA

3103(18/09)

Wow, the vitriol in these comments. This woman acted misguidedly following her beliefs. Yes, it is wrong to betray her country. It is also wrong to betray ones beliefs. If she had been a capitalist idealist in Russia at the time and betrayed Russia she would be a heroine in the eyes of many. The cold war is over; she has a wasted life behind her, let that be enough. And please let the jingoist note, the nation state is dead, we now have to kow-tow to the big corporations or haven't they noticed?
Gwyn Jones, France

What are we teaching our children by letting this woman get away with a crime. I agree she should be sent back to the country she spied for with no benefits.
Sheila Cade, USA

The issue should not be about whether or not spying was justified. It should be about whether or not age should provide immunity from prosecution for crimes that have been committed. I think that as long as ones mental faculties are intact they should be able to answer for their actions. Old age should not provide a shield for criminals to hide behind.
Margaret K., U.S.A

Prosecute. The fact that she is old and makes jam does not reduce her freely admitted guilt. She knew she was endangering British lives and shows no remorse. She is a traitor and should be punished in the severest way possible.
Gary Shannon, Romania (English)

I think that we should not put this woman in prison but send her to live in the country she spied for. She should not receive any benefits from this country because we can not say if what she did, didn't cause the deaths of others. Let her live out her days in Russia.
Angela Marshall, UK

The woman is a traitor. She should be prosecuted, and if found guilty, punished accordingly. the police are now using DNA and modern scientific evidence finding techniques to solve old crimes, so would the public want someone found guilty of, say, being a serial killer, go free??
This would give the message that if you cover your crime for long enough, you will be let off. A crime is a crime, and a criminal is a criminal. It is for a judge to decide if punishment, if any, is to be meted out. Not the press/public.
Rob, England

Most of the remarks I read here are typical of the blood-thirsty society we live in. As for comparing a spy with a criminal from the concentration camps...well that`s just inaccurate to put it mildly. It is very easy to look back in time with today's knowledge and experience and judge historical figures. At the time this old lady functioned communism was the new idea that

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would lead the world to fellowship and help divide the worlds resources more equally... The idea in itself was perfect except for one fatal flaw...it forgot to consider man's greed, corruption and individuality.
You cannot prosecute and convict a tired old disappointed lady for believing in and supporting an idea and idealism different from the one her country adopted. We don't prosecute the people who dropped the atomic bomb in Japan because we now know how catastrophic it was do we??? Nor do we seem to care for the hundreds who died fighting for freedom against the imperial England...and the ones who killed them. Let's please show the world we are wiser now.
Vivien Cooksley, Austria

So what if she is 87? She didn't care about the elderly who's lives she risked as well the rest of the world's when she divulged top secret information. I can't understand why we don't lock her up for the rest of her life. Spies are spies and should be treated as such. Maybe if she had spied against any other country other than England we would have locked her up, but of course its only England and we know how little England means to this government.
Steve Hanwell, England

Before you decide if Britain should prosecute her you should consider this, how many people died in a Soviet Gulag because of the secrets she stole that may have exposed Anti Communist Russians? How many U.S. and British soldiers died in the Cold War because the Soviets gave stolen NATO weapons schematics to the North Koreans, Chinese, and Vietnamese? This innocent looking old lady has quite a bit of blood on her hands.
Tom Byrne, USA

To Samuel Heath of Canada : The cold war was not a soccer match. It really was a war between good (not perfect) and evil (perfect). I had the opportunity to experience both. From a moral standpoint Mrs. Norwood helped the evil from the legal one she committed a serious crime which she does not regret. She should be prosecuted the fullest extent of the law.
Pavel Majer, Czech living in the USA

Just as no person is above the law, no person is too old for the law. She is a spy and the agencies have to treat her as one. It is high time prosecuting agencies grew up.
Manjunath Jammetige, India

She should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Age doesn't matter. Would I not be prosecuted if I was aged 80 and robbed a bank? She could have potentially lost British lives and she must pay for that.
Drew, UK

If justice is blind then she must be prosecuted. to the fullest extent of the law. We hold a foreign national (i.e.Pinochet) at the cost of millions of dollars because,

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we fear that his own country will not try him. Then we turn around and do the same thing ourselves. They are both octogenarians, why the double standard? Is it racially motivated because Pinochet is Hispanic?
Martin Irish, USA (English)

I agree with Susan from the USA - if you do the crime you do the time. No matter how many years have gone by, you won't get away with a murder even if 40 years have elapsed
Andy, GB

This century has been marked by the huge ideological battle between free and unfree societies. Those nations that value freedom of thought and communication have won. I believe that free societies are more innovative and dynamic than ones that are unfree. This means that all this spying is a waste of time as individual inventions may be stolen but not the social engine that creates and exploits those advances. The collapse of the Soviet Union underscores this point - they simply couldn't compete and are now, somewhat late in the day, trying to join the party. I think that we should leave this woman alone because clearly her whole life has been a huge waste. I do not think that we should give her a public soap box by launching a criminal prosecution. I don't want to hear any justifications for her treachery, I simply want us to forget this rather silly individual.
Arnab Banerji, UK

Read the first comments we received

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PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT" "PROCESSED UNDER THE PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »



Thursday, September 16, 1999 Published at 10:03 GMT 11:03 UK

Elderly Spy - your initial reaction

Read the first comments came in about whether it's worth prosecuting an 87-year-old spy.

Read the latest comments

Maybe she has committed a crime, But is it up us to punish her now she is at deaths doorstep, should we not leave it for God to judge? She seems quite honest to admit her crime and reasoning.
Shahid Khan, United Kingdom

There are certain offences for which there should be no limitation on prosecution and this is one of them. Age should have nothing to do with it, as it doesn't for war crimes and crimes against humanity. This person is a traitor, regardless of age and should not be allowed to live out her life in comfort in Britain.
Simon Spanchak, Canada

If Melita Norwood is too old to be prosecuted, then, isn't the Chilean Gen (R) Augusto Pinochet too old as well to be under arrest in London?
Anastasios Moschos, Chile

Yes, she's a 'traitor', yes she should go on trial but isn't there a saying along the lines of 'all's fair in love and war'?
Fiona, England

The UK is currently friends with Germany so why don't we take this opportunity to round up all the German traitors who fought for the resistance in France and Germany during WW2 and extradite them. Please remember that one man's tartar is anouther man's patriot.
John Imrie, UK

Norwood committed treason for years. She should be tried and punished to the full extent of the law. She should not be rewarded for being such a successful spy for so long. Treason, in common with murder and war crimes, should be punished whenever the criminal is apprehended.

Live Talking Points

Arms trade: Should jobs come first?

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Can a spy be too old to prosecute?

Has Patten got it right?

Portillo's confession: Who cares?

We still are finding old Nazi war criminals, concentration camp guards, etc. When they are found they are prosecuted. They may have only a few years left but they should spend these years behind bars.
David O'Connor, US

In whose interests would it be to prosecute her? Many people have mentioned the fact that she draws a British state pension, thereby being in receipt of a taxpayers' hard earned cash from the country she betrayed. Would it not be the very same tax payer who would fund the trial? And would we have the blood of this woman on our conscience? This 'brave new world' staggers on its feet because we cannot forgive.
We should not ever forget - but forgive we must if we want to move forward. The very fact of her publicity is punishment enough. We must stop baying for 'justice' and question on what foundations this very notion is built.
Rachel, England

Instead of putting her on trial at the expense of the British taxpayer, why not exile her to Russia. If she is so dedicated to them and honoured by the Russians, why not let the Russian's take care of her, instead of her living in comfort here in Britain?
Carol Desousa, England

To Eddy, US: It's not support of Communism that's the issue here - Communism is a valid viewpoint. It's espionage that is the crime.
Dr Dominic Wilson, UK

Her age is of no consequence. This woman systematically betrayed her country for 40 years. Worse still, until 1953 she passed secrets to Stalin's regime which was, in terms of numbers killed, either deliberately or through criminal negligence, THE most evil regime in the history of the world. How do we know that her work didn't add in any way to that death toll? She should be tried and if found guilty spend the remainder of her days behind bars.
Chris McGeachin, UK

I thought justice was blind. I suppose this woman can be a little bit guilty, just like a person can be a little bit murdered .....
Barbara Corsan, UK

Prosecute. She directly contributed to a greater or lesser extent to the arming of a hostile power, a power whose objective was to overthrow her own country by whatever means. She is a traitor, not only to her country, but to the entire world, as her contribution to the espionage which allowed the USSR to advance years ahead probably escalated the Arms Race. Her age is not a factor, there is no Statute of Limitations in the UK, and she knew full well what she was doing, and still does (despite her 'selective memory').
Stephen Shepherd, UK

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If the former Soviet Union will have her, export her; otherwise put her in jail for the rest of her life - it won't be that long.
Tom Donnellan, Australia

Not in the public interest to prosecute her? I would have thought that it was most definitely in the public interest to display that people are held accountable for their actions in this country no matter what age they are or how long ago they committed the crimes.
Steven, Scotland

Isn't this all just nonsense. The people do not exist to serve the state - it is the other way around. The security services have the job to protect this knowledge, but it must be a right of the people to pursue their own, unique political ideology in a democracy and we can not hold them to account for this.
Paul Rushworth, UK

She committed treason of the worst kind. She should be tried and exiled. Not punishing her is sending a message that if you commit treason and remain undiscovered for a certain amount of time its OK! She made her choices and to leave her alone sends out the wrong message.
Matt, Ireland

In a society which at present, is asking itself whether to outlaw "ageism" completely; it seems slightly contradictory to treat this criminal with such lenience as a direct result of her age!! If we want a society where everyone is treated equally, this crime cannot go unpunished. After betraying one's country for 4 decades, this lady should have some accountability for her actions otherwise we set an unfortunate precedent where "you may do what you like as long as you don't get caught before your 87th birthday."
She's probably counting the roubles and laughing her way to the Kremlin as we speak. If she loves it that much, fine! Please deport her there. Let her return to her "heartland!"
Vince, UK

She's a hypocrite, if she hates this country enough to betray it she should be deported. It's in the public interest that she at least be held to account. I wonder what Russia would do to her if it were the other way around !
Mr Middle England, UK

Those who think that she should be deported to Russia should remember that Russia is no longer communist, thanks to years of interference and pressure from the Western World. The so-called freedom of capitalist societies is an illusion; there is only freedom if you are a rich greedy consumer. For ordinary working people, socialism/communism offers a far better outlook.
While Russia was part of the communist USSR, there used to be free education and health of a good

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standard, people had jobs or were looked after by the state if unable to work. Capitalism has destroyed these freedoms.
Peter Benjamin, England

Perhaps we should be asking ourselves what could have happened if people like Melita Norwood had not passed vital atomic secrets to the Soviets. With the benefit of hindsight I think she and others like her have done us a great service in restoring the balance of power when it counted. In doing so she potentially averted a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, which could in all probability have been instigated by the Americans. If governments shared such knowledge instead of trying to keep it secret this whole issue would become irrelevant. The arms race as it was and other technological competition between governments and ideologies would cease.
Carl, England

I think it's fair to say that Melita Norwood has got away with it. In fact prosecute the people who didn't spot it earlier.
Daren, UK

She is not too old to be prosecuted, though I accept leniency in terms of the sentence due to her age. But prosecution for such crimes should be followed through. At a time when the British government refuses to issue a posthumous pardon to men who were "executed" in the 1st World War for so-called acts of cowardice (due to shell-shock; and ill-understood acts of bravery) to see a woman living out her life in the safety of the democratic freedom that such men gave their lives for is not acceptable.
Margaret McCallin, France

Melita Norwood spied for the USSR because she believed in the Stalinist ideology that resulted in the deaths of countless millions of innocent people. Nazi war criminals acted for an ideology that resulted in the deaths of countless millions of Eastern Europeans, Jews, Russians and others. Why are we willing to forgive and forget in one case but not in the other. Nazi war criminals are rightly still being hunted 50 years after their deeds regardless of the fact that they are now in their eighties and nineties.
Mrs Norwood continued spying for four decades, long after details of Stalinist atrocities were known, and in doing so showed her approval and agreement with the murder and oppression in the Stalinist regime. Those who support genocide in any form, anywhere in the world, should be shown no forgiveness, regardless of their age.
Kevin Dunn, UK

Three good reasons not to prosecute her: - A total of ZERO lives have been lost as a result of Soviet Nuclear strikes. She is entitled to a KGB pension so she costs the taxpayer ZERO. The proliferation of nuclear secrets

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to the Soviet Union allowed it to defend itself from becoming over run by the type of bitter right wing brainwashed nationalists who have written in to this debate. Why send her to Russia when communism ceased to operate there ten years ago?
Jason Hayes, England

Hey, guess what, the Cold War is over, both sides inflicted incredible suffering on the peoples of the world, and here you all are arguing over an 87 year old woman who merely acted on her convictions!
Fred Patterson, United Kingdom

It is not in the free world's best interest to dismiss her actions lightly. You must prosecute.
M. Wilson, USA

She must be prosecuted. Remember communism brought untold miseries and death to millions of people the world over. She should be sent to Russia for the remainder of her life which she loves so much.
Vipul Shah, U.S.

If we are to assume that after a certain age we are immune from prosecution then surely we should define that age. As a society we are living longer and retaining our health and faculties to an age, that only a generation ago would seem miraculous (Ask the Queen she has a sore wrist from signing over 9000 telegrams this year, as opposed to a couple of hundred when she started). If you doubt the wisdom and agility of your modern octogenarian, go talk to one.
As with all sections of society they are people good, bad, indifferent, kind, caring, warped and down right evil. The trouble with the youth (not of pensionable age) of today is that we tend to see all old people as our own grandparents or the Queen Mother. Obviously they are accurate representations of some elderly people, but so are Harry Enfield's Old Gits. A 14 year old joyrider is not too young to prosecute, neither is an 87 year old traitor.
Andrew Lumsden, Scotland UK

As a British citizen brought up during WWII, I can't see what age has to do with this crime.
She readily admits to spying during war and peace time, in doing so betraying her country and her countrymen/women. This all happened when she was in her prime years and she has been benefiting from her treason most of her life no doubt. This was all long before she became an 87 year old. She is obviously not remorseful for her actions. Viewing herself it seems as some sort of one woman crusader!
Give her a one way ticket to Russia, preferably Siberia!
Margaret, Australia

I can't believe the sense of outrage that seems displayed by some people on here.
If she was caught at the time then she should have been dealt with in accordance with the law at the time. The fact that this has come out some years later probably

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means that even if this went to court mitigating circumstances would/should be taken into account, as with any other kind court case.
Plus whilst spying is a crime it is also a state sponsored one and if that isn't a mitigating circumstance then I don't know what is.
Anthony, UK

I find the display of blind nationalism on this comments board rather disturbing. Too many calls of "TRAITOR" and such. *We* had spies in the USSR too you know, should we tell the current regime about who we had spying for us - they might be anxious to prosecute *their* traitors.
Mark Hellewell, UK

This woman should be prosecuted regardless of her age. The fact that she will probably only spend a few years in prison due to the fact that she is so old is not an issue. We should at least take comfort in the fact that after this - she will have hell to contend with. This woman is evil. She risked our lives and our country and yet I bet we are all still paying her a pension!!!
Simone, England

The law is the law and the Government has the duty of ensuring that anyone believed to have broken the law is prosecuted. If mercy is to be shown it should be at the stage of sentencing. Not to apply the same rules to the elderly as to other citizens could eventually lead to the elderly as being regarded as '2nd class citizens'.
Ann Orren, UK Citizen

I agree she is traitor, although given the time that has elapsed there is probably no benefit in prosecuting her. However, the comparison with the pursuit of 80 year old former Nazi concentration camp guards is interesting.
Peter Green, Australia

What is the point of punishing an 87 year old woman for a crime committed so long ago. We should be doing something about the justice system here to ensure that punishment fits the crime for crimes committed today. I'm not condoning what she did, she was wrong. How come we are only finding out about it now?
It's not as if there aren't far more serious crimes being perpetrated in Britain today. Find the criminals that commit those and punish them efficiently and effectivly. Act for the people of Britain today!
Gwynneth Delahaye, England

I wish her well, she seems to have acted selflessly and mindfully if you ask me... just think - she may have saved us all - from the Americans.
Oliver, England

Her crime should be tried, and the circumstances around it clarified, but to punish her today is grotesque.
Thomas Almqvist, Sweden

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Yes, I think it would be petty and rather inhuman to prosecute an 87 year old for supporting an ideology that she believed to be true and grand. She had no way of knowing Communism would fail. And on the outside I am sure that in her lifetime there were many who would consider the communist system to have high ideals. As long as she did not directly cause people to die and did not take part in torturing anybody.
You can`t prosecute someone for thinking differently and believing, yes even supporting another political system. As far as i`m concerned such cases should fall under the chapter of political immunity. As for the spying being a crime... Well, many politicians do things legally that are a lot worse and get away with it.
Vivien Cooksley, Austria

The woman is a hero!
Thomas Howery, USA

The woman is guilty of treason. Her age is irrelevant.
David Greenshields, Canada

The cold war is over, the Iron curtain has fallen, yet a paper curtain follows, and spies still roam. Why waste pounds on a devious lady of the past?
In no way can that reduce the guilt on the part of the government, that she succeeded. There are many more like her today, if anything. Why doesn't the government get it's act right and spend money to prevent so called friends from spying in the UK.
Mowgli Shah, USA

I am horrified that we are even considering taking no action whatsoever. This is not only deceitful but a clear case of treason, for which the death penalty still exists. How many serviceman have lost their lives because of this women, and who knows, the last victim may not have been born yet.
Gary Whittles, UK

Our spies have for years carried out similar operations across the world. When caught, many die at the hands of their captors. Many spies who operated in the Soviet area of influence have died during the 40 years, Miss Norwood was spying.
All spies accept the risk that some form of punishment will be made as it is illegal in all countries.
Why should the powers that be now decide that it is not in the public interest other than to hide their eternal embarrassment.
We are unfortunately run not by a responsible Government, but by the embarrassment factor of the Whitehall mandarins, some of whom are doubtless still spying for the now Russian secret service. When will this Government face its responsibilities?
This woman has committed a crime, which has done this country harm. How can they espouse making the fight against crime a priority, when such high profile offenders are not prosecuted?
She's committed the crime she should be made to pay

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for it.
Such sentimentality is not deserved in her case or any other of spying. The decision not to prosecute was morally wrong, if it can be overturned it should be.
D.Morgan, UK

Yes, she should be prosecuted. The facts should be made known as far as possible and her actions condemned. The lady's age could be taken into account later, if she is found guilty, but I don't see how a country can accept her acts of treason as now being beyond the scope of the legal system. How many English lives did she put at risk?
C R Hardy, UK

I think that at this point the stress and divisiveness that prosecuting Mrs. Norwood would create for the British people would far exceed any public interests it might promote.
I assume that Mrs. Norwood is still receiving a UK government pension. Perhaps the Russians should assume responsibility for her maintenance.
H.M. Curtis, USA

She took the risk helping the Soviets, and now she's revealed. Why call her a poor old woman? If we don't try her, every intelligence agency will start finding grannies as couriers since no one can stand an old woman put on stand.
Michael Sung, Taiwan

This woman is no more evil than a British or American spy working in the former Soviet Union. The USA was responsible for as much death and repression by supporting dictatorial regimes in the third world as was the USSR. The cold war is over. We did not win. Let bygones be bygones.
Samuel Heath, Canada

Punishment need not be physical but can be psychological for a person of this age. It is not so important to review now the damage done to the nuclear policy of Britain, but inevitably necessary to prevent further damage by suitably punishing Mrs. Norwood. This will ensure others in similar profession to desist from such acts of treachery. One method would be to put her under house arrest in the company of Pinochet.
Mahesh Chandra Somani, Finland

I agree with Pablo Mcbread, she should be deported. Using her advanced age is no excuse for treason. In case Mrs. Norwood is interested, my father served in the Army at the height of the cold war. He was stationed in Germany and while he was there, a member of his unit was killed. I'm sure others have similar stories.
This is why she should not be given amnesty for her crimes. That young man in my father's Army unit might be alive today if had not had to safe guard Germany from the communist's threat!
Vickie Reeves, USA

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Too Old, Too Bad. They didn't think of that when they broke the law. The law there to punish those who act beyond the bounds of society's rules regardless of age. How many people suffered as a result of her treason? Treason is unforgivable. Lock her up and throw away the key. She is a disgrace to her country, no matter how old she is.
Tony , Australia

Even if no official action is taken against her, she would still have to live the rest of her life facing the scorn and opprobrium of not only her neighbours but the whole world. This would certainly constitute severe punishment.
Jerry Ciral, USA

At this late date I am not certain what purpose prosecuting this old woman will serve? I am certain that the judgement of her neighbours in the Home Counties will perhaps be of sufficient intensity in order to wake her from the 40 or 50 years self deception. I feel a great deal of sympathy for her family. I can only imagine their disbelief and shame.
Benjamin N Weinberg, USA

The last time I checked, the law makes no mention for how old a criminal is when caught or when their acts were carried out. The crime is high treason, the punishment is death. If we don't like the law then let's change it, otherwise justice should be discharged. Would we be so lenient on rapists & murderers that had evaded justice for 40-50 years? Why show lenience for a person who put half of Europe's population at risk & the other half under the boot of a totalitarian regime? People like her allowed Stalin to murder 20 million people in her Soviet nirvana. Sobering thought.
Robert Thomas, Singapore (UK)

I think that the old saying of not biting the hand that feeds you applies here. It appears as if this lady performed her spying because she believed in the communist way of life. If this is indeed true then I feel that she should be deported to Russia to live the rest of her live in country that she apparently thinks so much of.

Sam C., USA

What does gender or age have to do with a crime? If some of these explosives in the USA explode and even one person is injured, male, female, adult or child, who pays for her actions? Also any other spy's who are uncovered should also be tried. There is no statue of limitations for a crime.
E.Q., United States of America

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KGB reportedly tried to manipulate M.L. King Jr.

RAW NEWS

trategy had failed. King believed the right course for the U.S. civil-rights movement was to have blacks included in the American system rather than have blacks try to destroy it.

After attempts to win King over to the communist side failed, the Soviet spy agency tried in August 1967 to discredit him by placing stories in African newspapers that said U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's administration gave King secret "government subsidies to tame the civil rights movement." The KGB believed the U.S. media would pick up these stories.

The book said after King was assassinated in 1968, Soviet operatives turned their attention to one of his lieutenants, Andrew Young, who subsequently was tapped by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to be U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The KGB, according to the book, failed to win Young over as well.

Young told the newspaper that he read the book and felt vindicated by its conclusions.

"For years the FBI tried to say that Martin and I were communists, so it's good to hear from the KGB side that they weren't able to get to us," Young said. "It's a thrill to know they tried to mess with me and failed."

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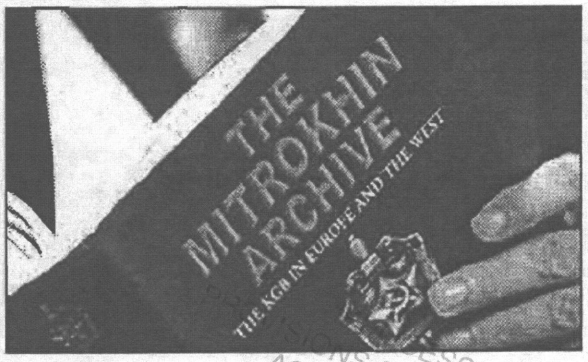
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Wednesday, September 22, 1999 Published at 10:06 GMT 11:06 UK

UK Politics

Straw blames Tories for spy farce



Tory decisions led to the book on the Mitrokhin archive

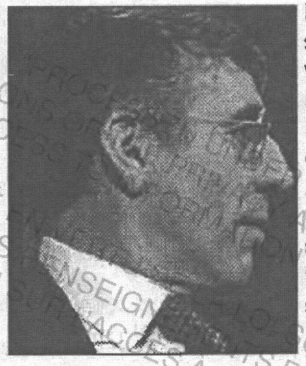
The last Conservative government is responsible for the string of spy revelations that have filled the media recently, according to Home Secretary Jack Straw.



It was former Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind who authorised the publication of the Mitrokhin archive on which the spying allegations are based, and which was used in a book, Mr Straw said.

The home secretary also defended his own response to the stories that have emerged from the archive.

Mr Straw has come under attack from both left and right for his refusal to make a full statement on the affair.



Jack Straw has been attacked for failing to make a full statement on the string of recent spying allegations

None of those named as spies in the archive - which was the chief source for the book *The Mitrokhin Archive* by Christopher Andrew, head of the Cambridge University history faculty - has been prosecuted, even though the security services were apparently aware of at least some of their activities.

'Rifkind's decision, not mine'

Mr Straw told BBC Radio Four's

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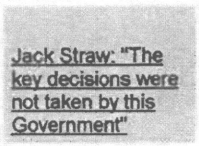
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Jack Straw: "The key decisions were not taken by this Government"

Mr Straw told BBC Radio Four's Today programme the "key thing" he had done was to ask the all-party Intelligence and Security Committee, chaired by Tory former defence secretary Tom King, to examine the whole issue.

"What's very important for people to remember is that all these stories emerged from situations from the Cold War - they go back very, very many years indeed.

"The key decision, for example, that the Mitrokhin archive should be made public in the form of a book by an historian, was made not by this government, but by Malcolm Rifkind, the foreign secretary in the last Conservative government.

"Many of the circumstances which are now arising in the newspapers follow from that key decision."

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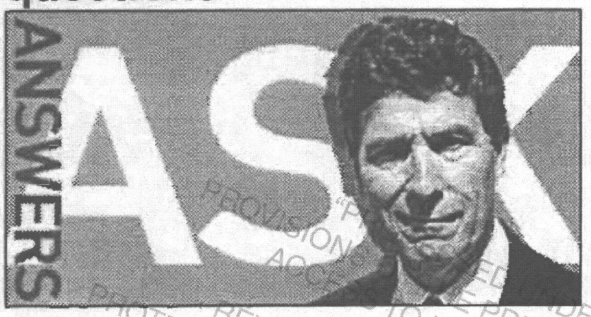
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Wednesday, September 15, 1999 Published at 16:22 GMT 17:22 UK

Christopher Andrew answers your spying questions



As co-author of the book The Mitrokhin Archive: The KGB in Europe and the West, Cambridge academic Professor Christopher Andrew is at the centre of the spy scandal that has shocked the country.

Click here to listen to Professor Christopher Andrew answer questions from BBC News Online users

Professor Andrew answered YOUR questions LIVE online, a full written transcription of his replies appears below.

Steven Gavrilovic, United Kingdom: How many British Soviet agents do you think there are left in the UK, and do you think they should be prosecuted for their crimes, even if they were committed 50 years ago?



Christopher Andrew: Nobody has done a complete count, and remember that Mitrokhin despite the fact that he got the contents out of thousands of top secret files out of the KGB, couldn't get them all out.

I think there are a significant number of still unknown ones from the really golden age. The golden age goes from the years in which Melita Norwood and the magnificent five - the Cambridge spies- were recruited in the mid-1930s to 1951, when two of the Cambridge

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Spies defected to the Soviet Union the others came under suspicion. Then you've got the next 20 years, 1951-1971 and they're still doing pretty well, but not that well. And then from 1971, Britain at last gets the message and it expels over 100 Soviet foreign intelligence officers from Britain. That makes it impossible for them to run quite as many as they had before.

Then the next period, from 1971 to the present day, is the period when the major spies are getting scientific and technological secrets, quite often business secrets rather than government secrets. What Mitrokhin revealed are the code names of a dozen scientific and technological spies who we didn't know about before. But I rather doubt there are many more names still to be revealed from that last period.

News Online: So do you personally think that they should be prosecuted?

Christopher Andrew: Well it all depends on which one. First of all I'm not a lawyer, so I tend to judge all matters which have to do with human beings, with heart rather than with head. I look at someone who does something which is vile, for vile reasons, as being far far worse than someone who does something vile with good intentions, however mistaken they may be.

There's no reasonable doubt that when Melita Norwood started working for Stalin's Russia, she did so not because she particularly liked the idea of millions of people's lives being taken away from them by a brutal and sadistic dictator, but because she looked at it through red-tinted spectacles. This was the first state in world history, run by and for workers, who didn't have to suffer mass-unemployment as in Britain.

So if only she would now admit that she'd made an honest mistake. I would just wish her to spend the rest of her life at peace in her lovely garden. What sticks in my throat at the moment is not that she made an honest mistake over 50 years ago, but that she still refuses to admit that she did.

Liam Gray, UK: Why has it taken these revelations so long to surface when former KGB officers like Oleg Kalugin have been 'telling all' for years ?

Christopher Andrew: It took 20 years for my co-author to find a way of escaping with his whole extraordinary archive in 1992, from the recently collapsed Soviet Union. This is an extraordinary archive, there is a vast amount of work there and it requires a vast amount of research to make sense of it all.

It doesn't just deal with Britain, I mean supposing it just dealt with Britain. Well yes one could assume that in a

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few years people ought to have sorted it all out, but still it would've required more work. It covers virtually every country in the world. I don't want to exaggerate, there's nothing about Andora, there's nothing about Liechtenstein. Soviet spies in Andora and Liechtenstein can sleep safely in their beds. But there's even material about other pocket states like San Marillo. There's a lot of stuff about Luxembourg.

But coming to terms with all of this is a massive business, as I know from the number of sleepless nights I've spent over the last three years. So partly simply the fact that it took an awful lot of time to process. Partly the fact that it took myself and Vasili Mitrokhin three years to write the book, which I hope is reasonably rapid.

News Online: Why should it be you who releases all this information rather than the government? (Shouldn't it have been made available to the public records office instead of released in this way?)

Christopher Andrew: The information doesn't belong to the government, it belongs Vasili Mitrokhin and we don't yet live in a police state when author's houses can be invaded by the government and say, "aha I find these files interesting I think we will publish them". This is Vasili Mitrokhin's material. He decided, god bless him, that he needed somebody who knew about that sort of material to write the book with him and he took that decision. Nobody would even be asking the question if it was about any other sort of material.

Vladimir Dvoretzky, Bulgaria: Do you trust former police officer John Symonds's revelations that he was a "Romeo spy"?

Christopher Andrew: We are to understand from him that he was he was a sort of 'special needs Romeo Spy'. One of the indignities that British males have suffered under throughout the Cold War was that it was believed until he turned up that none of us had the requisite qualities that were required to make Romeo Spies. So the KGB chose people from other nationalities. Then the bent copper, John Simmons was chosen, but alas even after he was chosen it turned out he had to stay back after class and required further training. This leaves us heterosexual British males feeling pretty humiliated by the whole thing.

But there's a more serious side to it. He's an appalling individual. What he needs to do immediately is send off at the very least extremely severe apologies to all those women whose lives he wrecked. The account that he has given of his life, does overlap with the account in the KGB archive but there is more to it than he himself has said.

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Thomas Mahoney, USA: Does the Mitrokhin archive give any details on Americans who spied for the Soviet Union ?

Christopher Andrew: Absolutely. The United States is a far bigger country and it was also the KGB's number one target. Even though we were an important target, we weren't the number one target. So there is actually really rather more information on the United States than there is on Britain.

Same sort of general picture however, that so far as political intelligence, not scientific and technological intelligence, is concerned the great period is during the Second World War.

Just one example. Every branch of the Wartime administration of Franklin D Roosevelt was actually penetrated by the KGB. Now it's a wonder that Roosevelt made it almost to the end of the war, he was in desperately poor health in 1944. If he'd died in 1944 he would have been succeeded by his Vice President who was then Henry Wallace. Henry Wallace had chosen who his Secretary of State would be if he took over who was Larry Dougan. He'd chosen his Secretary of the Treasury who was Harry Dexter White.

We now know that Larry Dougan was Agent Frank of the KGB, and that Harry Dexter White was Agent Jurist of the KGB. So only the fact that the poor terminally ill Roosevelt lived into 1945 prevented the KGB from actually having its agents in the top positions in the American administration.

Pamela Arnold, USA: How much damage has the US inflicted on Russia with its own spies?

Christopher Andrew: I think it is not a question of damage. Let me take one example: one of the things that the Soviet Union was most out to get from the US were scientific and technological secrets which would enable it to prevent its appallingly ramshackle industry from falling much further behind.

The only reason why the Soviet Union was able to remain a military superpower while staying backward in so many ways was that it had so many western secrets. But I can't think of a single secret in Soviet industry that anybody in the West would have been interested in.

I mean it's a bit like somebody with a computer stealing somebody else's abacus.

Damage - well - the Soviet Union fell in the end because it was a rotten system, which simply had outlived its

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usefulness. I think in the end it collapsed because of the damage it had done itself rather than the damage anyone else had done it.

J Hankinson, Canada: Is this scandal going to extend into Canada?

Christopher Andrew: Oh absolutely, the scandal extends into Canada and let me just give one example. What the KGB did around the world - but particularly in Nato countries such as Canada was not simply to collect but to prepare to sabotage targets all over the place.

Now we now know in Operation Cedar it took over 10 years to reconnoitre every Canadian oil installation from sea to shining sea. It had worked out the best place to attack every one of them, how it was going to done where the where the explosives were going to be hidden and where the radio sets were going to be hidden.

The other thing is that the Canadian communist party, which is a pretty wretched organisation anyway, emerges from the Mitrokhin archive looking even more wretched than we supposed.

Graeme Mitchell, Canada: Is there any mention of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson in any of Mr Mitrokhin's files

Christopher Andrew: There is a file on Harold Wilson and his KGB codename was "Olding". That doesn_t however mean that he was a KGB spy, it simply means that like a lot of other people who weren't KGB spies, he did have a KGB codename.

What there was however was an attempt to recruit Harold Wilson. Now, I don_t think this was because there was ever any prospect of recruiting Harold Wilson, it was simply because the KGB always lived in the past.

It remembered the great days immediately before and during the Second World War when it had the most astonishing recruitment and it could never bear to tell the leadership: 'Look the great days are gone. We can't do that anymore.'

So it kept producing the names of people it never had any serious chance of recruiting, from Harold Wilson in this country to Zbigniew Brzezinski in the United States to Oscar la Fontaine in the German Federal Republic.

Where it hoped to find Wilson's weak spot was that after the Second World War he was one of the very few Western ministers who because he was interested in Soviet trade made a whole series of visits to the Soviet Union. So they hoped that he would prove vulnerable

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during one of those.

They never did quite get to him but they were still hoping to recruit him even after he resigned as prime minister in 1976.

Somebody - as my book explains - whose cover was that of a diplomat from the Soviet Embassy and who Harold Wilson was seeing quite properly - tried to recruit him, even then. So the fantasy lasted for over 30 years.

Semkae Kilonzo, Tanzania: Why in your opinion is Britain so outraged about the KGB spying scandal? After all Britain regularly spies on other countries?

Christopher Andrew: I don't think that there was ever a moral equivalent between the two sides in the Cold War. For example if one takes the Second World War, I don_t think it was morally the same to spy on Hitler as it was on Winston Churchill. Indeed, if we had not done our best to spy on Adolf Hitler then I think that governments would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty.

The Soviet regime, throughout its history, but particularly during the Stalin period, was a very dangerous organisation. It was also a very closed organisation. A lot of the reason why their secrets had to be found out was that they refused to make available normal information in the normal way.

Now in the mid 1950s President Eisenhower, then president of the US, suggested to the Soviet Union a so-called 'open skies policy'. In other words each side could over fly the other have a look at where its nuclear bases were have a look at its missile force and be reassured that it knew what the other side was up to.

That's a perfectly reasonable request. If the Soviet Union had agreed to that, it would have been unnecessary to have spy planes and spy satellites - but it refused.

Now what could we do then? Decide 'Oh well, even though there is a serious risk of a Third World War - we actually won't try and find out what these people are doing with their nuclear weapons?' Or actually go and do it secretly? It would have been an abnegation of duty not to spy on the Soviet Union. And fortunately - we did.

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KGB Wanted King In Their Corner (ABC NewsWire)
The author of a new book reports the K-G-B tried to control civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Junior. In the book entitled "The Sword and the Shield" Doctor Joseph Lowery says "reactionary forces" wanted the civil rights movement in a "red corner." According to the book, the K-G-B planned to discredit King as an "Uncle Tom" when he refused to cooperate.
- Sep 28 4:15 PM EDT

KGB Records Reveal CA Espionage (ABC NewsWire)
An unidentified Democratic party activist, deeply involved in California politics in the Carter years, has surfaced as a **KGB** spy. The details, but not the identity, of the person have-come out in documents spirited out of Russia by **KGB** archivist Vasili Mitrokhin. He says the activist was recruited by the Soviet spy agency during a visit to Russia. He apparently had contact with then-governor Jerry Brown, and U-S Senator Alan Cranston. But the former senator says he is unaware as to whom the mole might be.
- Sep 24 7:07 PM EDT

List of Alleged British Spies (Associated Press)
List of the alleged British spies cited in **KGB** and Stasi papers.
- Sep 21 3:46 PM EDT

The Legacy of the **KGB** (ABCNEWS.com)
His book is causing a stir with revelations about Soviet moles, secret arms caches and Cold War subversion. British intelligence expert Christopher Andrew tells ABCNEWS.com why the **KGB**'s vast espionage activities hold lessons for today.
- Sep 15 3:38 PM EDT

KGB Transmitters Found in Brussels (Associated Press)
Belgian authorities, tipped off by the British secret service, have discovered three caches with **KGB** radio transmitter equipment buried in the woods outside the capital, police said Wednesday.
- Sep 15 9:27 AM EDT

Kremlin Blasts Media Cover Of Financial Scandals (Reuters)
A Kremlin official Tuesday described media coverage of recent financial scandals as a bid to humiliate Russia, but he declined comment on a newspaper report that Moscow was not cooperating with U.S. investigators.
- Sep 28 1:06 PM EDT

Gore Blames Communism For Russian Corruption (Reuters)
Vice President Al Gore is vigorously defending his record on relations with Russia and says the corruption there is a legacy of communism, not the result of misdirected and ineffective U.S. policies.

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- *Sep 27 1:38 AM EDT*

Russia Practices Bomb Evacuations (Associated Press)
Dummy explosives that were planted in a 12-story apartment building in western Russia and prompted a middle-of-the-night evacuation were just a training exercise, security officials said Friday.
- *Sep 24 4:42 PM EDT*

Russians: 'Bomb' Was Part of Drill (Associated Press)
A device resembling a bomb that spurred police to frantically evacuate an apartment building in western Russia was simply part of a training exercise for police and a test of Russians' vigilance in the wake of recent apartment bombings, a security official said today.
- *Sep 24 10:00 AM EDT*

Editorial Roundup (Associated Press)
Here are excerpts from recent editorials in newspapers in the United States and abroad:
- *Sep 23 8:01 AM EDT*

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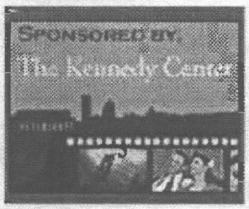
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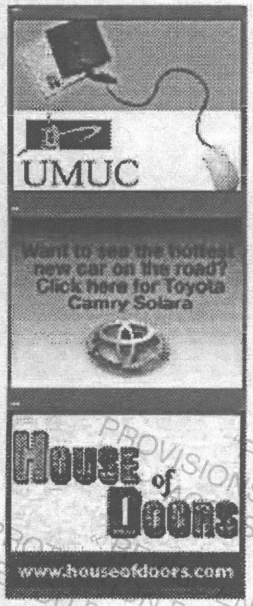


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The Spies Who Came In To Aspen Hill

Notes From KGB Show Rendezvous In Suburban Md.

By Michael E. Ruane and Hank Stuever
Washington Post Staff Writers
Sunday, September 26, 1999; Page C01

You can picture the KGB men casing the place, which they always did with care, parking in a corner of the lot and noting everything.

The bustle of shoppers, heads down, hauling children by the hand. The rush of traffic on Georgia and Connecticut avenues. The anonymous, mind-your-own-business hurry of the bourgeois capitalist suburbs.

It was perfect. Unlikely, unremarkable. In the upside-down world of Cold War espionage, the Aspen Hill Shopping Center, it turns out, was the ideal place for one spy to meet another.

It probably still is.

A new book about the KGB lists the Montgomery County locale as one of dozens of carefully chosen yavkas, or meeting places, across the country. Last week, the one-story strip mall still bore snapshots of the mundane, the commonplace, the sort of all-American generica in which a spy might yet vanish easily.

The shopping center--in particular, "the entrance to the grocery store"--between Connecticut and Georgia avenues at Aspen Hill Road is listed as a yavka in "The Sword and the Shield," by the British spy scholar Christopher Andrew and former KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin.

The book is based on a huge cache of notes made by Mitrokhin and brought to Britain in 1992. It details previously secret aspects of KGB activity during the Cold War. An appendix at the end of one chapter provides a list of 45 places in 19 cities across the United States that the KGB used as meeting places in the 1960s.

All sound like utterly conventional spots: Compton's Cafe in San Francisco; the A&P in Union City, N.J.; a tie store on Randolph Street in Chicago; Clayton's men's clothing store in Baltimore.

"These look like randomly chosen places," Andrew, who chairs the history department at Britain's Cambridge University and has written

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extensively about the KGB, said in a telephone interview last week. "But tremendous effort went into checking out these places and reconnoitering them.

"After all, in the whole business of being a spy and a controller, the one thing you must never do is stand out," he said. "What you are looking for is to behave in a way that nobody will notice and to be in a place that nobody will notice."

A phone booth near a long-vanished Hot Shoppes Restaurant in Hyattsville provided just such a meeting spot.

"Russian spies would have been about the most exciting thing to happen to us around here back then," said Sgt. Wayne McCully, of the Hyattsville Police Department. The sergeant is homegrown. Years ago, he would cruise with his high school buddies (Class of '67) through the Hot Shoppes on weekend nights. The diner had girls on roller skates who brought your food on a tray to the car.

"If we'd known KGB spies were meeting there, we would have all come down to see them," McCully said. "Of course, everyone would probably bring baseball bats with them, too."

Over the years, the Washington suburbs have, in a crazy way, served as a backdrop for the global theater of espionage.

Indeed, the Aspen Hill Shopping Center is about a five-minute drive from the Twinbrook Shopping Center, near where in 1982 Soviet agent Vyacheslav Pavlov left information for the American "dangle," or double agent, John L. Stine.

According to Pamela Kessler's 1992 book "Undercover Washington," Pavlov gave Stine a crude map showing him where to find the smashed Coke can with his instructions beside a chain-link fence in a park across from the Rockville shopping center.

In 1990, the notorious KGB spy Aldrich Ames left a plastic garbage bag of stolen CIA documents for his handlers under a pedestrian bridge in Little Falls Branch Park, near Glen Echo, and later went back for his $37,000 payment.

The KGB actually preferred Maryland to Virginia, said retired KGB general Oleg Kalugin, who for 12 years during the Cold War was a top agency official in Washington.

"We practically never went to Virginia," he said in a telephone interview Friday from his home in Silver Spring. "For one reason: We were afraid that the bridges over the Potomac River might have been controlled by the FBI," making the Soviets' movements easier to track.

Kalugin, 65, said the KGB, which also worked regularly in downtown

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Washington, used Silver Spring, Bethesda, Wheaton and Rockville as meeting places in the suburbs.

"One place which I recall warmly was Route 108 in Olney," he chuckled. "That's a wonderful place for hiding. It's a very country road with little traffic, and it has sort of hills and dales, so to speak, and it's easy to park your car by a side road, or whatever."

"What particularly they would be after would be places that wouldn't attract attention, which you would be able to check really thoroughly before you arrived to see that you weren't under surveillance, and where you would be able to make fairly straightforward exits," said Andrew, the author.

Andrew said such meetings probably would not take place until after several hours of "cleaning"--driving around to shed anyone who might be following. "Then, given that the agent will probably not know the controller beforehand, they would probably have to identify themselves in rather odd ways."

The handler might say, for example, that he would be "holding Time magazine in his left hand," and, to make sure he got the right person with the magazine, would add a Band-Aid on his left hand, Andrew said. Then there would be a code phrase spoken, like, "Didn't I meet you in Philadelphia?" he said.

Despite the passage of decades, the Aspen Hill Shopping Center one day last week still looked as anonymous--and ideal--as ever.

Three elderly women perched on a bench outside the Giant Food supermarket, perhaps the "grocery store" the archive mentions. Shopping carts were stacked up out front. Store clerks helped patrons with their packages.

"Here? The KGB? That would explain some things," said Kevin Angus, 42, a ponytailed employee at the nearby Bicycle Place, which has been in Aspen Hill since 1984.

"I've lived here all my life," Angus said. "You know, there used to be some guys who would park their cars all the way down at the end of the parking lot. They were fairly well dressed. . . . Hmmmm. The cops would never pay attention to any adults around here, because they were too busy trying to catch kids with beer. The thing we used to do for fun was park at the Roy Rogers and watch the cops go after the kids. And all that time, there were KGB agents right under their noses."

Next door to the Giant, inside the Dazzle cleaners, in a small, leased cubicle that houses Torro's Shoe Repair, cobbler Alex Ginsburg smiled.

"Yeah," said Ginsburg, 47, who emigrated from Moscow 20 years ago,

"yavka--meeting place."

Was he surprised that the KGB had a yavka right here?

"No," he said.

"I've heard a lot about KGB. They're doing some stuff you'd never believe. They come, pick up people. That's it. Nobody knows what happened."

This would have been a fine spot for a spy meeting, he said. "It's public place. Lots of people."

Perfect.

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WORLD
SEPTEMBER 27, 1999 VOL. 154 NO. 13

A Real Le Carre

BY J.F.O. MCALLISTER/LONDON

The tale of malevolent spymasters, intricate tradecraft and cold-eyed betrayal reads like a John le Carre novel. But The Sword and the Shield (Basic Books) has the added twist of being a work of nonfiction, and last week its publication revealed secrets about the KGB's long-secret war against the West that made headlines around the world.

In Bexleyheath, south London, an 87-year-old great-grandmother, Melita Norwood, confirmed that yes, as the book charges, she stole atomic secrets for Moscow for more than 40 years. Authorities in Western Europe and the U.S. learned that the KGB had easily intercepted revealing faxes from major defense firms and buried booby-trapped caches of arms, radios and uniforms to help saboteurs. In Paris, Le Monde followed up with a story charging that the current Socialist Party leader in the Senate, Claude Estier, worked secretly for the Soviet bloc starting in 1956. Estier called it a "tissue of nonsense."

The source of the storm is Vasili Mitrokhin, 77, who in 1972 was the officer in charge of checking, sealing and moving to a new headquarters 300,000 files kept by the KGB's foreign intelligence service. Disillusioned by the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, he set about copying in longhand the highly sensitive files in his care and stuffing his notes in metal cases beneath his dacha. By his retirement in 1984 he had a trove of the KGB's deepest secrets, including agent names and accounts of assassinations and covert actions. In 1992 he arranged for British intelligence to whisk him, his family and his trunks of paper to safety. Spy hunters and prosecutors got first crack at the papers, and according to Mitrokhin's co-author, Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew, a dozen probes of old spies are still active. Mitrokhin wanted to publish his files to reveal to the world the paranoia, cynicism and abuse endemic in Soviet power—the ultimate

ESPIONAGE: Aging Spooks Tell Tales

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abuse endemic in Soviet power--the ultimate dissent from a system that died because it could not accept any. END

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EUROPE
SEPTEMBER 27, 1999 VOL. 154 NO. 13

Lies, Spies and Memories

Cold war cronies--from both sides--meet up to relive the good old days of international espionage

BY CHARLES P. WALLACE/BERLIN

Hugh Montgomery couldn't resist the instincts of a lifetime working for the Central Intelligence Agency. Finding himself in the inner sanctum of former nemesis Erich Mielke, the Minister of State Security in the East German government that collapsed in 1990, Montgomery covertly flipped up the lid of Mielke's typewriter with practiced expertise and gave the ribbon a quick once-over for latent images. No wonder they called him the spy's spy. A veteran of the CIA's "Berlin Operations Base," Montgomery deftly vaulted a guard rope and spun around in Mielke's desk chair with schoolboy glee. "It's nice to find the seat empty," he said.

It was a triumphal moment for Montgomery, a jowly 75-year-old still working as an adviser to the CIA. He and about a dozen other American, German and Russian veterans of the cold war visited the office during a sightseeing tour of the former headquarters of the Stasi, East Germany's huge spy agency. The nostalgia trip through the espionage landmarks of Berlin was part of a three-day conference called "On the Front Lines of the Cold War," jointly sponsored by the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence and the Allied Museum in Berlin. "You can't tell the history of the last 50 years in Berlin without the help of intelligence agencies," says Helmut Trotnow, the museum's director.

While the CIA agreed to help declassify documents and gave permission for former agents to speak at the meeting, the main Russian contribution came from Oleg Kalugin, a former major general of the KGB, the Soviet Union's intelligence service, who broke ranks with his former bosses in 1989 when he began criticizing internal KGB policies. Although some

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criticizing internal KGB policies. Although some former West German intelligence officials attended, missing from the meeting were such legendary East German spies as Markus Wolf, the model for the communist spymaster Karla in John le Carre's novels, who still lives in East Berlin.

Adding a patina of covert authenticity, the bulk of the conference took place at Teufelsberg, a cold war-era complex built on an artificial mountain on the outskirts of West Berlin. Surmounted by eavesdropping radio antennas, Teufelsberg had been a huge spy station intercepting Eastern bloc radio communications. Now Teufelsberg has been purchased by German real estate developers who hope to turn the site into a themed hotel complex capitalizing on its espionage past.

Despite its academic overtones, the conference seemed more like a veterans' reunion where comrades in arms came to swap war stories. Montgomery, who served as a young case officer in the early 1950s, called it the "golden age of human espionage in Berlin." Peter Sichel, a former CIA station chief, noted that the more information the spies produced, the more their bosses wanted. "Demand just kept growing," Sichel said. One of the early CIA exploits was Operation Gold, a tunnel under East Berlin that was used to tap Soviet telephone lines. Unknown to the CIA, however, George Blake, a Russian mole in Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, had revealed plans for the tunnel to Moscow Center even before it was built.

The Americans emphasized the superiority of their technical intelligence gathering, including satellite surveillance disguised as a weather monitoring program. The Russians boasted of their human intelligence, with Kalugin claiming that 200 Russian agents had penetrated virtually all branches of the U.S. government by 1948. As one ex-CIA agent joked, all the paranoia and conspiracy theories of the 1950s have turned out to be true. END

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EUROPE
SEPTEMBER 27, 1999 VOL. 154 NO. 13

Catalogue of Espionage

A Russian defector's archives uncover networks of KGB agents and campaigns of colorful lies

BY J.F.O. MCALLISTER/LONDON

The tale of malevolent spymasters, intricate tradecraft and cold-eyed betrayal reads like a cold war novel. But The Mitrokhin Archive offers the added twist of being a work of non-fiction, and last week its publication revealed secrets about the KGB's long-concealed war against the West that discomfited governments and made headlines around the world.

In Bexleyheath, southeast of London, an 87-year-old great-grandmother, Melita Norwood, walked to the end of her garden and confirmed that, yes, as the book charges, she had stolen atomic secrets for Moscow for more than 40 years. She said she still believed in communism, and had betrayed her country because she "wanted Russia to be on an equal footing with the West." John Symonds, a former London police detective, was unmasked as a KGB agent code-named Scot and claimed to have serially seduced lonely secretaries in Western embassies around the world. In Paris, Le Monde followed up on the book's allegation that some 50 French nationals had pressed the Kremlin's cause in industry, government and the press (including Le Monde itself) with a story charging that the current Socialist Party leader in the Senate, Claude Estier, had worked secretly for the Soviet Bloc, starting in 1956. Estier called it a "tissue of nonsense."

The source of the storm is Vasili Mitrokhin, 77, who in 1972 was the officer in charge of checking, sealing and moving 300,000 files kept by the KGB's foreign intelligence service to its new headquarters. Disillusioned by the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and inspired by the dissidents who were starting to chronicle the Kremlin's human rights abuses, he began his own unique underground chronicle--literally

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underground, because he hid his output under the floorboards of his dacha. Every day at his office, he carefully copied in longhand the highly sensitive files in his care. At first he took notes on small scraps of paper and hid them in his socks. After he realized that the guards at the exits never did body searches, he began to use ordinary office paper which he stuck in his pockets. For 12 years he patiently toiled like a medieval monk, filling a milk churn, a tin clothes boiler and several metal trunks with a trove of the KGB's deepest secrets, including agent names, assassinations and hidden arms caches. He could not figure out how to get his notes to the West until, after the U.S.S.R. collapsed in 1992, he arranged for British intelligence to whisk him, his family and his trunks of paper to safety.

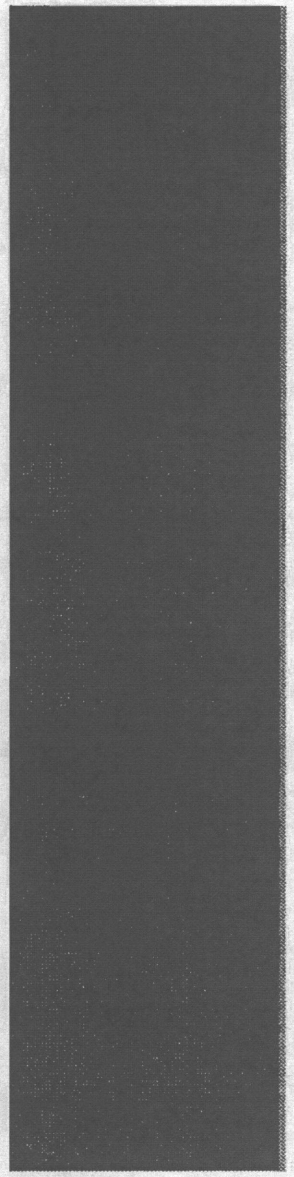
Intelligence agencies in the West diligently but quietly followed up on Mitrokhin's leads. "It's like being able to look in the bedroom window of the KGB," says Paul Redmond, a former CIA counterintelligence chief. Partly as a result of Mitrokhin's files, Robert Lipka, an Army clerk who worked at the U.S. National Security Agency, pleaded guilty in 1997 to espionage that had ended in the 1960s. British authorities did not prosecute Norwood, codenamed Hola, partly to protect the archives from coming to light in a courtroom.

Mitrokhin's co-author, Cambridge historian Christopher Andrew, who spent three years rendering the reams of notes into a graceful narrative after British intelligence officials tapped him for the job, says a dozen other spies revealed by the archive are still being actively pursued, including several in major Western countries. But from the very beginning, Mitrokhin wanted more than prosecution. He wanted publication to reveal to the world the paranoia, cynicism and abuse endemic in the Soviet state, and to give Russians their true history.

Mitrokhin's history is not pretty, but it is absorbing. The range of the KGB's enterprise revealed in his notes is astonishing. It made elaborate surveys of ports, dams, pipelines and electricity pylons in Europe and North America as potential sabotage sites. As preparation for a possible hot war, agents buried caches of arms, radios, currency and uniforms, spread around North America, Europe, Turkey, Japan, Israel and elsewhere. The KGB supplied arms to the Irish Republican Army in the 1970s, and once tried to get Palestinian terrorists to kidnap a CIA official in Beirut. Soviet intelligence spread the charge that U.S. germ warfare scientists cooked up the AIDS virus, and later that rich Americans were

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buying Third World babies to dismember them for organs. It ordered its agents in New York to use bombs to heighten racial tensions in New York City. It placed a bug in the meeting room of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that remained undetected for at least four years, and plotted to break the legs of ballet star Rudolf Nureyev after his 1961 defection.

Of course, most of the revelations are decades old, and are of interest mainly to spy hunters and historians. But Mitrokhin also points out disturbing lapses in security at U.S. defense contractors, where the KGB had an easy time intercepting faxes and finding agents eager for cash. Recent allegations of Chinese spying in U.S. laboratories and companies indicate that security is still lax, and Redmond, now a private consultant, says many firms remain "criminally negligent."

For all the KGB's tactical victories, it could not win the cold war. Mitrokhin's scribblings show it was good at collecting intelligence but still conveyed a hopelessly distorted view of the world to its masters. It was a world in which the Prague Spring and Polish Solidarity were CIA plots, Ronald Reagan was always on the verge of launching nuclear war and rock music was a deliberate tool of Western subversion. The Politburo hated honesty, not only from Andrei Sakharov but from people wearing KGB uniforms--one of whom has now registered the ultimate dissent by shining sunlight into the darkest of places.

--WITH REPORTING BY BRUCE CRUMLEY/PARIS

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Britain says now investigating spy scandal

RAW NEWS

LONDON, Sept 22 (Reuters) - British Home Secretary Jack Straw said on Wednesday he had ordered an investigation into a series of cold war spy scandals, two weeks after the first rocked the nation.

Amid calls from opposition conservatives for a full inquiry, Straw -- who had earlier remained tight lipped on the subject -- said he had asked an intelligence and security agency watchdog to look into the embarrassing revelations.

"I have asked, with the Prime Minister's consent, the Intelligence and Security Committee...to look at this whole issue and that is what they are going to do," Straw told BBC radio.

In the past couple of weeks 87-year-old great-grandmother Melita Norwood was exposed for passing nuclear secrets to Russia in the 1940s and former policeman John Symonds was revealed as a spy for the KGB.

Then late last week a British university economics lecturer Robin Pearson admitted he had spied for East Germany's Stasi secret police.

Straw said at the time there was not enough evidence to justify taking legal action against either Norwood or

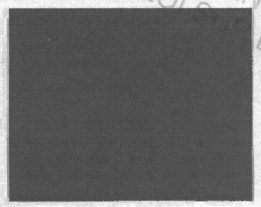
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Pearson, and Home Office officials said the government was not going to investigate the cases.

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Monday, September 20, 1999 Published at 11:58 GMT 12:58 UK

Spying Who's Who



Vasily Mitrokhin, the man who opened up the can of worms

BBC News Online's A-Z guide to the people involved in the UK's spying scandal:

Vic Allen A retired economics professor from Leeds University and former leading member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament who spied for the East German secret police, the Stasi.



Unmasked by The Spying Game. Aged 77. The Sunday Telegraph said he had influenced CND into a pro-Soviet line, but this has been denied by the organisation.

Mr Allen has admitted spying: "I have no shame... My only regret is that we didn't succeed."

Christopher Andrew Cambridge history professor who was given access to Vasili Mitrokhin's archive to co-author a book.

Believes there are still more names to come from the 'golden age' of Soviet agents in the UK up until 1971.

Points out that the US and other Western countries were also widely penetrated by KGB agents.

Dick Clements Former editor of The Tribune left-wing newspaper in the 1960s and 1970s. Later an adviser to then Labour leader Neil Kinnock.

Mr Clements says he met Soviet officials but was not a spy. Any information they gleaned from him must have been exaggerated, he has said. Mr Kinnock has also rejected the accusations.

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The 'Romeo' spy
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Spy in the house of love
Fearsome Stasi held nation in its grip
Spies who betrayed Britain

KGB codename Dan.

Tom Driberg Former Labour MP and member of the House of Lords. Long-rumoured to have been a Soviet agent, a fact confirmed by the Mitrokhin archive. Codename Lepage.

Well known to be homosexual with a penchant for picking up men in public lavatories - recruited by the KGB when he tried to do this to one of its agents while on a trip to Moscow. Died 1976.

Gwyneth Edwards German language lecturer at Loughborough University who denies spying.

Accused by the Independent on Sunday of collaborating with the Stasi by reporting on visiting East German academics.

Raymond Fletcher A little-known Labour MP for Ilkeston in Derbyshire who left politics in 1983 and died in 1991. Codename Peter.

An unlikely candidate to turn up in a KGB archive as he was thought to be a moderate, despite writing part-time for the left-wing Tribune newspaper.

Fiona Houlding A student from Leeds, accused by The Sunday Times of spying for the Stasi under the codename Diana.

Said to have been recruited after falling in love with an East German while studying in Leipzig in the 1980s.

Stephen Lander Director general of MI5 since 1996. Cambridge-educated and, hardly surprisingly, shy of publicity.

Reported to have been carpeted by Home Secretary Jack Straw over leaks and given a grilling over why Melita Norwood was not charged with spying.

Vasily Mitrokhin A 77-year-old former KGB officer, who became disillusioned with the realities of the Soviet system. Copied thousands of KGB documents by hand and kept them at his country home.

Defected to the UK in 1992, when his archive was retrieved by MI6 agent Richard Tomlinson.

Melita Norwood An 87-year-old great-grandmother who was the KGB's longest-serving spy in the UK. Codename Hola.

Passed on information after the Second World War which helped the USSR build the atom bomb because she did not want the Soviets to fall behind the West. Her sympathies were known to the security services and her access to classified information was later limited.

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Not known to be a spy until 1992, however, when the controversial decision was taken not to prosecute her.

Robin Pearson Senior lecturer in social history and economics at Hull University. Recruited by the East German secret police, the Stasi, as a student while on a course in Leipzig in 1977.

Said to have passed on the names of possible agents among the students and other contacts he met.

John Symonds A former Scotland Yard detective who was jailed for corruption in 1980.

The "Romeo spy": said he was trained by the KGB to seduce women working for Western embassies. Also revealed names of actually or potentially corrupt police officers.

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Tuesday, September 21, 1999 Published at 16:53 GMT 17:53 UK

Spies who betrayed Britain

Revelations about Cold War spies are putting pressure on the UK Government and secret services. The double lives of an 87-year-old grandmother who was a KGB agent, a "Romeo" spy and university lecturers who worked for the Stasi have all been uncovered.

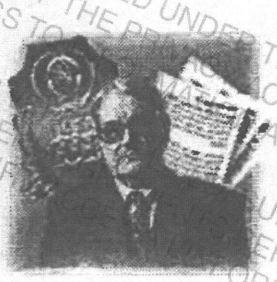
Exposed



Spying scandal spreads
At least eight people have been accused of being Soviet or East German spies, and the number looks set to rise.

- I regret nothing, says Stasi spy
- Grandmother was KGB agent
- Christopher Andrew answers your questions
- Q&A: Spying scandal in the spotlight
- Talking Point: Can a spy be too old to prosecute?

Profiles



Idealist who sold out his homeland
Former KGB officer Colonel Vasili Mitrokhin spent 10 years copying files before he defected to Britain. BBC News Online profiles the man who unmasked Melita Norwood.

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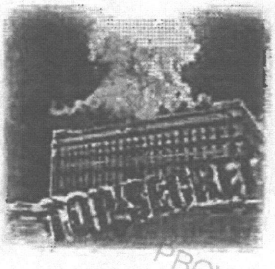
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- University lecturer's double life
- The 'Romeo' spy
- Driberg always under suspicion
- Melita Norwood: A secret life
- Timeline: Melita Norwood
- MI5's mystery man

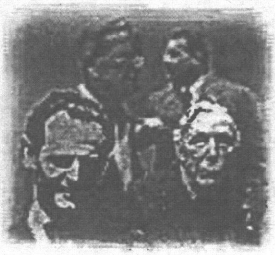
Analysis



How they found the spy of the century
The most successful spy of the Cold War era now spends her days pottering about her garden and making jam at her south London home.

- Who's being spied on?
- A spy in the house of love
- MI5 'making government look stupid'
- Q&A: A spy revealed
- BBC News Online speaks to David Rose, the journalist who found Mrs Norwood

Background



The Cambridge spy ring
The most famous spies in the UK became known by the KGB as the 'magnificent five' but were better known in Britain as the Cambridge spy ring.

The Stasi's fearsome grip
East Germany's secret police, which recruited university lecturer Dr Robin Pearson when he was a student, earned a frightening reputation.

- Archive news: The "fifth man"

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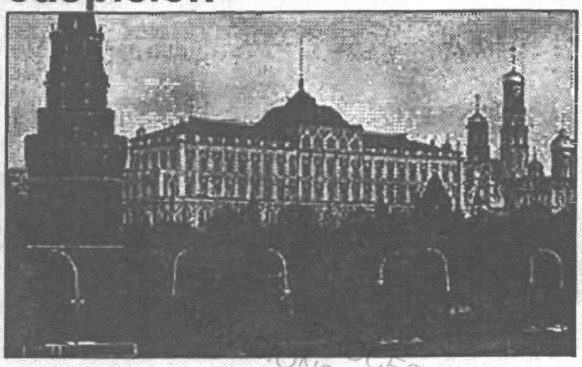
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Monday, September 13, 1999 Published at 16:54 GMT 17:54 UK

UK Politics

Driberg always under suspicion



The Kremlin had two MPs on their books

By Political Correspondent Nick Assinder

It will come as no surprise to contemporaries of flamboyant former MP Tom Driberg that he was a KGB spy, codenamed Lepage.



The notoriously homosexual MP for Barking was a close friend of Guy Burgess and visited Moscow with him.

He was a supporter of Stalin and throughout his time in the Commons and later the Lords there were persistent rumours that he was a Soviet agent.

It is claimed it was during one visit to Moscow that the KGB used his habit of picking up men in public lavatories - known as cottaging - to trap him.

Allegedly he attempted to seduce a KGB man in the urinals behind the Metropole Hotel.

But he did nothing to hide his political sympathies which were well known in Westminster and more widely.

He rose to prominence as a journalist working for Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express where he used his contacts to start the hugely-successful William Hickey gossip column.

Pursued Jagger

He was also accused of chasing Rolling Stones singer Mick Jagger.

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He was made a peer by Harold Wilson in 1975 and when he died a year later, his coffin was draped in a red flag.

What many were wondering in Westminster was exactly how much use Lepage would have been to the Soviets.

He would not have been party to any great state secrets and he had a reputation for unreliability but, at the height of the Cold War, both sides were eager to recruit anyone near the centre of power - which he certainly was.

More surprising is the revelation that little-known ex-MP Raymond Fletcher was also a KGB agent.

Mr Fletcher, who sat for Ilkeston, Derbyshire, was codenamed Peter and died in 1991.

He was always thought to be a moderate in the Labour Party, but had a maverick streak which led him to abstain on a key vote on entry into Europe.

As a result he was sacked by Harold Wilson from his only government job, as parliamentary private secretary to Roy Mason after only three months.

He was a part-time journalist with the left-wing Tribune newspaper but apparently moved to the right over the years.

He had undergone open heart surgery after two heart attacks and, after the 1979 election, was targeted by his own constituency party.

He quit politics and the Labour Party in 1983 and moved to the south of France.

The revelations about the two MPs activities will have little effect on the Labour Party or Tony Blair's government.

In the 1960s and 1970s there were constant rumours about left-wing members of the Labour Party being in the pay of the Kremlin - mostly born out of Cold war paranoia.

And there is no suggestion so far that either of the men did anything that harmed national security or put lives at risk.

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3103(18/09)

PROVISIONS OF "PRIVACY ACT" AND/OR "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT"
DISPOSITIONS DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »



Wednesday, September 15, 1999 Published at 16:22 GMT 17:22 UK

Christopher Andrew answers your spying questions



As co-author of the book The Mitrokhin Archive: The KGB in Europe and the West, Cambridge academic Professor Christopher Andrew is at the centre of the spy scandal that has shocked the country.

Click here to listen to Professor Christopher Andrew answer questions from BBC News Online users

Professor Andrew answered YOUR questions LIVE online, a full written transcription of his replies appears below.

Steven Gavrilovic, United Kingdom: How many British Soviet agents do you think there are left in the UK, and do you think they should be prosecuted for their crimes, even if they were committed 50 years ago?



Christopher Andrew: Nobody has done a complete count, and remember that Mitrokhin despite the fact that he got the contents out of thousands of top secret files out of the KGB, couldn't get them all out.

I think there are a significant number of still unknown ones from the really golden age. The golden age goes from the years in which Melita Norwood and the magnificent five - the Cambridge spies- were recruited in the mid-1930s to 1951, when two of the Cambridge

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Spies defected to the Soviet Union the others came under suspicion. Then you've got the next 20 years, 1951-1971 and they're still doing pretty well, but not that well. And then from 1971, Britain at last gets the message and it expels over 100 Soviet foreign intelligence officers from Britain. That makes it impossible for them to run quite as many as they had before.

Then the next period, from 1971 to the present day, is the period when the major spies are getting scientific and technological secrets, quite often business secrets rather than government secrets. What Mitrokhin revealed are the code names of a dozen scientific and technological spies who we didn't know about before. But I rather doubt there are many more names still to be revealed from that last period.

News Online: So do you personally think that they should be prosecuted?

Christopher Andrew: Well it all depends on which one. First of all I'm not a lawyer, so I tend to judge all matters which have to do with human beings, with heart rather than with head. I look at someone who does something which is vile, for vile reasons, as being far far worse than someone who does something vile with good intentions, however mistaken they may be.

There's no reasonable doubt that when Melita Norwood started working for Stalin's Russia, she did so not because she particularly liked the idea of millions of people's lives being taken away from them by a brutal and sadistic dictator, but because she looked at it through red-tinted spectacles. This was the first state in world history, run by and for workers, who didn't have to suffer mass-unemployment as in Britain.

So if only she would now admit that she'd made an honest mistake. I would just wish her to spend the rest of her life at peace in her lovely garden. What sticks in my throat at the moment is not that she made an honest mistake over 50 years ago, but that she still refuses to admit that she did.

Liam Gray, UK: Why has it taken these revelations so long to surface when former KGB officers like Oleg Kalugin have been 'telling all' for years ?

Christopher Andrew: It took 20 years for my co-author to find a way of escaping with his whole extraordinary archive in 1992, from the recently collapsed Soviet Union. This is an extraordinary archive, there is a vast amount of work there and it requires a vast amount of research to make sense of it all.

It doesn't just deal with Britain. I mean supposing it just dealt with Britain. Well yes one could assume that in a

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few years people ought to have sorted it all out, but still it would've required more work. It covers virtually every country in the world. I don't want to exaggerate, there's nothing about Andora, there's nothing about Liechtenstein. Soviet spies in Andora and Liechtenstein can sleep safely in their beds. But there's even material about other pocket states like San Marillo. There's a lot of stuff about Luxembourg.

But coming to terms with all of this is a massive business, as I know from the number of sleepless nights I've spent over the last three years. So partly simply the fact that it took an awful lot of time to process. Partly the fact that it took myself and Vasili Mitrokhin three years to write the book, which I hope is reasonably rapid.

News Online: Why should it be you who releases all this information rather than the government? (Shouldn't it have been made available to the public records office instead of released in this way?)

Christopher Andrew: The information doesn't belong to the government, it belongs Vasili Mitrokhin and we don't yet live in a police state when author's houses can be invaded by the government and say, "aha I find these files interesting I think we will publish them". This is Vasili Mitrokhin's material. He decided, god bless him, that he needed somebody who knew about that sort of material to write the book with him and he took that decision. Nobody would even be asking the question if it was about any other sort of material.

Vladimir Dvoretzky, Bulgaria: Do you trust former police officer John Symonds's revelations that he was a "Romeo spy"?

Christopher Andrew: We are to understand from him that he was he was a sort of 'special needs Romeo Spy'. One of the indignities that British males have suffered under throughout the Cold War was that it was believed until he turned up that none of us had the requisite qualities that were required to make Romeo Spies. So the KGB chose people from other nationalities. Then the bent copper, John Simmons was chosen, but alas even after he was chosen it turned out he had to stay back after class and required further training. This leaves us heterosexual British males feeling pretty humiliated by the whole thing.

But there's a more serious side to it. He's an appalling individual. What he needs to do immediately is send off at the very least extremely severe apologies to all those women whose lives he wrecked. The account that he has given of his life, does overlap with the account in the KGB archive but there is more to it than he himself has said.

3103(18/09)

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Thomas Mahoney, USA: Does the Mitrokhin archive give any details on Americans who spied for the Soviet Union ?

Christopher Andrew: Absolutely. The United States is a far bigger country and it was also the KGB's number one target. Even though we were an important target, we weren't the number one target. So there is actually really rather more information on the United States than there is on Britain.

Same sort of general picture however, that so far as political intelligence, not scientific and technological intelligence, is concerned the great period is during the Second World War.

Just one example. Every branch of the Wartime administration of Franklin D Roosevelt was actually penetrated by the KGB. Now it's a wonder that Roosevelt made it almost to the end of the war, he was in desperately poor health in 1944. If he'd died in 1944 he would have been succeeded by his Vice President who was then Henry Wallace. Henry Wallace had chosen who his Secretary of State would be if he took over who was Larry Dougan. He'd chosen his Secretary of the Treasury who was Harry Dexter White.

We now know that Larry Dougan was Agent Frank of the KGB, and that Harry Dexter White was Agent Jurist of the KGB. So only the fact that the poor terminally ill Roosevelt lived into 1945 prevented the KGB from actually having its agents in the top positions in the American administration.

Pamela Arnold, USA: How much damage has the US inflicted on Russia with its own spies?

Christopher Andrew: I think it is not a question of damage. Let me take one example: one of the things that the Soviet Union was most out to get from the US were scientific and technological secrets which would enable it to prevent its appallingly ramshackle industry from falling much further behind.

The only reason why the Soviet Union was able to remain a military superpower while staying backward in so many ways was that it had so many western secrets. But I can't think of a single secret in Soviet industry that anybody in the West would have been interested in.

I mean it's a bit like somebody with a computer stealing somebody else's abacus.

Damage - well - the Soviet Union fell in the end because it was a rotten system, which simply had outlived its

usefulness. I think in the end it collapsed because of the damage it had done itself rather than the damage anyone else had done it.

J Hankinson, Canada: Is this scandal going to extend into Canada?

Christopher Andrew: Oh absolutely, the scandal extends into Canada and let me just give one example. What the KGB did around the world - but particularly in Nato countries such as Canada was not simply to collect but to prepare to sabotage targets all over the place.

Now we now know in Operation Cedar it took over 10 years to reconnoitre every Canadian oil installation from sea to shining sea. It had worked out the best place to attack every one of them, how it was going to done where the where the explosives were going to be hidden and where the radio sets were going to be hidden.

The other thing is that the Canadian communist party, which is a pretty wretched organisation anyway, emerges from the Mitrokhin archive looking even more wretched than we supposed.

Graeme Mitchell, Canada: Is there any mention of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson in any of Mr Mitrokhin's files

Christopher Andrew: There is a file on Harold Wilson and his KGB codename was "Olding". That doesn_t however mean that he was a KGB spy, it simply means that like a lot of other people who weren't KGB spies, he did have a KGB codename.

What there was however was an attempt to recruit Harold Wilson. Now, I don_t think this was because there was ever any prospect of recruiting Harold Wilson, it was simply because the KGB always lived in the past.

It remembered the great days immediately before and during the Second World War when it had the most astonishing recruitment and it could never bear to tell the leadership: 'Look the great days are gone. We can't do that anymore.'

So it kept producing the names of people it never had any serious chance of recruiting, from Harold Wilson in this country to Zbigniew Brzezinski in the United States to Oscar la Fontaine in the German Federal Republic.

Where it hoped to find Wilson's weak spot was that after the Second World War he was one of the very few Western ministers who because he was interested in Soviet trade made a whole series of visits to the Soviet Union. So they hoped that he would prove vulnerable

during one of those.

They never did quite get to him but they were still hoping to recruit him even after he resigned as prime minister in 1976.

Somebody - as my book explains - whose cover was that of a diplomat from the Soviet Embassy and who Harold Wilson was seeing quite properly - tried to recruit him, even then. So the fantasy lasted for over 30 years.

Semkae Kilonzo, Tanzania: Why in your opinion is Britain so outraged about the KGB spying scandal? After all Britain regularly spies on other countries?

Christopher Andrew: I don't think that there was ever a moral equivalent between the two sides in the Cold War. For example if one takes the Second World War, I don_t think it was morally the same to spy on Hitler as it was on Winston Churchill. Indeed, if we had not done our best to spy on Adolf Hitler then I think that governments would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty.

The Soviet regime, throughout its history, but particularly during the Stalin period, was a very dangerous organisation. It was also a very closed organisation. A lot of the reason why their secrets had to be found out was that they refused to make available normal information in the normal way.

Now in the mid 1950s President Eisenhower, then president of the US, suggested to the Soviet Union a so-called 'open skies policy'. In other words each side could over fly the other have a look at where its nuclear bases were have a look at its missile force and be reassured that it knew what the other side was up to.

That's a perfectly reasonable request. If the Soviet Union had agreed to that, it would have been unnecessary to have spy planes and spy satellites - but it refused.

Now what could we do then? Decide 'Oh well, even though there is a serious risk of a Third World War - we actually won't try and find out what these people are doing with their nuclear weapons?' Or actually go and do it secretly? It would have been an abnegation of duty not to spy on the Soviet Union. And fortunately - we did.

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BRITAIN BETRAYED

Monday, September 13, 1999 Published at 20:52 GMT 21:52 UK

Idealist who sold out his homeland



Defector Vasili Mitrokhin smuggled KGB documents in his shoes

The 77-year-old former KGB officer who unmasked Britain's "Granny spy" is a dedicated idealist, determined to bring to light his view of his homeland's failed experiment with communism.



Now living in England under an assumed name in a secret location, Russian defector Vasili Mitrokhin made it a condition of his citizenship that the notes he laboriously copied from KGB archives be published as a warning to future generations.

Long service

Colonel Mitrokhin worked in the KGB's foreign office archives from 1956 until he retired in 1984.

Over 10 years, he smuggled out 300,000 documents in his shoes to write out longhand copies at his country home. He then buried the notes in milk churns and sealed tins.



After his defection in 1992, controversial former Secret Intelligence Service officer, Richard Tomlinson, posed as a journalist to bring out six aluminium trunks filled with Mitrokhin's notes. These are the documents which have implicated 87-year-old Melita Norwood who passed on

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Melita Norwood: Gave nuclear secrets to the KGB

Dedicated to the cause

Mitrokhin told the Times he joined the Russian secret service in 1948.

"I believed everything that we were told: we were blinkered by party propaganda."

A small, softly spoken man in a rumpled suit with a shock of thinning white hair, Mitrokhin said his disillusionment with Communism set in over a number of years.

"It was no sudden conversion. I saw the discrepancies between what they said and real life."

Eye-opener

Mitrohkin realised there was a chasm between reports on the BBC, Voice of America and Radio Liberty - which the KGB monitored - and what the people of the Soviet Union were being told.

And the archives - vast storehouses which contained a detailed record of every operation the KGB had mounted from its inception in 1917 - made for shocking reading.

Mitrokhin even came across a plot to break Rudolf Nurevev's legs after the ballet dancer defected.

"I was looking for the New Jerusalem, but we ended up at the Wailing Wall," Mitrohkin said.

Striking back

He decided to expose the Soviet empire he believed was evil, and quoted Bible passages to The Times on sin and responsibility to back up his decision.

Ever wary that by writing out the notes, he also risked signing his own death warrant, the spy kept his activities secret even from his own family.

He still will not discussed the matter with his wife.

Secret escape

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1992, Mitrokhin decided the time had come to defect.

He first turned up on the doorstep of the CIA in the Balkans, who turned him away because they didn't believe his story. He then went to the British secret service.

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Strong views



Mitrokhin: Boris Yeltsin "an old alcoholic"

Mitrokhin remained disillusioned with the homeland he left behind, and had little time for the current crop of politicians, dismissing Russian President Boris Yeltsin as an "old alcoholic".

And the KGB was still a force to be reckoned with, he said.

"They are still there. It is the same people, the same organisations, the same aims."

Although living far from Moscow, Mitrokhin feared for his life - he believed freelance assassins working for his former colleagues could be out to get him.

The truth is out there

Yet the idealism that led him to first work for, then betray, the Soviet system lingered.

George Bernard Shaw's whitewash of the Stalin's Soviet Union in the 1930s still rankles with the elderly spy.

"If a man is honest and normal, he could see that it was all built on lies. Solzhenitsyn said you can't exist on lies."

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3103(18/09)

Evidence grows over party spying for Moscow: Former bookstore manager admits Soviets funded Canadian group

(NATIONAL POST 99/09/19) - By Stewart Bell - In a blanket denial that flies in the face of a mounting body of evidence, the Communist Party of Canada said yesterday it did not assist KGB spies or take money from the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Responding to allegations the party acted as a puppet for the Soviets -- funded by Moscow and used to recruit spies -- the fringe political group released a statement condemning the "sensationalist propaganda." "The Communist Party of Canada categorically rejects the accusation that it has ever served as an agent or stooge for the former Soviet Union or any other foreign state," the party's central committee said.

But as the indignant denial was released, new details surfaced about how the Soviets used a Toronto book company to funnel money to the Canadian Communists as recently as the early 1980s.

The former manager of the Ukrainian Book Company, run at arm's-length by a Ukrainian-Canadian cultural society, admitted in an interview that the Soviets used the business to pass money to the Communist party.

On the surface, the company operated stores across Canada specializing in Ukrainian-language books. But George Moskal said it was also used to finance the Communist party and that the political donations were directed by Moscow. "The funding, indirectly it did come from Moscow," said Mr. Moskal, now president of the Association of United Ukrainian-Canadians, in Edmonton, which operated the book company until it shut down four years ago.

Mr. Moskal said the bookstores made huge profits with a parcel business that had a monopoly to ship packages to the Soviet Union from Canada. Fees for a single package averaged $150, he said. The Soviets took a cut and the rest was used to finance the Communist party, he said. "Basically we were in business there from the 1950s. It all started out with the export, import of books from the former Soviet Union.

In addition to that there were gift parcels to relatives in the Soviet Union. That was the big money maker, and we had branches right across Canada. And even though the books were mostly from Ukraine, everything went through Moscow," he said.

Mr. Moskal joined the book company in 1986 and worked there until it closed. He said Communist party members were on the board of directors and the company was ideologically pro-Soviet. "Let's say it supported the Soviet Union ... it was obvious. And then the leadership, they were members of the party, which isn't against the law." But it is illegal for Canadian political parties to accept contributions from foreign governments or their agents. Elections Canada would not comment when asked if it was investigating the party.

According to The Sword and the Shield, a book released last week that documents the secret operations of the Soviet Union's foreign intelligence agency, the Canadian Communist party accepted huge grants from Moscow.

The money -- referred to in code as "US wheat" -- was handed out by a KGB agent at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. The former president of the Canadian Communist party, William Kashtan, would personally collect the cash at the embassy, the book says. The book quotes a KGB letter that describes the arrangement. It says only 8.5% of the party's $160,000 annual budget actually came from membership dues while 65-70% came from the Soviets, both directly at the embassy and indirectly through the Ukrainian book company.

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20 Years of Back Channels Between Intelligence Agencies

(WASHINGTON POST 99/09/21) - By Walter Pincus Washington - For more than 20 years, the CIA and Russian intelligence agencies have had a back-channel relationship, much like the one US officials are now using to reduce the number of Russian agents in this country.

The secret meetings were held when one side feared the other had wandered "out of bounds" in its clandestine activities, according to a former intelligence official.

For example, CIA Director William E. Colby in 1976 directed CIA officials to meet with the KGB to determine whether the Soviet spy agency had any role in the 1975 assassination of Richard Welch, the CIA station chief in Athens. At the session in Vienna, the CIA officers present "made it clear we [the agency] won't stand for it," one source said of the session. The senior KGB officer was angered, but the Soviet intelligence service "remembered the representation," the source said. The killing was done by a Cypriot terrorist group.

After the 1984 kidnapping of William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut, then-CIA Director William J. Casey ordered a session with the KGB to see whether the Soviets could help uncover what had happened. "There was no evidence they were involved in the case," a source said of the Vienna meeting.

Thereafter, the channel was used when one side or the other had a problem. The Soviets "persuaded themselves we were drugging and kidnapping their officers," a retired senior CIA official said. One had been killed in Peru "and they thought we had been too aggressive," he added.

In December 1987, when Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited President Ronald Reagan in Washington, then-acting CIA Director Robert M. Gates had dinner with his opposite number in the KGB, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov.

By 1989, with the Iron Curtain collapsing, a more formal channel opened, managed by Milton A. Bearden, then chief of the Soviet Division within CIA's clandestine Directorate of Operations. It became so formal that a secure phone line was established between CIA headquarters in Virginia and KGB headquarters in Moscow.

During the Persian Gulf War buildup in 1990, discussions between the intelligence services expanded to include cooperation against Iraq and talk of reducing operations against each other, one source said.

On the eve of German unification in October 1990, Bearden met in East Berlin with his Soviet counterpart and listened to concerns about KGB officers defecting to the West. Bearden's critics within the agency say he began reducing the number of defectors the CIA would support. One turned away for lack of agency interest was former KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin Vasili, whose book on the KGB, "The Sword and the Shield," was just published.

In July 1991, Bearden brought a CIA delegation to Moscow to discuss arms proliferation, chemical and biological weapons, and drugs. Eventually there was public cooperation on drugs, terrorism and nonproliferation because of the nuclear weapons in the old Soviet Union. "They learned that narcotics were not just a US problem," one former official said.

Gates said he met secretly again with Kryuchkov in 1991, when he accompanied then-Secretary of State James A. Baker III to Moscow. Gates said he tried, unsuccessfully, to get Moscow to release the wife and family of Oleg Gordievsky, the London KGB chief who had been recruited as a spy by the British and was spirited out of Moscow in 1985 by MI6.

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Kinnock defends ex-aide in spy claim

(LONDON TIMES 9/09/21) - BY HELEN RUMBELOW - NEIL KINNOCK, the former Labour Party leader, has described an accusation that a former key aide had been a KGB spy as "inventiveness".

Mr Kinnock vouches for the integrity of Dick Clements, saying that as Labour leader he had ordered security checks on his team to counter such accusations.

This weekend Mr Clements was accused of being the spy codenamed "Dan" who features in KGB documents smuggled out of the former Soviet Union by the archivist Vasili Mitrokhin.

The alleged "agent of influence" for the Russian security service had worked as Mr Kinnock's office manager after 21 years editing the left-wing Tribune newspaper.

Mr Kinnock, who is now a European commissioner, writes in a letter published in The Guardian today: "Dick Clements would never have been a Soviet agent of any kind."

Michael Foot, another former Labour Party leader, was reported last night to have said: "The whole thing is a piece of nonsense. The charges that have been made against Dick Clements are absolutely scandalous."

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NEWS UNIVERSITIES `RIDDLED' WITH COLD WAR SPIES

(LONDON INDEPENDENT 99/09/21) - THE FUTURE of Dr Robin Pearson, the lecturer accused of being a East German secret service agent, is to be discussed by Hull University, amid claims that universities across Britain were "riddled" with spies during the 1970s.

A university spokesman said yesterday it would be deciding if any action would be taken against Dr Pearson, the university's director of postgraduate studies.

In a BBC TV programme last night Dr Pearson, 43, was said to have been a Stasi agent.Dr Pearson, his wife, Sarah, and two children have not been seen at their home near the university for two months. It has been put up for sale for pounds 38,500 and the family are said to have gone on holiday to Barbados.

The programme said that in 1977 Mr Pearson was at Edinburgh University, where he was studying German and history. On a year-long postgraduate secondment to Leipzig he was said to have been singled out by Stasi recruiters.

Yesterday, a leading academic at Edinburgh University claimed that universities across Britain were "riddled" with spies during the 1970s.

Professor John Erickson, former head of the centre for defence studies claimed his students included a "large number of people working for foreign agencies" during the Cold War.

The spokesman for Hull University said yesterday: "We will be collecting all the facts, which will then be assessed."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Moral monster

Ed Hooven
National Post

Re: The Lure of the Communist Ideal, Sept. 18.

It's always fun, when yet another Cold War spy is exposed, to see if our friends on the Left can come up with any new spin to try to justify (or at least to render less significant) the activities of their comrades during the great standoff between Russia and the West.

Sadly, letter writer Matthew Fawcett can only recycle a couple of old and discredited canards. His best is the familiar youthful idealism angle, which is fine -- to a point.

I had the good fortune to have had the late Joseph Starobin as a teacher in graduate school. He had been a young student idealist in the 1930s who rose to the position of editor of the official newspaper of the U.S. Communist Party. He realized the terrible truth about communism when Nikita Khruschev officially admitted the scale of the horror and the Soviet Union invaded Hungary in 1956.

At that point, he and everyone with any moral scruples deserted the "god that failed." He spent much of the rest of his life trying to warn his students of the hard lessons he had learned.

It's time to treat people like Melita Norwood just as we treat their close ideological relatives, the Third Reich Nazis: as moral

3103(18/09)

monsters and punish them accordingly.

Ed Hooven, Toronto.

America

Ben Griffin
National Post

Re: A Glimpse Behind Closed Vatican Doors, Sept. 16.

Gerald Emmett Cardinal Carter, the Archbishop of Toronto, points out that Richard John Neuhaus, in his book, Assignment in Rome, uses the word "America" to mean all the countries in the New World from Argentina to Mexico to Canada. This is to be applauded because it is the proper historical use of the word.

Christopher Columbus in 1492 landed on a landmass unknown to Latin-speaking intellectual Europe. By 1507 the name America was applied on a map of the world for the first time. Thus Columbus discovered America, the fourth continent, which Mexicans, Brazilians, and Argentinians live on along with Canadians and Americans. These historic facts are completely ignored in Canada.

Canadians act like the U.S. in the usage of "North America"; when we say "North America" we exclude nations that speak Spanish such as Mexico, Cuba, or Nicaragua. Mexico may be part of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but it is not a North American country or are its people considered North Americans.

The word America used by Mexicans and other Latins is the correct historic usage, it is not owned by one country or belong to the U.S. There is no copyright on the word America. We are entirely wrapped up in the U.S.'s America like a cultural colony.

The fact is Canada is a nation on the American continent and Canadians are Americans like Brazilians, Chileans, Cubans, and Mexicans. The term North America lacks the cultural diversity that is the historic trademark of the West.

Ben Griffin, Burnaby, B.C.

Moral monster

3103(18/09)

Milan D. Janic
National Post

Re: Communism's Legacy Remains Unpunished, Sept. 14.

Frank Ellis' article is one of the best recapitulations of the double-standard induced, promoted and maintained by the media and academia I have seen. It is becoming increasingly rare for somebody to tell the whole story in spite of the fact it certainly is well-documented and is getting more so as time goes by and more of the documents see the light of day.

Thank you for this moment of truth. You made my day.

Milan D. Janic, Columbus, Ohio.

Property rights

H.M. Thornton
National Post

Re: To Catch a Thief, Here and Abroad, Sept. 6.

As Mark Steyn's column reminds us, property is the foundation of civil society, and self-help in matters of defending it is far more effective than reliance on police.

Despite the clear truth and wisdom of this, not only have citizens' rights to defend their property been effectively destroyed, but our judiciary has steadily eroded the ability of the police to do the job as well.

Our legislators are of course mainly to blame. By omitting the right to property from the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, they made it clear they denied that a citizen's right to property was in any way fundamental.

H.M. Thornton, Victoria.

Pioneer

John Richards
National Post

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3103(18/09)

Re: Another Nail in the NDP's Coffin, Sept. 18.

David Frum thinks taxes are too high and the NDP is to blame. According to his column, "[Roy] Romanow's New Democrats have been kicking the prostrated Saskatchewan farmer with hobnailed boots. His government has achieved its much praised balanced budgets by remorseless tax increases."

I agree taxes are too high and, if done with respect for social programs, it is now time to cut them. But who is to blame for our having incurred large deficits? In the case of Saskatchewan, Mr. Frum should have spent a little more time on the facts and a little less time on his hobnailed rhetoric.

Fact one: The Saskatchewan Conservatives governed from 1982 to 1991; the NDP was elected in late 1991. At the time, Saskatchewan had the highest taxpayer-supported debt relative to provincial gross domestic product of any Canadian province.

Fact two: In real terms (allowing for inflation), provincial program spending (all spending less debt service costs) peaked in 1990-91, while the Conservatives were in power.

Fact three: From its peak in 1990-91 to the trough in 1994-95, the government cut program spending by 10%.

Fact four: Given federal cuts and improvement in the provincial economy, total transfers to the province fell by nearly half over the 1990s. Total provincial revenues (own-source plus transfers from Ottawa) rose by 11% between 1990-91 and 1997-98.

Canadians got their fiscal affairs in a mess, agreed.

Left-of-centre politicians deserve some of the blame, agreed.

But, if Mr. Frum had paid more attention to the facts in this case, he would have applied his hobnailed boots to his Conservative friends and congratulated the Romanow government for pioneering in the hard task of fiscal redress.

John Richards, associate professor, faculty of business, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

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3103(18/09)

Oilpatch skeptical about claims of KGB sabotage

EDMONTON, ALTA (EDMONTON JOURNAL 99/09/19) Don Thomas, Journal Staff Writer - Canadian oilpatch officials scoff at an author's claims the KGB targeted the Strathcona oil refinery and other oil and gas facilities for sabotage during the Cold War. But security and counter-terrorism specialists here and in Toronto say British author Christopher Andrew's claims are credible.

Skepticism about such things makes us an easy target for shady activity, they say.

Andrew's new book, The Sword and the Shield, is based on information which KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin smuggled out of Russia in 1992.

It says that during the 1960s and early 1970s KGB agents mapped, photographed and hid caches of explosives near every oil refinery and oil and gas pipeline in Canada. They were to be used if the Cold War heated up.

Imperial Oil spokesperson Pius Rolheiser of Calgary said Friday there's no evidence of explosives having been cached near the Strathcona refinery.

``The RCMP have tried to verify a number of the allegations in that book, including the KGB plan to plant explosives, and were unable to verify any of those things,'' Rolheiser said.

Jim Rennie, spokesperson for Enbridge Pipelines, formerly Interprovincial Pipeline Company, had similar comments.

``If you're asking me if it's possible, I suppose. But it does seem rather far-fetched,'' Rennie said.

``With the regular inspections done on the length and breadth of our system, I can't imagine there having been anything of that nature.'' Dan Lambert, spokesperson in Ottawa for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, said the service co-operated with the British in analyzing Mitrokhin's information.

``We can't confirm or deny what he says,'' Lambert said. ``But we maintain a vigorous counter-intelligence program and advise the government of Canada accordingly.'' Les Knight, a former Mountie and vice-president of Paladin Security Group in Edmonton, said Andrew's claims are believable. Oil and gas facilities would be prime targets in a war, he said.

``Would the Soviets have thought about doing it or trying to do it? Probably. Were they actively doing it? I don't know,'' he said.

Skepticism about such things ``has made us the soft underbelly into the U.S.,'' Lambert said. ``It's the world's longest undefended border. It's easy to cross it.

``Strategically, Canada's right where these (KGB) people wanted it to be.'' John Thompson, head of the Mackenzie Institute in Toronto, specialists in counter terrorism, said there's evidence the Russians had agents or sympathizers ready to carry out sabotage.

Canada was a primary target because it's a neighbour of the United States and because power lines, natural gas and oil pipelines link the two countries.

``They knew we had a common power and gas system so that if you cut a power line in the U.S., power could be re-routed through Canada,'' Thompson said.

An RCMP officer told him about an elderly former Communist Party of Canada member who died in Toronto about four years ago. Relatives found 700 kilograms of dynamite in a sealed room in his basement which he had always refused to let anyone enter, Thompson said.

``There was also notes of instruction for sabotage targets, for the bridges and a factory he was supposed to blow up.'' Thompson has the notebooks of another party member who had

been in Moscow on a six-month training course in the mid-1970s.

``There was a lot of stuff like Marxist-Leninist theory. But they were also getting training in how to infiltrate the civil service and how to create and control special interest groups," Thompson said.

``Even more interesting was stuff on, for example, counter-intelligence techniques, how to make sure you didn't leave your fingerprints somewhere, how to spot and shake a tail if you were under surveillance." Photo: Journal Stock / Did the KGB once hatch a plot to bomb Imperial Oil's Strathcona Refinery?

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A KGB spy's heady days in Canada; Ex-commander says he had great success in Ottawa, Montreal

LONDON, ENGLAND (TORONTO STAR 99/09/19) Olivia Ward - A statue stands guard over the Kremlin tower in Moscow. Igor Gouzenko, centre, wears a white hood after defecting in 1945 with documents confirming a Soviet spy ring in North America. In his cozy suburban Moscow living room, Anatoly Maximov sat sipping tea and reminiscing about his favourite years of the 1960s and '70s. But the scenes the diminutive gray-haired Maximov was describing were of spying, recruiting informants, laying snares for counter-intelligence officers and wading knee-deep into a murder plot.

The target country was Canada, and the spymasters, the feared Soviet KGB. Maximov, a KGB commander, was sent by officials who saw Canada as a strategic geopolitical territory, and an enemy by association of the Soviet Union.

For a decade, operating from the Soviet embassy and commercial mission in Ottawa and Montreal, as well as his base in Moscow, he practised the tricks of his trade with great success funnelling sensitive information into Moscow's files and leading the Canadian secret services on a wild goose chase.

Now, in retirement, he had written an autobiographical manuscript with Canadian journalist and filmmaker Greg Gransden. But like many aging spies, he found that it attracted disappointingly little interest from publishers.

Maximov first set his sights on Canada in January, 1967, when he was posted to the Soviet pavilion of Expo in Montreal - a giant spider's web for information gathering.

"From the Soviet point of view, Canada as a member of both NATO and NORAD occupied a strategic geographical position as the U.S.S.R.'s northern neighbour across the North Pole," he said. Maximov's first mission was to ferret out documents and samples of new materials and to make contacts with Canadian scientists working in strategic fields of aerospace, electronics and chemicals.

Canada was an ideal base. With a ban on sending any technological information to the Soviet Union from the United States, "it was easier to find holes in the embargo via third countries."

Soon Maximov was approached by a Montreal businessman associated with former defence minister Barney Danson. In an uncomfortable cocktail party encounter, Maximov recalled Danson treated him with "sneering disdain," and was openly antagonistic to the Soviet Union. But his colleague, a jovial Canadian of Irish descent, became a friend and confidant, code-named "Drozd."

And before long, Maximov said, he was helpfully handing over details of marine technology for the eager eyes of the Soviet navy.

"Vajan," a Czechoslovakian Jewish emigre who had lost his family in German concentration camps, was also ripe for the plucking. A brilliant textile engineer specializing in heat resistance, he was "a lonely man whose whole life was research . . . desperate for company."

Maximov was a skilled listener. Soon he was rewarded with a "steady flow of intelligence" that included some of America's state-of-the-art security technology secrets.

Delighted with Maximov's progress in his short six-month visit to Montreal, "The Centre," or KGB headquarters, gave him a new posting as a trade officer in Ottawa. Responsibilities - including "purchasing perfume" - would cover up his more fishy spy duties.

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Maximov's adversaries were waiting for him.

"The RCMP had a reputation among our people for being tougher and more refined in physical surveillance measures than the Americans or even the English," he said.

The RCMP was also sponsoring a high-profile Cold War campaign against Soviet spying, scaring away potential recruits. But Maximov was able to obtain technology readily enough on his own initiative.

Answering an urgent KGB call for components for a new kind of napalm, he walked into the Montreal offices of a major Canadian company and received full co-operation from senior executives who introduced him to chemists supplying the napalm production program.

Asking for 10 kilograms of highly specialized aluminum powder to ship to the Soviet Union, he was told that the U.S. used about 40 kilograms a year.

"Why do they need so much?" Maximov asked with deliberate naivete.

"For napalm" was the reply.

A few days later, he said, "I came back for the samples and paid with cash. All four components were sent on to Russia on the (Soviet ship) Alexander Pushkin."

In 1971, Maximov entered a new field of counter-espionage. "We want you to start a game with the Canadians," Boris Ivakin, the deputy chief of foreign intelligence told him. "Do you think you interest them to the point where they would contemplate recruiting you?"

The KGB took the mission so seriously they had it approved by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Eventually, the RCMP asked the Soviet spy to turn double agent. He was offered a new identity, as "Michael Djuba," a Ukrainian-born Canadian businessman. With it would go a $1,000-a-month salary and guarantees of security from the Canadian government.

Maximov's demands, and his apparent access to crucial information, were designed to make the RCMP believe it was netting a major espionage catch, like the Soviet defector Igor Gouzenko, who came in from the cold in 1945.

But Maximov was also the object of a bigger game by KGB masterminds - the assassination of former KGB officer, Oleg Lyalin, who had defected to London in 1971.

Lyalin's defection caused enormous damage. The British government expelled 105 Soviet intelligence officers, shaking the London residency to the core, and crippling its effectiveness well into the late 1980s.

"The KGB leadership had placed its hopes on me to kill Lyalin," Maximov recalled. The operation "was intended to deliver me into the hands of the Canadians as a Soviet defector. Through them I would gain access to Lyalin."

In August, 1973, the plan took a great leap forward. On a visit to New York, Maximov held a "secret" meeting with his RCMP handler who handed him a letter offering him asylum in Canada "any time he considers appropriate."

Maximov was euphoric: "I had infiltrated the enemy's covert agent network," he said.

For the next five years, Maximov held fleeting meetings with RCMP operatives and dropped enough "secret" information to keep up his end of the game.

But in 1978,it came to an abrupt end when 13 Soviets were to be expelled from Canada in retaliation for a KGB effort to recruit a senior Mountie. Enraged, Moscow struck back with reports in the Soviet press trumpeting that the RCMP had acted illegally to recruit "M," a Soviet citizen.

The RCMP began its own investigation and the careers of several officers were destroyed.

The assassination plot collapsed with the Soviets' Ottawa spy ring, and the RCMP's own

attempts to penetrate deeper into Soviet intelligence.

As dusk dimmed Maximov's modest living room, he glanced at some of the remnants of his KGB career, and smiled nostalgically. "I am very fond of Canada," he said. "But I don't regret a thing."

In front of him, on the table, was a tiny souvenir statue: a Mountie in full regalia.

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Kingston woman on list with spies: The man who unmasked Britain's traitor-granny won't divulge the identity of a Canadian heroine to protect her privacy.

LONDON, ENGLAND (OTTAWA CITIZEN 99/09/18) Aileen McCabe - Unmasking an 87-year-old British granny as a spy marked Christopher Andrew as a bit of a bounder here, but his gallant side shines through when it comes to a mysterious Kingston,Ont., woman he mentions in his new book.

Mr. Andrew admits the KGB knows the whole story of ``the wife of the Canadian soldier'' who, in 1953, was having ``a passionate affair'' with its agent David Soboloff, code named Brik and later Gideon, but he refuses to name names himself.

Mr. Andrew, co-author of the just-published Mitrokhin Archive: The Sword and the Shield, credits the woman in question with convincing Mr. Soboloff to give himself up to the RCMP, leading the way for him to become Canada's most famous double agent. But he won't unmask her and he hopes no one else will.

``She's not a Soviet spy. She's not the one who spied for Joseph Stalin,'' he argued in an interview yesterday.

``I do know her name, but I thought that she had acted in completely good faith and tried to persuade him to do the proper thing and so on.''

Besides, he said, ``as I recall, she returned to her marriage.''

The Kingston woman's name is just one of thousands KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin smuggled out with him when he escaped Russia in 1992 -- with a lot of help from the British intelligence agency MI5.

Intelligence services around the western world have had a peek at those names over the past few years, but the book Mr. Andrew, a Cambridge University professor, co-wrote with Mr. Mitrokhin has put many of them in the public domain for the first time. Spies, agents, double agents, their friends and their dupes.

Mr. Andrew expects that revealing even just their code names in some cases and telling their stories will reap its own rewards. ``What will undoubtedly happen is that in Canada, as elsewhere, people will, researchers will discover more about some of the agents who are referred to only by code name in the book,'' he said.

Canada plays but a minor role in Mr. Andrew's book -- and presumably in the KGB's plans at the time. For the most part, Mr. Andrew says, the Russian secret service saw it as a stepping-stone for agents destined to infiltrate the United States.

``The underlying premise of the whole thing is that the United States is the `main adversary,' using KGB jargon, and therefore no other country equals it in target status.''

In addition, Mr. Andrew maintains that since Canada had an active Communist party at the beginning of the Cold War, when Communists in the United States were driven underground, the Great White North was viewed as a plausible and relatively friendly place to stage agents hoping to filter south.

``The Canadian Communist party was able to carry on providing assistance (to the KGB) in a way the American one couldn't,'' he said.

The only drawback to using Canada as a staging ground, Mr. Andrew claimed, was that the KGB network there, particularly at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, was still shell-shocked from the Gouzenko Affair.

In 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a cipher clerk at the Soviet embassy, defected with 100 classified documents stuffed down his shirt front.

It drove the KGB mad, Mr. Andrew said, and the Soviet embassy in Ottawa suffered the fallout for years.

``(The KGB) had never had a serious problem with defectors before," he said.

``People had defected before but, bizarrely, no western intelligence agency was really equipped to deal with them. So, Gouzenko defecting in an enormous blaze of publicity made them terribly afraid that their operation was going to be compromised. ``In the years immediately afterwards, the Ottawa residency was scared to do anything very much and they were criticized by the KGB."

However, Mr. Andrew said the KGB hounded Mr. Gouzenko to the day he died. He claimed it was an obsession, ``a fantasy situation" that kept them searching long after it was clear Soviet agents wouldn't risk assassinating him for fear of the bad publicity. By 1959, however, the KGB's resident operatives in Ottawa had obviously been rehabilitated and they embarked on what was probably their largest operation in Canada.

As part of an elaborate scheme to prepare a sabotage campaign behind enemy lines in the event of a war with NATO, they spent 12 years pinpointing, mapping, photographing, reconnoitering and hiding caches of explosives near every oil refinery and oil and gas pipeline in Canada.

``It was a massive investment of resources (for the KGB)," Mr. Andrew said.

Mr. Andrew said he has no real surprises to spring in his next volume, even though much of it will be devoted to the KGB in North America.

Its focus is really the United States, he said, ``much more" than Canada.

But one central file wasn't among those Mr. Mitrokhin was able to copy.

``I would like to have seen more on the Cuban missile crisis," Mr. Andrew laments.

Christopher Andrew, in front of a Soviet listening station in Berlin, says his next book will focus on the KGB in North America.

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Spies everywhere - but was Britain harmed?

(THE INDEPENDENT 99/09/20) - BRITAIN IS in the grip of spy fever, a peculiar epidemic that has everyone looking under their beds for old Reds. For the past 10 days, one spy scandal has followed another and if it continues much longer journalists will be reduced to seeking out the only academic or politician who was not working for one secret service or other during the Cold War.

The tabloid press has had possibly the most fun. The Sunday Mirror claimed yesterday that two royal aides were KGB agents - with not much in the way of evidence. The News of the World interviewed the former Scotland Yard detective John Symonds, who was said to have worked for the KGB as a "Romeo" agent paid to befriend women who might be able to provide information. In the article, headlined "Traitor romped for Russia", he claims to have given "200 women best sex ever".

Newspapers of the political right, with The Sunday Telegraph to the fore, are settling old scores with CND by implying that Communist agents in its midst made it a tool of Moscow.

When the dust settles some questions will be asked: Does it all matter? Did it tell us something we didn't know? The answer in broad terms is no.

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But not all the people named in the past few days are "spies". All secret services use different types of agents. The second most important is the "agent of influence". This would ideally be a politician, journalist or academic - someone who can influence public thinking.

The Mitrokhin Archive, by Professor Christopher Andrew and the KGB defector Col Mitrokhin, reveals that in 1977 the KGB residency gave an annual report to Moscow in which it claimed 190 successful "acts of influence". It claimed it had initiated 99 discussions, which allegedly "influenced" politicians, journalists and other opinion formers, and claimed to have successfully prompted 26 public announcements, 20 publications, the sending of more than 20 letters and telegrams, nine questions in Parliament, five press conferences, four meetings and demonstrations and three television and radio broadcasts.

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The KGB Moscow Centre was always suspicious that its foreign residencies were exaggerating their own influence. KGB field officers, like most in the spy world, were not above claiming an occasional contact was a full agent. Many British "agents" would probably be mortified to discover they have a KGB or Stasi file and codename after a few conversations with a Soviet "diplomat".

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A fellow British academic reported on Professor Childs to the Stasi, the files now reveal. This is another category of agent - the informer. The East Germans were legendary for their use of informers to report back on anyone not agreeing with the Communist line. They ran thousands of informers both domestically and internationally.

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Spies everywhere - but was Britain harmed?

(THE INDEPENDENT 99/09/20) - BRITAIN IS in the grip of spy fever, a peculiar epidemic that has everyone looking under their beds for old Reds. For the past 10 days, one spy scandal has followed another and if it continues much longer journalists will be reduced to seeking out the only academic or politician who was not working for one secret service or other during the Cold War.

The tabloid press has had possibly the most fun. The Sunday Mirror claimed yesterday that two royal aides were KGB agents - with not much in the way of evidence. The News of the World interviewed the former Scotland Yard detective John Symonds, who was said to have worked for the KGB as a "Romeo" agent paid to befriend women who might be able to provide information. In the article, headlined "Traitor romped for Russia", he claims to have given "200 women best sex ever".

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Hard lessons in school for spies

BERLIN, GERMANY (LONDON TIMES 99/09/20) FROM ROGER BOYES - LEIPZIG University, dominated by a 34-storey tower block in brutalist-socialist style, is not exactly Cambridge, but it does seem to have had the same lure for the ideologically gullible - a kindergarten, if not a school, for spies and snitches.

The Stasi trawled in every East German university and British students and younger academics were regarded, after West Germans, as the easiest prey. "Students from England had, how shall I say, a reputation," a retired lecturer from Karl Marx University, in Leipzig, who was unwilling to give his name, said. "They fell in love very quickly and they were short of money." These are important preconditions for a recruitment.

The main base for the Stasi talent scouts was Humboldt University in East Berlin. Since foreign students could move freely into West Berlin, it was relatively simple for a distressed lady to ask a favour - medicine for a sick child, perhaps - which would later become a prelude to a Stasi approach.

Leipzig was the second-largest city in East Germany, the second-most important university and one of the most rewarding stations for Stasi agents.

The city's annual East-West trade fair saw a massive deployment of prostitutes with Stasi controllers, who reported back on business deals and on prospects for blackmail. The Sports Institute, which with its systematic doping regime aimed to create world-beating athletes, was under Stasi supervision. Every segment of higher education - from its music high school to the university mathematics department - was saturated by secret police informers.

Theology departments were targeted, since the Stasi wanted to control those who would lead the Church. Professor Kurt Meier, professor of church history at Leipzig, was a Stasi informer from 1957. His brief was to talent-spot students and his power was immense, since he could veto participation in Western conferences or any trip abroad. Foreign travel was highly restricted and deeply desired.

David Childs, of Nottingham University, quotes the example of Professor Walter Friedrich, head of the Youth Research Institute in Leipzig. Though not an informer, Professor Friedrich had to work with a Stasi officer, who monitored sensitive material and reprimanded him if staff slipped critical comments into their lectures.

The Stasi employed 120 people at its headquarters to open up to 2,000 letters a day. The correspondence was removed from other post, copied and returned to the postal service within 12 hours. Woolfe, left, the spymaster is now a celebrity. Pearson went to Leipzig as a student

A British student such as Robin Pearson visiting Leipzig was therefore entering a nest of spies, observed from their very first day of term. All students who travelled to Communist states - students of Russian being the obvious case - were exposed to something similar, but those going to Leipzig seemed to be particularly ill prepared.

The handful of British names found in the Stasi files for Leipzig so far are surely the tip of the iceberg. As early as 1993, The Times revealed the existence of "Armin", identified then as a British university historian, "Sender", from Leeds University, and "Diana", who had studied in Leipzig. "Diana" has now been identified as Fiona Houlding, who graduated from Heriot-Watt in 1985. Her Stasi "career" is typical: partly for cash ("expenses") and partly out of political sympathy, she allegedly supplied information without necessarily knowing whom it was for.

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It is difficult to believe that any of the Leipzig recruits were a danger, or that they did much more than betray a trust.This was, however, the Stasi strategy; it was playing a lottery in the hope that one of the young recruits would, at some stage, work in the office of somebody important, with access to a photocopier.

Markus Woolf was the mastermind behind the recruitment of tens of thousands of agents abroad. As head of the East German spy service between 1952 and 1986, his main area of operation was West Germany, but his Stasi agents spread throughout Europe.

For many years, his identity was cloaked in secrecy. Now 66, he lives openly in Berlin and regularly sparks controversy. Yesterday the letters columns were full of angry correspondence because a newspaper published an art-icle by him in praise of Vladimir Putin, the former KGB officer, who is now Prime Minister of Russia.

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Student radicals provided a rich recruiting ground for secret police; The university that taught Britons to spy for the Stasi

(LONDON TIMES 99/09/19) - THE Karl Marx University in Leipzig was a jewel in the crown of the former communist East Germany. A centre of academic excellence dating back to the 15th century, it prided itself on the calibre of students it attracted from the capitalist West.

However, Germany's third oldest university was not just the communist equivalent of the dreaming spires. This weekend it has emerged that, for at least two decades at the height of the cold war, it was a secret recruiting ground for the Stasi, one of Europe's most feared and brutal secret services.

Hundreds of pages of Stasi documents obtained by The Sunday Times have revealed that, as late as the end of the 1980s, British and other westerners studying or teaching there were systematically targeted and sounded out as potential agents by East Germany's spymasters.

At least half a dozen young Britons who passed through Leipzig are named in the files. They are accused of agreeing to become so-called Informelle Mitarbeiter (IMs) - unofficial employees - spying on their fellow British students and gathering information for the Stasi on their return to Britain.

Many were believers in world revolution and often embroiled themselves in personal relationships with their East German controllers. Some were still co-operating with the Stasi when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989.

For the Stasi, the British academics were a long-term investment. Under a strategy perfected by Markus Wolf, who headed the HVA, the Stasi's foreign espionage branch, from 1952 to 1986, they were to be gradually steered towards jobs at the heart of the British government or as European Union or Nato interpreters in Brussels.

Johannes Lebner, an official of the German government body processing millions of files inherited from the Stasi, said: "There appear to have been about half a dozen Britons recruited in Leipzig alone. In East Germany as a whole there could have been dozens."

Stretched in one line the files would cover more than 100 miles. At its height the department is believed to have employed 80,000 officers. Among those named in the archive and allegedly recruited in Leipzig was Fiona Houlding, a young red-haired woman from Yorkshire, codenamed Diana.

Houlding was a graduate in German from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. She had pronounced left-wing views and appears to have come to the attention of the Stasi soon after her arrival in Leipzig in 1986.

Ralf-Jürgen Böhme, an East German journalist several years her senior who worked for the state news agency ADN, was put on her trail. According to the files, Böhme was known by his controllers as Reaper.

The two became friends, meeting in the Auerbachskeller, one of Leipzig's best restaurants. The files note that Diana appears to have given Böhme English lessons. She is said to have reported to him on her fellow British students.

When Böhme asked Diana for help on research into the growing influence of right-wing groups in Britain and elsewhere in Europe, the files suggest she was keen to oblige. Bizarrely, her handlers appeared especially interested in David Irving, the right-wing historian who became notorious after challenging Hitler's responsibility for the Holocaust. The decision to target him is a reflection of the paranoia that the communist regime continued to feel over

the revival of so-called revanchist forces in the West.

It was not clear that Houlding, who has since married and changed her name, knew the final destination of the information she supplied.

Former Stasi officers say IMs were often initially lured into co-operating with elaborate cover stories, learning the truth only later. The documents indicate that Diana received at least two payments, however. One, dated Febrary 8, 1988, and apparently bearing her signature, acknowledges the receipt of DM950 from Böhme [?]. Another, on June 23, is for DM50.

The files contain letters showing the attraction they felt. A report that may have been written by Böhme in October 1988 asks a superior: "Intimate relationship - yes or no?"

"Seems so to me," was the laconic reply. Other entries suggest Böhme was concerned that his wife might find out.

The Stasi was amassing as much information as possible on Diana. One entry includes a detailed breakdown of how she spent the £450 grant she received from the university, detailing how much she spent on clothes and maintaining her car.

Houlding returned home to Manchester in the summer of 1988, but the Stasi still had ambitious plans for her. She was a fluent German speaker and had worked briefly at the European commission in 1985, soon after finishing her degree at Heriot-Watt. Her controllers dreamt of sending her back to Brussels, this time as an interpreter - a post that could give them valuable information about their ideological foes.

"This would be an interesting professional opportunity for Diana and it would at the same time give us a true ally in an institution from which information could be obtained which would be in the security and political interests of the GDR," read one document in January 1989. If this failed, it was suggested that Diana could try seeking employment in institutes concerned with studying the eastern bloc countries.

Her career was to be discussed at a meeting in East Berlin scheduled for January 19-22, 1989, the first since her formal recruitment into the agency. The files say a further meeting was to be scheduled with Diana from March 26 to 31 somewhere in western Europe. She was to receive DM500 in expenses and travel costs.

However, it is not clear from the records whether the final meeting took place. The file on Diana ends abruptly with a single sheet, apparently dating from April 1989, suggesting the Stasi had lost direct contact with its agent. There is no suggestion that she had any involvement with the Stasi after leaving Leipzig.

Friends, whose names have been blacked out in the files, are quoted as saying she was in serious debt and had trouble paying her rent and telephone bill. She was also finding it hard to keep up with her academic studies.

Whatever the reason for the end of her contacts with the Stasi, Böhme was unwilling last week to discuss the case. Tracked down to his home in a drab tower block on the outskirts of Leipzig, he denied working for the Stasi. "It is a very sensitive subject," he said.

Another target of the Stasi talent hunters at Leipzig was Robin Pearson, a senior lecturer and director of postgraduate studies in economic and social history at Hull University. This weekend he was accused of spying for more than 12 years.

A Stasi file shows that Pearson, codenamed Armin, was recruited on the basis of his political convictions. He met his controllers on several occasions in Britain and abroad to hand over information. One such encounter noted in the file was in Manchester on October 22, 1981. The file records that Pearson was paid DM500 for travel costs and expenses.

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Other meetings took place in London in December 1982 and in Paris in February 1983.

A third agent named in the files was a Leeds University academic known as Sender. The spy's identity is known to the security services.

However, if the Stasi were so busy recruiting such agents, what was it that their spies actually did once they were in Britain? The answer, at least according to MI5, is not very much. One of the Stasi's targets in Britain was David Childs, emeritus professor of German politics at Nottingham University.

Childs has studied in detail the file held on him by the Stasi. He said he believes he was informed on not only by his East German contacts but also by at least two British academics. "Throughout the 1980s the Stasi had people in Britain sending back reports on my work. In several cases, lectures I gave were reproduced verbatim. There is also character analysis, which paints me as a double-dealing rotter who would stab people in the back."

Childs, an East Germany expert, believes he was targeted because the Stasi saw his work as an ideological threat. One of the academics thought to have spied on Childs is an expert on East Germany who lectured at Loughborough University.

Another target was Professor Zygmunt Bauman, who in the 1970s was a supporter of Solidarity, the Polish pro-democracy movement. Bauman was teaching at Leeds University when he became the subject of intense scrutiny.

Speaking from his home in Leeds, he said he had been shown the Stasi files in July. The files showed that Pearson, or Agent Armin, had pronounced him a threat to communism. "Information that Armin sent us points to Bauman from Leeds University as being someone who has been working for the counter-revolution in Poland," one report read.

The documents even noted where in the house his wife kept her handbag. In 1980 the Baumans' house was broken into and the handbag was stolen. The couple originally believed that either the British or the Polish secret services had been involved. Having seen the files, they suspect the Stasi. "It was clear to us that it was a political burglary," Bauman said yesterday.

His story is part of the complex picture of communist espionage in Britain during the cold war. Much of the spying may have been little more than gathering tittle-tattle about the ideological leanings of British academics. But a few agents were said to have posed a potential threat to national security by attempting to recruit former students in sensitive jobs in the Ministry of Defence or Nato.

This weekend, as the extraordinary story of the Stasi spy ring continued to unravel, MI5 sources said the agency had known about Pearson, Houlding and Sender since the early 1990s and "appropriate action" had been taken. In all cases a secret decision was taken not to prosecute. The Stasi files were not thought admissible in court because they constituted hearsay and there was some doubt whether any of those named actually committed any offence.

The files also show how the Stasi targeted the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Yesterday Vic Allen, a retired economics professor at Leeds University and a senior figure in CND in the 1970s, admitted passing CND information to the East Germans. While at Leeds in the 1960s he was close to Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Jack Straw, the home secretary, faces calls for a public inquiry to establish what ministers knew about the spy network and when they knew it, and whether there might be grounds for a criminal investigation. But amid the spymania one thing is clear: the identity of some of the others named as Stasi agents in Britain is unlikely to remain secret for long.

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The mania even spread to Buckingham Palace last night, with claims that communist agents had targeted Princess Michael of Kent and that two royal aides had relayed secrets about the Queen and her court to Soviet military intelligence.

Insight: Peter Conradi, David Leppard, Paul Nuki and Sarah Toyne Spy targets: Zygmunt Bauman, inset, supporter of the pro-democrary movement in Poland

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An unfortunate lack of intelligence The Mitrokhin affair reveals huge defects in both Soviet and British secret services

(THE INDEPENDENT COMMENT 99/09/19) By Paul Lashmar - He was the ultimate secret dissident. Year after year in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Vasili Mitrokhin, an obscure colonel in charge of the KGB archive, laboriously copied by hand, each day, details of the KGB's most secret operations and agents. He smuggled out the notes in his shoes or coat.

At first he feared that he would be caught and end up in front of a firing squad. He soon learnt that the security guards never took more than a cursory look. At weekends the Colonel took the bundles of notes to his dacha. There he would clamber under the floorboards, often scattering rats, spade in hands and hide the notes in a buried milk churn. Although he hoped that one day his files would expose the evils of the KGB, he could hardly have dreamt of the impact his archive would have when it was published in the West more than 15 years later.

Col Mitrokhin's researches led to the unmasking last week of Melita Norwood, the little old lady from Bexleyheath who was one of the KGB's biggest British catches. Tonight, more revelations are promised in BBC TV's The Spying Game. This week also sees the publication of the book on which the expose was based. The Mitrokhin Archive, The KGB in Europe and the West offers more revelations still. We now know that the KGB planned to disrupt the 1969 investiture of Prince Charles, maim the ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev and arrest Cardinal Wojtyla, now Pope John Paul II. Yet none of these plans was carried out. Paradoxically, the book shows the KGB, despite the hype, to have been curiously diffident and unimpressive.

The real revelation has been the light shone on the dark and secretive world of MI5 and MI6. The lifted stone revealed an arrogance and a lack of political nous, particularly in not consulting ministers before deciding not to prosecute.

Yet The Mitrokhin Archive, some 1,000 pages spanning the entire history of the Soviet regime from 1917 and into the reforms of the 1990s, reveals little of significance that was not already known. Historians knew that many Soviet agents in Britain and elsewhere had not been caught. Even the existence of agent Hola - Mrs Norwood - is not entirely new. She was almost caught when Special Branch rounded up a spy ring based in Woolwich Arsenal in 1938. And British and American security services knew in 1945 that there was a Soviet spy in Britain code-named Tina. The "Venona" decrypt of intercepted communications in September 1945 had revealed agent Tina was handing over information on atomic research to the Soviets. "Tina" appears to have been another one of Mrs Norwood's code-names.

The book does tell a good story about Venona itself. The decrypts were one of the greatest intelligence secrets of the Cold War. They were intercepts of high-grade diplomatic and intelligence communications. Some have been declassified only in recent years although they date back to the Second World War and early Cold War. Venona was such a closely guarded secret that President Truman was never informed, nor were more than a small number of the Attlee cabinet in Britain. Intelligence agency rivalries meant that even the CIA was not told until 1952. However, as the book confirms, Stalin knew from 1947. A Soviet agent, William Weisband, who worked for the US Signals intelligence agency, passed the secret to his Soviet controllers.

Some of the best stories in the book have little historical value but are often amusing accounts of bungling in the spy world. There are some surprising omissions. There is no

mention by Mitrokhin of the Soviet agents David and Rosa. During the Spycatcher affair in the mid-1980s it was suggested that they were Lord Victor Rothschild and his wife Tess, both now dead. Both were close to members of the Cambridge spy ring. The identity of the two spies is perhaps the most interesting question that remains about the Cambridge spy ring. Yet there is not a word about them in the book.

What the book does demonstrate is that the Cambridge Five - Philby, Burgess, Maclean, Blunt and Cairncross - were the apex of Soviet intelligence success. There were plenty of other recruits, many of great importance. But none matched the importance of this group of men who worked themselves into key positions in the British establishment.

They were recruited when many in the West had high hopes of the new Soviet system but as the century progressed and it was exposed as a ruthless anti-democratic philosophy, the Soviets found it harder to attract ideologically motivated spies. Increasingly, their recruits were driven by personal grievance, greed or plain eccentricity. On television, Mrs Norwood turned in a brilliant performance as a biddy whose dedication to the cause had been unfazed by Stalin's purges, the 1956 Hungarian uprising or the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

But the urgent lesson of the Mitrokhin affair comes from the political row that has ensued. For two years, the renegade MI5 agent David Shayler has been claiming that the security service was a bunch of bunglers who were potentially out of control and dangerous. The events of the past eight days have helped his case.

We now know Col Mitrokhin contacted MI6 in Latvia in autumn 1992. In a well-executed MI6 operation, Col Mitrokhin, his wife and archive were spirited out of Russia into Britain. MI6 seem to have conducted this operation without informing the Foreign Secretary. Then Mitrokhin was handed over to MI5 who debriefed him and translated the archives. The task was to identify Soviet spies and security failures. This the agency seems to have done at a leisurely pace without much interest in or hope of prosecution.

But senior MI6 and MI5 officers must have discussed the publicity value of their coup. It was decided to give the material exclusively to the intelligence historian Professor Christopher Andrew. This is an old ruse: get the defector, follow up the leads and have a book published. The book gives the defector some cash and British intelligence good publicity. Professor Andrew is used to the routine. He wrote three books with Oleg Gordievsky, the senior KGB officer who defected to Britain in the 1980s.

MI6, at least, decided to cover itself by telling its minister in 1996, but from Foreign Secretary Sir Malcolm Rifkind's recent account, it seemed like a fairly low-key briefing.

You can almost hear the conversation. MI6 chief: "Minister, now we have this KGB chap - defector, you know - brought out some of the KGB files a while ago - mostly historical, but one or two things of use. Like to hand the chap over to Andrew at Cambridge - you know Chris - safe pair of hands. Cambridge is a bit different these days - ha. The Prof will do the book and we'll get some glowing publicity for the service. You know the media, love a spy story. OK? Good."

However, for reasons that remain unexplained, MI5 does not seem to have told its political line manager, the Home Secretary - not, at least, for five years.

In the hot seat as director-general of MI5 is Stephen Lander. Much of the debriefing of Col Mitrokhin was conducted under his predecessor, Stella Rimington, the agency's first woman head, but Lander, 51, her deputy, took over in April 1996 and will take the brunt of criticism. Unlike his predecessor, he is not seen as a skilful Whitehall operator. His talents lie as a counter-terrorism expert.

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Jack Straw, Home Secretary, has asked the House of Commons Intelligence and Security Committee, chaired by Tom King, to investigate the Mitrokhin affair. The heads of both MI5 and MI6 will be among those who give evidence. It will probably make better reading than the Mitrokhin book. But you can bet it will be kept secret.

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Six identified traitors escape prosecution

(LONDON TIMES 99/09/19) - AT LEAST six Britons named as secret agents for East Germany have been identified by MI5 officers hunting a Stasi spy ring. But government law officers have decided not to prosecute, despite uncovering documentary evidence of the communist network in Britain.

As ministers faced opposition calls for a judicial inquiry into the affair, it emerged that MI5 bosses had told Jack Straw, the home secretary, about the alleged Stasi spies only last Sunday - despite learning of them more than five years ago. MI5 became aware of the case of an alleged Stasi contact, Fiona Houlding, now a 36-year-old mother, in the early 1990s. She was said to have been seduced and recruited by a Stasi agent in the mid-1980s.

Yesterday Robin Pearson, an economics expert at Hull University, was named as having spied for the Stasi for 12 years between 1977 and 1989.

The files say that he supplied the names of former students who obtained sensitive jobs at Nato and the Ministry of Defence - thus turning them into potential Stasi targets. Pearson also allegedly provided his communist controllers with information on Zygmunt Bauman, a colleague and prominent British-based supporter of Solidarity, the Polish pro-democracy movement. Another alleged Stasi agent is Vic Allen, a retired professor of economics at Leeds University and former leading member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). Allen, 77, admitted to passing CND information to the Stasi, but denied acting illegally or receiving payments. "I feel no regrets," he said.

At least three other Stasi agents could be identified this week from the files.

The disclosure comes after it was revealed last weekend that the government had decided not to prosecute two KGB agents unmasked in the early 1990s.

Ann Widdecombe, shadow home secretary, called on Straw to make a statement explaining why none had been prosecuted.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that Pearson had been interviewed in 1994, but that a decision had been made not to prosecute him or Houlding, whose case was also known.The Stasi files say that Houlding, codenamed Diana, fell in love with an East German agent while a student at Leipzig.

She is alleged to have carried out information-gathering for the communist regime, although it is not clear if she knew the Stasi were involved.She left Leipzig in 1989; there is no evidence that she had any further contact with the Stasi.

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More spies accused in growing UK Cold War scandal

LONDON, ENGLAND (REUTERS 99/09/19) By Giles Elgood - Britain's Cold War espionage scandal widened on Sunday as newspapers accused two more academics of having spied for East Germany and the opposition demanded an explanation from the government.

The BBC said it would broadcast a television programme later on Sunday accusing Robin Pearson, a lecturer at Hull University, of having been a spy for the East German Stasi secret police from 1977 until the fall of the Berlin Wall 12 years later.

Two more academics -- Vic Allen, a retired sociology professor, and Gwyneth Edwards, a former German studies lecturer -- were named by three British Sunday newspapers.

Edwards was reported to have denied passing information on other British academics and dissident exile writers to communist East Germany's Stasi secret police.

Allen was quoted as having told the BBC that he did not regret passing information on Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, of which he was a member, to East German intelligence officers. ``It was perfectly legitimate that I should do that as the faction I belonged to was the pro-Soviet, the pro-GDR (East German) faction," Allen said. ``I have no shame. I feel no regrets about that at all." Another newpaper, the tabloid Sunday Mirror, went so far as to say that the Soviet KGB spy service had during the Cold War infiltrated two agents into Buckingham Palace, where they planted listening devices to eavesdrop on Queen Elizabeth. The newspaper said Soviet agents also tried to befriend the queen's cousin, Prince Michael of Kent. The allegations come days after an 87-year-old British great-grandmother and a former policeman were named as former Soviet spies, based on KGB files provided by a Soviet defector.

``What we've had is simply revelation by press," Ann Widdecombe, the opposition Conservatives' ``shadow" home secretary, told BBC radio. ``I think we do need a clear statement." She said Home Secretary (interior minister) Jack Straw should explain how many accused spies had emerged as former Soviet bloc files have become available, how serious the allegations were and whether Britain's Security Service had kept ministers informed.

The Home Office said Straw did not plan to make a statement. ``The Home Secretary was briefed on the Pearson case last weekend. Robin Pearson was interviewed by the (British) security services some years ago, but we understand there was no usable evidence against him," the spokeswoman told Reuters.

The BBC said the Security Service, popularly known as MI5, had known about Pearson since 1994.

Pearson had not denied the allegations when confronted. ``There's a story, but I can't tell it, I'm afraid, without talking to other people," the lecturer told the BBC.

``I'd obviously prefer this to just go away, this is 20 years ago, I have a family now. None of this affects in any way the jobs that I've been doing," the accused agent said.

The BBC said Pearson, who teaches economics at Hull University in northeast England, had been recruited by the Stasi in 1977 while a university student at Karl Marx University in Leipzig, and had been given the codename of Armin.

Quoting Stasi files, it said he had later betrayed friends and colleagues, supplying East Germany with information about those who went on to work for NATO or the Ministry of Defence.

The BBC said the lecturer had spied on Polish exiles and those who were working for reform in Poland in the early 1980s.

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Britain's BBC claims new spy expose

LONDON, ENGLAND (REUTERS 99/09/17) - Just days after a series of spy scandals rocked Britain, the BBC said on Friday it had uncovered evidence that a British university economics lecturer spied for old East Germany's Stasi secret police. In its nightly news bulletin, the BBC said the lecturer had spied for the East Germans for 12 years from 1977 and that the British security service MI5 had known the male teacher's identity since 1994.

A British Home Office (interior ministry) spokesman said the alleged spy had been interviewed years ago and that no evidence had been found against him.

``(He) was interviewed some years ago and the department was consulted at the time. It was decided by prosecuting authorities there was no evidence against him," the spokesman told Reuters. The Home Office was not now investigating the matter. In a statement, the BBC -- which is due to screen its expose ``A School for spies" on Sunday -- said the lecturer, who had been recruited while a university student himself, had admitted his codename was ``Armin." Quoting Stasi files, the BBC said the lecturer had betrayed a campaigner for democratic reform in Poland in the early 1980s.

Its report came a few days after an 87-year-old British great-grandmother and a former policeman were revealed as former Soviet spies by a new book based on KGB files collected by a Soviet defector.

Melita Norwood allegedly passed nuclear secrets to Russia in the 1940s. Former policeman John Symonds allegedly worked for the KGB for more than a decade, sleeping with female employees of British embassies to extract secrets.

Home Secretary Jack Straw said earlier this week he only learned of Norwood's activities in December 1998, but added that investigations carried out in the 1960s came up with no usable evidence with which to prosecute her.

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Lecturer's secret life as Eastern bloc spy

(LONDON TIMES 99/09/18) BY STEPHEN FARRELL, PAUL WILKINSON AND MICHAEL EVANS - A BRITISH university academic was named last night as having been an agent for the East German Stasi security police.

Robin Pearson, a University of Hull lecturer and specialist in class struggle and German economic history, is alleged to have led a secret 12-year life up to 1989 as an agent codenamed Armin. His espionage career, during which he is said to have been a "long-term penetration agent" spying on fellow British students and academics, is alleged to have begun when he was recruited on a student trip to Leipzig in 1977, when he was a German and history student at Edinburgh. The BBC is expected to report the allegations in A School for Spies, to be screened on BBC2 tomorrow.

Security sources last night confirmed that Dr Pearson, who is married with two young children, had been interviewed by MI5 in the early 1990s after information was handed over concerning agents in the West who had worked for the Stasi.

The Home Office said that Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, was told about Dr Pearson less than a week ago. However, a spokesman denied that the security services had ignored the case. He said that Crown prosecutors had been told of Dr Pearson's case in 1994 but had ruled out any action because of a lack of "useable" evidence.

Using the documents, MI5 came across many other codenames which it was able to identify as British agents. Apart from Dr Pearson, it investigated two other identified agents, codenamed Sender and Diana, The Times has learnt.

Security sources confirmed that MI5 had succeeded in identifying these two agents, but neither had faced prosecution, presumably on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to guarantee a conviction in court.

It is assumed that many other British agents were identified but also not prosecuted. Sender was an academic believed to live or work in Leeds and Diana was a lecturer recruited while visiting Leipzig.

Stasi files obtained by The Times suggest Armin was a valued recruit. In 1988, Stasi reports discussed promoting him. Arrangements for a special telecommunications link were mentioned in the papers.

Dr Pearson is a senior lecturer in economic and social history and director of postgraduate studies in the School of Economic Studies. He has worked at Hull University since 1985. Academic sources said Dr Pearson was on holiday abroad. It is understood that he was aware that his name was about to be linked to espionage activities, and lawyers had advised him not to comment. Colleagues spoke of their shock at the allegations. Michael Wintle, a historian at Hull, said that he had detected no signs of communist sympathies in Dr Pearson. "I think he is a fine historian and a fine man. I find it very surprising. "However, I also find it difficult to know what he would have been doing if these allegations are true. I can't imagine what he would have been supplying his controllers with. He didn't seem to have access to anything significant."

Professor Michael Turner, who has known Dr Pearson since 1985, said: "I'm not sure I believe it. I would suggest it goes back a long way when he was a young man and we're all allowed take views that later on we might reverse." Dr Pearson is said to have admitted, when confronted by the BBC, that his codename was Armin and to have said: "There is a story sure, but I don't particularly want to tell you it."

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He is said to have supplied the names of former students who had sensitive jobs at Nato and the Ministry of Defence to the Stasi, and to have met his handler every few months in London and Europe. A huge quantity of Stasi records were analysed when the Berlin Wall came down in 1989 and Western intelligence services were able to make extensive inquiries into the Stasi network of agents throughout Europe.

Professor David Childs, an expert on Cold War espionage and author of The Stasi, The East German Intelligence and Security Service, said that it often targeted academics and others it regarded as "opinion formers".

He said: "Britain was not seen as one of their major targets, it was much easier to infiltrate West Germany, but they did want to get Britons and were particularly after people they thought would rise up to positions of influence within the EU or Nato." Security sources emphasised that the case of Dr Pearson had no connection with the revelations that have emerged from the KGB archive material published by Vasili Mitrokhin and Professor Christopher Andrew in the book serialised in The Times.

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Un espion britannique de la Stasi démasqué

(LA PRESSE 99/09/18) - Un universitaire britannique qui avait travaillé pendant douze ans comme espion à la solde de l'ancienne police secrète est-allemande, la Stasi, a été démasqué, a annoncé hier la BBC.

Le docteur Robin Pearson, historien de l'économie à l'université de Hull (nord-est de l'Angleterre), avait commencé à travailler pour la Stasi en 1977, sous le nom de code «Armin», indique la BBC. M. Pearson, pendant ces douze années, a espionné et trahi des amis et des collègues, dont certains d'entre eux travaillaient pour des organisations internationales comme l'OTAN.

Le service britannique de contre-espionnage (MI5) était au courant de l'identité de l'agent Armin depuis 1994, mais aucune procédure judiciaire n'a été ouverte contre M. Pearson, a précisé la BBC. La BBC est sur le point de dévoiler l'ensemble des détails des accusations d'espionnage lors d'une émission, «Spying Games: une école pour les espions», qui sera diffusée dimanche. Cette émission a utilisé des archives secrètes pour mettre en lumière l'étendue du travail de la Stasi pour identifier, recruter et manipuler ses agents, et révèle comment le service secret de la RDA a manipulé la carrière de M. Pearson pour servir ses intérêts. M. Pearson a été recruté alors qu'il étudiait l'allemand à l'université de Leipzig (alors en RDA) par l'unité d'espionnage à l'étranger de la Stasi.

Interrogé par la BBC, M. Pearson a déclaré: «Il existe bien une histoire, mais je n'ai pas particulièrement envie de vous en parler.»

En tant que champion d'escrime, il se servait des compétitions à l'extérieur pour rencontrer ses contacts.

Au début des années 1980, à l'apogée du mouvement Solidarité en Pologne, M. Pearson a espionné et trahi deux exilés polonais, selon la BBC.

Ces dernières révélations interviennent après une semaine de révélations sur l'espionnage des pays de l'ex-bloc de l'Est à l'époque de la guerre froide.

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Sunday September 19 11:59 AM ET

Academics Accused As E.German Spies

By MAUREEN JOHNSON Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) - Newspapers on Sunday named two British academics as spies for communist East Germany's Stasi secret police, the latest additions to a gallery of Cold War agents identified in the past 10 days.

Retired economics professor Victor Allen, 77, a former bricklayer who was a prominent member of Britain's once-influential Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and Gwynneth Edwards, a lecturer in modern languages, worked in the 1980s for a Stasi-recruited ring, the news reports said.

Allen, like 87-year-old great-grandmother Melita Norwood who was publicly identified last week as a former spy for the Soviet Union, expressed no regrets.

The some half-dozen alleged agents so far identified are featured in a book based on KGB archives that was published last week, in a television documentary on the book being aired Sunday, and in newspaper reports of Stasi documents. The Stasi operated until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

The seriousness of the agents' activities appears to vary widely - from Mrs. Norwood, a former secretary, allegedly passing British atomic secrets to Moscow, to the academics reportedly providing information about fellow students, colleagues or antinuclear activists.

Legislators opposed to the Labor Party government called for a judicial inquiry - including into why no prosecutions were initiated by Britain's MI5 intelligence agency against agents named in the KGB documents.

The papers were smuggled out by KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin who defected in 1992 and lives in Britain under an assumed name.

The book, ``The Mitrokhin Archive,'' is by a Cambridge historian Christopher Andrew who was officially given access to the papers.

Excerpts of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s documentary, ``The Spying Game,'' were released in advance.

The Home Office, the government department responsible for dmoestic security, rejected calls for an inquiry and vigorously defended MI5.

In a statement, the Home Office said to routinely publicize investigations into alleged spies ``could very seriously compromise the work of the (intelligence) agencies."

Allen, who taught at Leeds University in north England, acknowledged supplying information to East Germany, and said in the BBC documentary, ``It was perfectly legitimate that I should do that."

London's Sunday Telegraph said that, according to Stasi files, Allen provided information on Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament activists during the 1980s and visited the East German embassy in London.

The antinuclear movement was split between advocates of total abolition of nuclear weapons and those who, like Allen, advocated America and Britain disarming, but not the Soviet Union.

At its peak in the mid-80s the movement had 400,000 members, and organized huge protests in London and marches on British bases for U.S. cruise nuclear missiles.

Ms. Edwards, a lecturer at Loughborough University in central England, was named in another British weekly, The Independent on Sunday, as a member of a 20-strong Stasi spy ring.

The newspaper said her duties included reporting to the East Germans on any anti-Communist comments by visiting German academics. It gave no other details about her, and said she could not be reached for comment.

Another academic, Robin Pearson, an economics lecturer at Hull University in northern England, is identified in the BBC program as a Stasi agent for 12 years starting in the mid-1970s. The Home Office said Friday that the security services interviewed Pearson in 1994 by decided there was ``no usable evidence against him."

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Sunday September 19 12:28 AM ET

More Spies Accused In Growing UK Cold War Scandal

Full Coverage
Espionage and Spying

By Giles Elgood

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's Cold War espionage scandal widened Sunday as newspapers accused two more academics of having spied for East Germany and the opposition demanded an explanation from the government.

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She said Home Secretary (interior minister) Jack Straw should explain how many accused spies had emerged as former Soviet bloc files have become available, how serious the allegations were and whether

Britain's Security Service had kept ministers informed.

The Home Office said Straw did not plan to make a statement.

``The Home Secretary was briefed on the Pearson case last weekend. Robin Pearson was interviewed by the (British) security services some years ago, but we understand there was no usable evidence against him," the spokeswoman told Reuters.

The BBC said the Security Service, popularly known as MI5, had known about Pearson since 1994.

Pearson had not denied the allegations when confronted. "There's a story, but I can't tell it, I'm afraid, without talking to other people," the lecturer told the BBC.

``I'd obviously prefer this to just go away, this is 20 years ago, I have a family now. None of this affects in any way the jobs that I've been doing," the accused agent said.

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Saturday September 18 5:52 AM ET

UK Pressed For Answers As Third Spy Accused

Full Coverage
Espionage and Spying

By Susan Cornwell

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's opposition demanded an explanation from the government Saturday after the third Briton in a week was unmasked as a spy for the old Soviet bloc -- this time for the East Germans.

The BBC said it would broadcast a television program Sunday accusing Robin Pearson, a lecturer at Hull University, of having been a spy for the East German Stasi secret police from 1977 until the fall of the Berlin Wall 12 years later.

The allegation follows a few days after an 87-year-old British great-grandmother and a former policeman were named as former Soviet spies, based on KGB files provided by a Soviet defector.

``What we've had is simply revelation by press," Ann Widdecombe, the opposition Conservatives' ``shadow" home secretary, told BBC radio. ``I think we do need a clear statement."

She said Home Secretary Jack Straw should explain how many accused spies had emerged as former Soviet bloc files have become available, how serious the allegations were and whether Britain's Security Service had kept ministers informed.

But a Home Office spokeswoman said Straw did not plan a statement. She said Straw had first learned of the Pearson case last weekend.

``The Home Office secretary was briefed on the Pearson case last weekend. Robin Pearson was interviewed by the (British) security services some years ago, but we understand there was no usable evidence against him," the spokeswoman told Reuters.

The BBC said the Security Service, popularly known as MI5, had known of Pearson's identity since 1994.

Pearson had not denied the allegations when confronted. "There's a story, but I can't tell it, I'm afraid, without talking to other people," the lecturer told the BBC.

``I'd obviously prefer this just go away, this is 20 years ago, I have a family now. None of this affects in

any way the jobs that I've been doing," the accused agent said.

The BBC said Pearson, who teaches economics at Hull University in northeast England, had been recruited by the Stasi in 1977 while a university student at Karl Marx University in Leipzig, and had been given the codename of Armin.

Quoting Stasi files, it said he had later betrayed friends and colleagues, supplying East Germany with information about those who went on to work for NATO or the Ministry of Defense.

The BBC said the lecturer had spied on Polish exiles and those who were working for reform in Poland in the early 1980s.

The case, along with the others revealed earlier in the week, raised questions about how well briefed successive British governments have been about alleged traitors once their identities have been discovered.

Melita Norwood, 87, allegedly passed secrets to Russia in the 1940s, but Straw said this week he only learned of her activities last December. Investigations in the 1960s were said to have come up with no usable evidence to prosecute her.

Norwood and former policeman John Symonds were accused as a result of the so-called Mitrokhin Archive -- trunks full of files taken from KGB records by a Soviet defector. Symonds allegedly worked for the KGB for more than a decade, sleeping with female employees of British embassies to extract secrets.

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Wednesday September 15 03:37 PM EDT

The Legacy of the KGB

ABCNEWS.com

Cambridge University professor Christopher Andrew, one of the world's leading authorities on intelligence history, has written a new book on KGB espionage during much of the Cold War.

The book, titled *The Sword and the Shield: The Mitrokhin Archive and the Secret History of the KGB* and published by Basic Books, is based on previously unreleased KGB files. It's causing a stir in both Europe and the United States with revelations about Soviet moles, secret arms caches and Cold War subversion.

ABCNEWS.com's David Ruppe spoke with Andrew on Monday about the book. Here are some excerpts from the interview:

ABCNEWS.COM: How might this book inform people's understanding of geo-politics today?

ANDREW: Of course I'm not attempting to reduce Russian history or Soviet history simply to the history of the KGB — but it does, I hope, show that the Soviet experience doesn't really make sense unless one puts the KGB absolutely at center stage. And that is true for foreign policy as well as domestic policy.

But beyond that, any attempt to see Soviet policy … as a slightly warped version of Western policy is simply not true. I mean, they had different aims and objectives, as well as some similar aims and objectives …

Now one of the things they were out to do in the United States, that they were out to do worldwide, they were obsessed with destroying the careers and reputations of any dissidents.

Sabotaging Dissidents' Careers

For example, one of the great dissidents of the 1970s, a real hero of our times, who deserves to be better known and now lives in the United States, [is] Yuri Orlov, the man who sets up the Moscow watch group, to try and make sure that the Soviet Union is observing the Helsinki accords.

One of the principal aims of Soviet foreign policy in 1979 is to prevent this guy from getting the Nobel Peace Prize. Now our minds are simply not attuned to thinking of policymaking like that.

And when he finally fails to get the Nobel Peace Prize, in November 1978, this is a major victory and the KGB wasn't above claiming victory which were do to other things . . . But they do wake in the middle of the night, the member of the politburo who is in charge of ... and this wonderful piece of news is passed on.

The idea of showing that [Mstislav] Rostropovic, the great cellist, once he goes to the United States, gets bad reviews is beyond our imagination. But this is a major, major business. When he finally gets a bad review in *The Washington Post*, I regret to say, KGB stations around the world are sent this bad review and told we want more like this, only worse if possible.

When a dissident chess player gets into the world championship they sit in the front row a hypnotist to try to put him off.

They were depressingly successful.

ABCNEWS.COM: But they had quite a few failures too. In the end, did the KGB's efforts really matter?

ANDREW: They changed the history of Eastern Europe. There wasn't a single country in Eastern Europe after the Second World War that wanted a communist regime.

They all get them and [the communists] keep control remarkably well. You know, there is the occasional rebellion. You know, Hungary in 1956. There was ... Czechoslovakia in 1968. They failed.

When the whole rotten Soviet bloc began to collapse in 1989, when the wall came down in Berlin, and a couple of years later when the rotten Soviet regime collapsed, the Soviet Union, people then asked why did it fall so suddenly?

Well, that's an interesting question, but it's not the most interesting question. The most interesting question is how the hell did these organizations last as long as they did?

And the answer is, I think, partly has to do with the fact that the whole system of social control, the KGB and its clones in Eastern Europe, managed to make the whole idea of having any alternative of organizing opposition an impossible dream ...

Like a lot of things, you only know how important something is once it's not there. As soon as the KGB's social control starts to ease up, the Soviet system cannot survive.

ABCNEWS.COM: Now since the KGB was broken up into parts, would you say the intelligence system, in terms of controlling events in Russian society, is much weaker?

ANDREW: Internally, it's much weaker. But what Western observers somewhat bafflingly fail to notice however, is how far the current Russian foreign intelligence service, how influential it is.

What happened when the Soviet system collapsed is for the first time, the foreign intelligence directorate was reborn as an independent foreign intelligence agency, the SVR [the Foreign Intelligence Service] ...

Now, a year ago, people were taken by surprise when the head of the foreign intelligence service, … [Yevgeni] Primakov, was appointed prime minister, they were taken by surprise early this year when the head of the internal intelligence agency became prime minister.

They were taken by surprise again, not all that long ago, when a former KGB officer, Vladimir Putin, was [chosen] by [President Boris] Yeltsin, his third intelligence chief recent or former, to become prime minister in the course of a year.

At the moment, what we have is the bizarre fact that the man most likely to succeed Yeltsin is the former head of foreign intelligence, Yevgeni Primakov.

Yeltsin's choice is a former KGB officer, whose last job was head of the head of the internal security service. So they are a more powerful influence on Yeltsin than people realize, as the book makes clear…

Didn't Get at the CIA

ABCNEWS.COM: I thought that the archives might reveal a well-placed mole in the CIA. And nothing came out like that.

ANDREW: The answer is, the KGB at the level of political intelligence was amazingly less successful during the Cold War than many Americans believed.

During the Second World War, Americans were just waking up to the fact that as the book shows, the predecessor of the CIA, the OSS, was one of the most penetrated intelligence agencies of modern times.

And the chief assistant of "Wild Bill" Donovan, its head, was Duncan Chaplin Lee, code named Koch, was working for the KGB as indeed were a significant number of others in the OSS.

But because OSS was more or less closed down and its disillusioned and demoralized remnants divided between State and Defense after the Second World War, it meant that when the CIA was started, it was started with proper security procedures …

… But Did Penetrate the NSA

Not until Aldrich Ames was there a major penetration …

Where they were getting their real successes were … where people were not looking in the United States. In the NSA [National Security Agency].

Now it's very odd that despite the fact that the NSA generates more intelligence than the CIA, despite the fact that it's had state-of-the-art information technology ever since it got the first IBM mainframes, despite all that, the old saying amongst Washington cognoscenti that the NSA stood for "no such agency" was pretty true for the United States …

But [at the NSA] there were a whole series of penetrations of that that were just as serious as penetrations of CIA …

[William] Martin and [Bernon] Mitchell, two defectors … actually give a press conference in Moscow in 1960 and mention the names of sort of 30 powers and allies [of the United States] whose codes were being broken at the moment by the United States …

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Lipka, who was one of the people identified in the Mitrokhin archive, he was supposed to shred top secret documents, but for some particularly reason, a shortage of money, he handed them over to the KGB instead …

Yeah, there have been major penetrations of the American intelligence community, but there is this sort of view of the American intelligence community as really just the CIA. So people have underestimated what was done.

ABCNEWS.COM: The book didn't shed any light on the question of whether the Soviets had smuggled suitcase nuclear weapons into the United States.

ANDREW: As for the suitcase bombs, one, I don't believe that they were ever imported into the United States. But if they had been, this would have been GIU, military intelligence, and Mitrokhin's archive is KGB material, not GIU.

ABCNEWS.COM: What types of intelligence wouldn't have gone into the KGB archive? Could there have been some intelligence that the KGB didn't put into the archive?

ANDREW: Not a lot. So far as agents are concerned, you can't run an agent unless you keep a record of him. The sort of stuff that Mitrokhin got access to, he got access to their most secret officers and their most secret agents. And given that his access to that was total, I really doubt that there is really any category of agent that he didn't see.

Now the most secret ones, are the illegals. That is to say, deep cover officers and agents, who have managed to pass themselves off as citizens of another country and to arouse no suspicion of the United States, because it wouldn't occur to anyone that they were spies.

Now he had complete access to all of those … Now the more secret the files were, the more closely he was supposed to check them out …

Just one example of the kind of illegals files he had access to. His code name was Rybakov, he was a Russian intelligence officer. He spent a few years in East Germany learning to pass himself off as East German then … he becomes a refugee to West Germany.

He's already a skilled musician. He learns to be a piano tuner, and he learns to be a Steinway piano tuner.

He gets taken on by Steinway's Manhattan showroom, and that immediately gives him access to celebrity pianists. And since celebrity's pianos are within celebrity's houses, it's a wonderful way of getting access to celebrities who range from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to Vladimir Horowitz, the best paid classical musicians of his day.

Mitrokhin didn't just see secret files, he saw the most secret files, the holiest of holiest, and they're in the book.

Forging, to Finger the CIA

ABCNEWS.COM: The book seems to absolve the Soviets of any role in the Kennedy assassination, doesn't it? They didn't seem to know what happened.

ANDREW: Yes, they didn't. What they did do is try to set up the CIA. And they did it in a pretty smart

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way, by forging Lee Harvey Oswald's correspondence. And that shows what a farce, the much-trumpeted hand over this summer by President Yeltsin of the alleged KGB files on the Kennedy assassination was.

I don't believe the SVR wanted [the United States] to know what they've got. Now we know. Now I think President Clinton is entitled to say, "Now I want the real files."

And, in particular, what would be nice is to have the files on how you forged the Lee Harvey Oswald correspondence. That would be a nice file to have.

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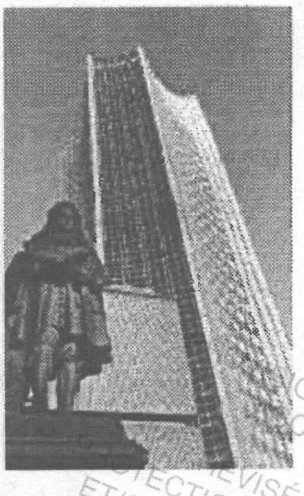
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Students were easy prey for the Stasi



The tower that dominates the university at Leipzig

Hard lessons in school for spies

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BERLIN

LEIPZIG University, dominated by a 34-storey tower block in brutalist-socialist style, is not exactly Cambridge, but it does seem to have had the same lure for the ideologically gullible - a kindergarten, if not a school, for spies and snitches.

The Stasi trawled in every East German university and British students and younger academics were regarded, after West Germans, as the easiest prey. "Students from England had, how shall I say, a reputation," a retired lecturer from Karl Marx University, in Leipzig, who was unwilling to give his name, said. "They fell in love very quickly and they were short of money." These are important preconditions for a recruitment.

The main base for the Stasi talent scouts was Humboldt University in East Berlin. Since foreign students could move freely into West Berlin, it was relatively simple for a distressed lady to ask a favour - medicine for a sick child, perhaps - which would later become a prelude to a Stasi approach

Spies Exposed

'Stasi agents' risk trial

Agents 'good at keeping their heads down'

Academic spied on German writer

Campuses were fertile ground for recruiters

Spies in CND 'waste of money for Stasi'

Stasi approach.

Leipzig was the second-largest city in East Germany, the second-most important university and one of the most rewarding stations for Stasi agents.

The city's annual East-West trade fair saw a massive deployment of prostitutes with Stasi controllers, who reported back on business deals and on prospects for blackmail. The Sports Institute, which with its systematic doping regime aimed to create world-beating athletes, was under Stasi supervision. Every segment of higher education - from its music high school to the university mathematics department - was saturated by secret police informers.

Theology departments were targeted, since the Stasi wanted to control those who would lead the Church. Professor Kurt Meier, professor of church history at Leipzig, was a Stasi informer from 1957. His brief was to talent-spot students and his power was immense, since he could veto participation in Western conferences or any trip abroad. Foreign travel was highly restricted and deeply desired.

David Childs, of Nottingham University, quotes the example of Professor Walter Friedrich, head of the Youth Research Institute in Leipzig. Though not an informer, Professor Friedrich had to work with a Stasi officer, who monitored sensitive material and reprimanded him if staff slipped critical comments into their lectures.

The Stasi employed 120 people at its headquarters to open up to 2,000 letters a day. The correspondence was removed from other post, copied and returned to the postal service within 12 hours.



Woolfe, left, the spymaster is now a celebrity. Pearson went to Leipzig as a student

A British student such as Robin Pearson visiting Leipzig was therefore entering a nest of spies, observed from their very first day of term. All students who travelled to

Handlers scuppered spy's love affair

A growing list of allegations

Next: Mallory had the oxygen to scale Everest

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Communist states - students of Russian being the obvious case - were exposed to something similar, but those going to Leipzig seemed to be particularly ill prepared.

The handful of British names found in the Stasi files for Leipzig so far are surely the tip of the iceberg. As early as 1993, *The Times* revealed the existence of "Armin", identified then as a British university historian, "Sender", from Leeds University, and "Diana", who had studied in Leipzig. "Diana" has now been identified as Fiona Houlding, who graduated from Heriot-Watt in 1985. Her Stasi "career" is typical: partly for cash ("expenses") and partly out of political sympathy, she allegedly supplied information without necessarily knowing whom it was for.

It is difficult to believe that any of the Leipzig recruits were a danger, or that they did much more than betray a trust. This was, however, the Stasi strategy: it was playing a lottery in the hope that one of the young recruits would, at some stage, work in the office of somebody important, with access to a photocopier.

Markus Woolf was the mastermind behind the recruitment of tens of thousands of agents abroad. As head of the East German spy service between 1952 and 1986, his main area of operation was West Germany, but his Stasi agents spread throughout Europe.

For many years, his identity was cloaked in secrecy. Now 66, he lives openly in Berlin and regularly sparks controversy. Yesterday the letters columns were full of angry correspondence because a newspaper published an art-icle by him in praise of Vladimir Putin, the former KGB officer, who is now Prime Minister of Russia.

Next page: 'Stasi agents' risk trial

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'Stasi agents' risk trial

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR
AND ROLAND WATSON

BRITONS who were agents for the East German secret police may yet face trial, it emerged yesterday as ministers braced themselves for further revelations this week.

The security services are continuing to work on a number of cases that they have been investigating since 1994 and may still recommend prosecution, according to officials. The news came as Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, faced mounting pressure for a statement into the escalating spy scandal which saw three more people named as agents of the East German Stasi over the weekend. More names are expected this week.

Ann Widdecombe, the Shadow Home Secretary, pressed for an immediate statement from Mr Straw on what she said was degenerating into a "spy a day" farce. Although Mr Straw has maintained a position of public support for the security services, there is deep irritation among senior Labour MPs at the failure to inform ministers. Mr Straw was told only last weekend that MI5 has spent five years investigating allegations of a Stasi spy ring.

It also emerged yesterday that the security services face the most searching inquiry in their history. The cross-party Intelligence and Security Committee, asked by the Prime Minister to investigate the circumstances into the separate claims of KGB infiltration triggered by the Mitrokhin files, has been widened to cover overall conduct of MI5 and MI6. The committee, chaired by the former Defence Secretary Tom King, has sent out 40 questions to both bodies asking not just about the specifics of the Mitrokhin case but the whole decision-making basis which underpins the agencies. The aim is to elicit their views as to the extent of their public accountability and to take head-on the persistent r't' m t' tt'e t 'ree e t 't' 'e 'e '

Spies Exposed

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Academic spied on German writer

Campuses were fertile ground for recruiters

Spies in CND 'waste of money for Stasi'

Handlers

criticism that they act as free agents with few checks. Mr King has demanded answers by October 15

Miss Widdecombe said she was prepared to accept that the security services' actions might be perfectly defensible, but it was impossible to know without a statement. "We either have these names of spies dripped out through the media or we have a comprehensive statement from the Home Office," she said.

The Home Office insisted that it was "wholly unrealistic" to expect details of every investigation to be made public simply because they had occurred. "It would be grossly irresponsible as such disclosure could very seriously compromise the work of the agencies which, to be effective, have to a large degree to remain secret," said a statement.

The spate of revelations was sparked by the disclosure in *The Times* last weekend that Melita Norwood, 87, had been a KGB agent for 40 years.

Names which have emerged over the weekend through the Stasi files include Vic Allen, 77, a retired professor of economics at Leeds University, who was formerly on the national council of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Robin Pearson, director of postgraduate studies at Hull University, is alleged to have been a "long-term penetration agent", codenamed Armin, for the Stasi, according to BBC2's *The Spying Game* shown last night.

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Academic spied on German writer

BY SUSIE STEINER AND TRACY CONNOR

A BRITISH academic named in Stasi files as an agent was accused yesterday of providing information on one of East Germany's most eminent writers when he visited her university in the Midlands.

Dr Gwyneth Edwards's alleged actions, while she was professor of East German studies at Loughborough University, may have led to Joachim Walther losing his permission to travel in 1983.

"He was here to talk about literature and his writing," Professor David Childs, who interviewed Herr Walther, said. "In the course of conversations he criticised the East German regime. This got back to the Stasi (East German secret police) and he was then banned from travelling.

Dr Edwards, who was not at either of her homes in Cardiff or Rhyl yesterday, has denied being a Stasi agent or betraying fellow academics. Neighbours said they thought she had gone away.

The Home Office would not comment on individual cases, but said that the Home Secretary had been briefed and that MI5 had been aware of the Stasi files since 1994.

Herr Walther's persecution, which lasted until the East-West borders came down in 1989, was no more than was suffered by dissidents who spoke out in East Berlin.

It was in 1983 that Herr Walther was given rare permission to leave Germany because he had a specific invitation to speak at British universities. One of those was the University of Loughborough at the time when Dr Edwards was lecturer in East German social policy there.

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In the open and discursive atmosphere of the West, he spoke of the suppression that silenced dissidents in East Berlin. Someone in the audience was taking down his words and feeding them back to the Stasi.

His permission to travel was immediately revoked and he was trapped in East Berlin for more than six years, a period he described as "inner exile", until the borders came down in 1989.

Herr Walther has gone on to write a book about the Stasi suppression of writers in East Berlin - the result of trawling through secret police files for more than three years.

Dr Edwards, has become the latest British academic accused of being a Stasi agent. Her name is said to be in Stasi files on both Professor Childs and on Herr Walther.

Dr Edwards, who is single, was known throughout academia for her social reticence. When she attended conferences, she would give only her department's address when the other lecturers were giving their home addresses.

She left Loughborough seven years ago and went to work for the North East Wales Institute in Wrexham and took early retirement three years ago.

Professor Childs himself was closely monitored by the Stasi because of his research into Eastern bloc espionage.

Speculating about what drove British citizens to help Communist regimes, he said: "One motivation would have been that they sympathised with that kind of regime. The second would have been a sense of adventure, a sense of secret knowledge."

Next page: Campuses were fertile ground for recruiters

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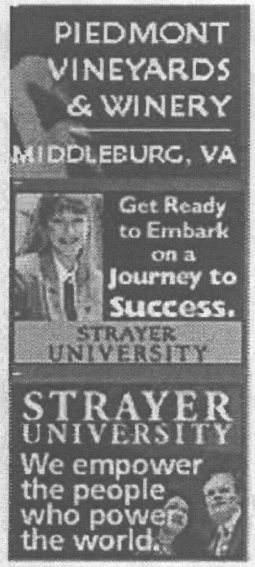
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Academics Accused as E.German Spies

By Maureen Johnson
Associated Press Writer
Sunday, September 19, 1999; 11:57 a.m. EDT

LONDON (AP) -- Newspapers on Sunday named two British academics as spies for communist East Germany's Stasi secret police, the latest additions to a gallery of Cold War agents identified in the past 10 days.

Retired economics professor Victor Allen, 77, a former bricklayer who was a prominent member of Britain's once-influential Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and Gwynneth Edwards, a lecturer in modern languages, worked in the 1980s for a Stasi-recruited ring, the news reports said.

Allen, like 87-year-old great-grandmother Melita Norwood who was publicly identified last week as a former spy for the Soviet Union, expressed no regrets.

The some half-dozen alleged agents so far identified are featured in a book based on KGB archives that was published last week, in a television documentary on the book being aired Sunday, and in newspaper reports of Stasi documents. The Stasi operated until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

The seriousness of the agents' activities appears to vary widely -- from Mrs. Norwood, a former secretary, allegedly passing British atomic secrets to Moscow, to the academics reportedly providing information about fellow students, colleagues or antinuclear activists.

Legislators opposed to the Labor Party government called for a judicial inquiry -- including into why no prosecutions were initiated by Britain's MI5 intelligence agency against agents named in the KGB documents.

The papers were smuggled out by KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin who defected in 1992 and lives in Britain under an assumed name.

The book, ``The Mitrokhin Archive,'' is by a Cambridge historian Christopher Andrew who was officially given access to the papers.

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Excerpts of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s documentary, ``The Spying Game,'' were released in advance.

The Home Office, the government department responsible for dmoestic security, rejected calls for an inquiry and vigorously defended MI5.

In a statement, the Home Office said to routinely publicize investigations into alleged spies ``could very seriously compromise the work of the (intelligence) agencies.''

Allen, who taught at Leeds University in north England, acknowledged supplying information to East Germany, and said in the BBC documentary, ``It was perfectly legitimate that I should do that.''

London's Sunday Telegraph said that, according to Stasi files, Allen provided information on Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament activists during the 1980s and visited the East German embassy in London.

The antinuclear movement was split between advocates of total abolition of nuclear weapons and those who, like Allen, advocated America and Britain disarming, but not the Soviet Union.

At its peak in the mid-80s the movement had 400,000 members, and organized huge protests in London and marches on British bases for U.S. cruise nuclear missiles.

Ms. Edwards, a lecturer at Loughborough University in central England, was named in another British weekly, The Independent on Sunday, as a member of a 20-strong Stasi spy ring.

The newspaper said her duties included reporting to the East Germans on any anti-Communist comments by visiting German academics. It gave no other details about her, and said she could not be reached for comment.

Another academic, Robin Pearson, an economics lecturer at Hull University in northern England, is identified in the BBC program as a Stasi agent for 12 years starting in the mid-1970s. The Home Office said Friday that the security services interviewed Pearson in 1994 by decided there was ``no usable evidence against him.''

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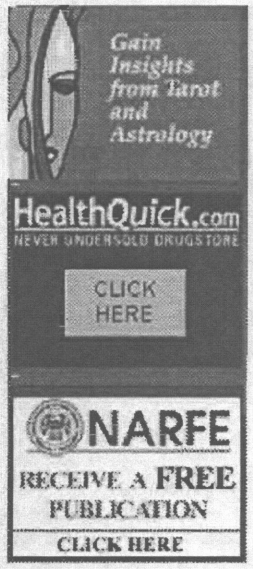
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KGB Transmitters Found in Brussels

Wednesday, September 15, 1999; 9:23 a.m. EDT

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) -- Belgian authorities, tipped off by the British secret service, have discovered three caches with KGB radio transmitter equipment buried in the woods outside the capital, police said Wednesday.

It was unclear when the equipment had been dug in, but it was most likely during the height of the Cold War.

The Soviet spy agency's equipment was found three to six feet underground, said Jos Colpin, the spokesman for the Brussels prosecutor's office. ``It was only transmitter equipment and there were no explosives," he said.

One cache was discovered close to Leuven, some 15 miles east of Brussels, another just north and a third in the woods of Halle, some 12 miles south of the capital.

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Search Results

Soviet spy worked on ads for Liberals, new book says

KGB records show Russian posed as Czech and became a
CBC sound engineer

MURRAY CAMPBELL
The Globe and Mail
Thursday, September 16, 1999

Toronto -- A Soviet spy helped make advertising films for the Liberal Party and rubbed shoulders with Pierre Trudeau, according to a new book that details nearly 40 years of **KGB** espionage.

The Sword and The Shield, which is based on copies of top-secret documents, says that Rudi Hermann, a CBC sound engineer who had a reputation as "a popular and successful filmmaker," was actually Dalibar Valoushek, a Czech border guard recruited by the **KGB**.

Mr. Valoushek came to Canada with his wife and four-year-old son in 1962, following the apparently well-trodden trail of **KGB** agents heading to the United States.

Using the identity of Hermann, a Sudeten German who died during the Second World War, he bought a restaurant, Harold's Famous Delicatessen, in downtown Toronto that became popular with CBC staff.

Two years later, the **KGB** agent joined the public broadcaster and took courses in filmmaking. His first major assignment was on a Liberal advertising film. With his newly minted Canadian citizenship, he attended the 1968 convention that elected Mr. Trudeau as party leader and clearly had close contact

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In the news...
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Around Our Globe contest
Congratulations to our final winners: Monique Wrubleski, Calgary, AB (weekend in Las Vegas) and Monti Fitzgerald, Burnaby, BC (flight for two to Florida). Thanks to all for participating!

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Diplomacy, sanctions, or UN military involvement. What would you recommend?

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Too much money for child support? What do you think?

Books
Peter Watts, author of ***Starfish***, hosts a discussion on science fiction as a genre at the end of the twentieth century. To join him **click here**.

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with senior party officials.

"At the convention," the book notes, "Trudeau leaned off the stage and playfully popped grapes into 'Rudi Hermann's' mouth."

The saga of Mr. Valoushek, who began spying in the United States in 1968 before defecting under pressure in 1979, is one of several gems sprinkled throughout *The Sword and The Shield.*

The book, written by Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew and published by Basic Books, is based on copies of documents stored in Moscow made by **KGB** archives worker Vassili Mitrokhin. It details the activities of a series of **KGB** agents in Canada, an attempt to collect compromising material on an MP and the intricate plan to sabotage Canada's oil and gas industry.

For a decade, Mr. Mitrokhin, who worked in the **KGB** archives for nearly 30 years, copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Soviet intelligence headquarters and hid them at his country house outside Moscow before defecting to Britain in 1992.

The Canadian incidents deal with the period after the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a **KGB** clerk who unmasked Soviet spying activities. The defection shattered the Soviet spy operation in Ottawa. Until Mr. Gouzenko died in 1982, the **KGB** tried intermittently and unsuccessfully to find him.

In 1975, for example, a **KGB** officer in Ottawa attempted to cultivate Progressive Conservative MP Thomas Cossitt, who was in contact with the former spy.

Embassy officials soon concluded, however, that Mr. Cossitt was no friend of the Soviet Union.

"Some years later, the **KGB** began to search for compromising material on Cossitt's private life and prepare active measures to discredit him," the book says.

Jennifer Cossitt, who succeeded her husband as the Tory MP in Brockville after his death in 1982, said yesterday that she suspects her husband was aware of

"I believe that the IT skills shortage is being hyped by private and public training institutions who want to cash in on the demand for training." Do you agree?

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the possibility of **KGB** espionage.

"I remember him telling me that he never, never got into an elevator alone, that he never wanted to be in a compromising position," she said.

The notes retrieved by Mr. Mitrokhin show that Canada was treated as the doorstep to the United States, which the **KGB** referred to as the Main Adversary. Agents were landed in Canada with forged documentation and created new identities, often with the help of the Canadian Communist Party.

One of the first Soviet spies to use Canada as a staging post later became a double agent for the RCMP, according to the book.

Yevgeni Brik landed in Halifax in 1951 with instructions to take up residence in Montreal. Using the identity of David Soboloff, a Toronto man who had emigrated with his family to the Soviet Union, he set up shop as a photographer.

He also began a passionate affair with the wife of a Canadian soldier in Kingston, Ont., who persuaded him to confess his spying activities to the RCMP.

Mr. Brik proved himself to be a difficult double agent. On one occasion, some time between 1953 and 1955, he telephoned The Gazette in Montreal and said drunkenly: "I'm a Russian spy. Do you want a story?"

Like Mr. Gouzenko, who was turned away by an editor at the Ottawa Journal nearly a decade earlier, Mr. Brik was spurned.

His career as a double agent was short-lived. He was unmasked in 1955.

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Campuses were fertile ground for recruiters

BY JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION EDITOR

COMMUNIST intelligence services saw British universities as among their most fertile recruiting grounds, so it should come as no surprise that three academics feature among the current rash of spying allegations.

A combination of idealism and intelligence made both students and academics obvious targets for spymasters. Opportunity was the crucial third ingredient, the international nature of higher education making it easy for contacts to be made and political allegiances to be established without arousing suspicion.

Academics, by their nature, are more likely than most to question the status quo. Left-wing thinkers, the most susceptible to Soviet bloc approaches, were often attracted to the theory of Communism and blind to its shortcomings in practice. Those visiting sponsoring countries seldom saw the regime's darker side.

Alleged spies such as Robin Pearson, who were recruited as students, were often attracted by academic life as an alternative to direct involvement in capitalism. Their handlers were happy to expand their campus networks, rather than see a contact disappear into business or industry and possibly lose political commitment.

Few academic spies had access to state secrets. Although some could offer valuable scientific knowledge, political activists were more likely to be found in the arts and social sciences. Their main role was to pass on names of potential recruits, especially those who might graduate to sensitive military or political posts.

In the 1950s Cambridge was the centre of Soviet

Spies Exposed

Hard lessons in school for spies

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Agents 'good at keeping their heads down'

Academic spied on German writer

Spies in CND 'waste of money for Stasi'

Handlers scuppered spy's

... t..e 19. 0., ...mbr..ge ... t..e .e..tre .. S. ..et activities, with Anthony Blunt the last of a set of Communist sympathisers to be unmasked as a spy. But higher education's expansion widened the net for intelligence agencies.

The continuation of the Cold War, and the leading role played by students in oppposing the Vietnam War, made radical politics highly fashionable on British campuses in the 1960s and 1970s. Even the invasion of Czechoslovakia and revelations about the treatment of dissidents in the gulags did not dim the enthusiasm of some students and academics for Soviet society.

Academic institutions such as Karl Marx University, in Leipzig, where Professor Pearson studied, and Patrice Lumumba University, in Moscow, were a ready source of sympathetic visiting students and academics. But the international conferences that are a feature of higher education also provided ready introductions to academics, while overseas postgraduates could mark out potential student recruits on host campuses.

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Spies in CND 'waste of money for Stasi'

BY HELEN RUMBELOW AND PAUL WILKINSON

THE Stasi agent on the executive of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament had too little influence to be of service to his contacts in East Germany, Joan Ruddock, former CND chairman, said yesterday.

Ms Ruddock, an MP and former junior minister, rejected the accusation that CND policies during the 1980s had been manipulated by Vic Allen, an academic unmasked at the weekend as an East German agent.

Ms Ruddock said that the pro-Soviet views of Mr Allen were well known to the peace organisation, but that was precisely the reason why he lacked influence.

The former professor of economics at Leeds University tried to succeed Ms Ruddock as chairman of CND in 1985. But he came last of five in the leadership election largely because his uncritical attitude towards the nuclear power of the Eastern bloc won him few votes.

Mr Allen, 77, from Keighley, West Yorkshire, was on the 120-strong national council of the CND in the mid-1980s. Membership was then peaking at just under 100,000. Among their numbers were George Roberston, now Defence Secretary, Michael Foot, former leader of the Labour Party, and Melita Norwood, one of the spies revealed in the past two weeks as passing secrets to the Russians.

Mr Allen represented the faction of CND that wanted to align it more closely with the Communist Party, of which he was also a member. In an interview with BBC2's *The Spying Game*, he admits that he provided information about CND to East German intelligence officers. "I have no shame. I feel no regrets about that

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Ms Ruddock, the former Minister for Women, said the CND had long been the target of spies from both East and West, including an agent from MI5 who was placed as a volunteer in the CND office. "CND has no secrets. Whether spies came from East or West, frankly, they were wasting their money," she said.

Next page: Handlers scuppered spy's love affair

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Handlers scuppered spy's love affair

BY SUSIE STEINER AND TRACY CONNOR

ROBIN PEARSON was considered such an important agent that his East German handlers sabotaged a love affair they thought would keep him from returning to England, according to the BBC.

Stasi bosses of the Hull University professor of economics were manipulating his personal life, but, despite that, he threw himself enthusiastically into his monitoring of fellow students and academic staff.

Last night's BBC documentary, *The Spying Game*, detailed how he stood by the second of two lion sculptures at Leeds Town Hall every Tuesday in case his contact needed to reach him. Every few months throughout the early Eighties they met outside Westminster Abbey or the British Museum - or abroad.

Dr Pearson, 44, led a 12-year life until 1989 as an agent codenamed Armin, having been trained at an East Berlin spy school where he was inspired by films about Kim Philby and George Blake.

In Leipzig in the late Seventies he fell in love with an East German, Petra Oehlke - but the Stasi broke them up.

Dr Pearson told the BBC: "It's 20 years ago. I've a family now . . . None of this relates to my work in Hull."

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A growing list of allegations

BY MICHAEL BINYON

SINCE publication of extracts from the Mitrokhin archive, alleged KGB and Stasi contacts have come to light:

Melita Norwood: Now 87. Was secretary for British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. Passed information thought to have accelerated the Russians' atomic bomb.

Tom Driberg: Labour MP and member of National Executive. Recruited after homosexual encounters. Appears to have provided little except gossip.

Raymond Fletcher: Labour MP for Ilkeston 1964-83. Involved with Czech security service and KGB. Called for defence cuts. Before death in 1991, admitted Czech contacts.

"Hunt": Unidentified civil servant. Provided scientific and technological intelligence.

"William": Unidentified union official. In 1975, case officer said he had become anxious about damaging his chances of becoming union leader.

Vic Allen: Retired Leeds University professor of economics. On council of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Admits being informer but denies acting illegally or for pay

Robin Pearson: Hull economics professor named as Stasi agent. Confronted on camera, said he would take advice.

Gwyneth Edwards: Former lecturer in German studies at Loughborough. Denies giving Stasi information on lecturers and dissident writers.

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Richard Clements: Former Editor of *Tribune* and former close ally of Neil Kinnock. Dismisses as fanciful the notion that the KGB recruited him or manipulated him.

Fiona Houlding: Graduate alleged to have been recruited by a Stasi agent in mid-1980s. Contact ended in 1989.

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Six identified traitors escape prosecution

AT LEAST six Britons named as secret agents for East Germany have been identified by MI5 officers hunting a Stasi spy ring. But government law officers have decided not to prosecute, despite uncovering documentary evidence of the communist network in Britain.

As ministers faced opposition calls for a judicial inquiry into the affair, it emerged that MI5 bosses had told Jack Straw, the home secretary, about the alleged Stasi spies only last Sunday - despite learning of them more than five years ago.

MI5 became aware of the case of an alleged Stasi contact, Fiona Houlding, now a 36-year-old mother, in the early 1990s. She was said to have been seduced and recruited by a Stasi agent in the mid-1980s.

Yesterday Robin Pearson, an economics expert at Hull University, was named as having spied for the Stasi for 12 years between 1977 and 1989.

The files say that he supplied the names of former students who obtained sensitive jobs at Nato and the Ministry of Defence - thus turning them into potential Stasi targets. Pearson also allegedly provided his communist controllers with information on Zygmunt Bauman, a colleague and prominent British-based supporter of Solidarity, the Polish pro-democracy movement.

Another alleged Stasi agent is Vic Allen, a retired professor of economics at Leeds University and former leading member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). Allen, 77, admitted to passing CND information to the Stasi, but denied acting illegally or receiving payments. "I feel no regrets," he said.

At least three other Stasi agents could be identified this

The university that taught Britons to spy for the Stasi

MI5 kept file on Prescott the striking seaman

I was Streamer, target of the friendly sneaks

KGB claims Kinnock aide was 'Agent Dan'

Next: Yachting murder mystery deepens

week from the files.

The disclosure comes after it was revealed last weekend that the government had decided not to prosecute two KGB agents unmasked in the early 1990s.

Ann Widdecombe, shadow home secretary, called on Straw to make a statement explaining why none had been prosecuted.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that Pearson had been interviewed in 1994, but that a decision had been made not to prosecute him or Houlding, whose case was also known. The Stasi files say that Houlding, codenamed Diana, fell in love with an East German agent while a student at Leipzig.

She is alleged to have carried out information-gathering for the communist regime, although it is not clear if she knew the Stasi were involved. She left Leipzig in 1989; there is no evidence that she had any further contact with the Stasi.

Next page: Insight - The university that taught Britons to spy for the Stasi

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INSIGHT

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Student radicals provided a rich recruiting ground for secret police



Spy centre: Robin Pearson, director of post-graduate studies at Hull University, and the towering Leipzig University

The university that taught Britons to spy for the Stasi

THE Karl Marx University in Leipzig was a jewel in the crown of the former communist East Germany. A centre of academic excellence dating back to the 15th century, it prided itself on the calibre of students it attracted from the capitalist West.

However, Germany's third oldest university was not just the communist equivalent of the dreaming spires. This weekend it has emerged that, for at least two decades at the height of the cold war, it was a secret recruiting ground for the Stasi, one of Europe's most feared and brutal secret services.

Hundreds of pages of Stasi documents obtained by The Sunday Times have revealed that, as late as the end of the 1980s, British and other westerners studying or teaching there were systematically targeted and sounded out as potential agents by East Germany's spymasters.

At least half a dozen young Britons who passed through

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Leipzig are named in the files. They are accused of agreeing to become so-called Informelle Mitarbeiter (IMs) - unofficial employees - spying on their fellow British students and gathering information for the Stasi on their return to Britain.

Many were believers in world revolution and often embroiled themselves in personal relationships with their East German controllers. Some were still co-operating with the Stasi when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989.

For the Stasi, the British academics were a long-term investment. Under a strategy perfected by Markus Wolf, who headed the HVA, the Stasi's foreign espionage branch, from 1952 to 1986, they were to be gradually steered towards jobs at the heart of the British government or as European Union or Nato interpreters in Brussels.

Johannes Lebner, an official of the German government body processing millions of files inherited from the Stasi, said: "There appear to have been about half a dozen Britons recruited in Leipzig alone. In East Germany as a whole there could have been dozens."

Stretched in one line the files would cover more than 100 miles. At its height the department is believed to have employed 80,000 officers. Among those named in the archive and allegedly recruited in Leipzig was Fiona Houlding, a young red-haired woman from Yorkshire, codenamed Diana.

Houlding was a graduate in German from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. She had pronounced left-wing views and appears to have come to the attention of the Stasi soon after her arrival in Leipzig in 1986.

Ralf-Jürgen Böhme, an East German journalist several years her senior who worked for the state news agency ADN, was put on her trail. According to the files, Böhme was known by his controllers as Reaper.

The two became friends, meeting in the Auerbachskeller, one of Leipzig's best restaurants. The files note that Diana appears to have given Böhme English lessons. She is said to have reported to him on her fellow British students.

When Böhme asked Diana for help on research into the growing influence of right-wing groups in Britain and elsewhere in Europe, the files suggest she was keen to oblige. Bizarrely, her handlers appeared especially interested in David Irving, the right-wing historian who

KGB

Next: Yachting murder mystery deepens

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became notorious after challenging Hitler's responsibility for the Holocaust. The decision to target him is a reflection of the paranoia that the communist regime continued to feel over the revival of so-called revanchist forces in the West.

It was not clear that Houlding, who has since married and changed her name, knew the final destination of the information she supplied.

Former Stasi officers say IMs were often initially lured into co-operating with elaborate cover stories, learning the truth only later. The documents indicate that Diana received at least two payments, however. One, dated Febrary 8, 1988, and apparently bearing her signature, acknowledges the receipt of DM950 (£310) from Böhme. Another, on June 23, is for DM50 (£15)

The files contain letters showing the attraction they felt. A report that may have been written by Böhme in October 1988 asks a superior: "Intimate relationship - yes or no?"

"Seems so to me," was the laconic reply. Other entries suggest Böhme was concerned that his wife might find out.

The Stasi was amassing as much information as possible on Diana. One entry includes a detailed breakdown of how she spent the £450 grant she received from the university, detailing how much she spent on clothes and maintaining her car.

Houlding returned home to Manchester in the summer of 1988, but the Stasi still had ambitious plans for her. She was a fluent German speaker and had worked briefly at the European commission in 1985, soon after finishing her degree at Heriot-Watt. Her controllers dreamt of sending her back to Brussels, this time as an interpreter - a post that could give them valuable information about their ideological foes.

"This would be an interesting professional opportunity for Diana and it would at the same time give us a true ally in an institution from which information could be obtained which would be in the security and political interests of the GDR," read one document in January 1989. If this failed, it was suggested that Diana could try seeking employment in institutes concerned with studying the eastern bloc countries.

Her career was to be discussed at a meeting in East Berlin

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scheduled for January 19-22, 1989, the first since her formal recruitment into the agency. The files say a further meeting was to be scheduled with Diana from March 26 to 31 somewhere in western Europe. She was to receive DM500 in expenses and travel costs.

However, it is not clear from the records whether the final meeting took place. The file on Diana ends abruptly with a single sheet, apparently dating from April 1989, suggesting the Stasi had lost direct contact with its agent. There is no suggestion that she had any involvement with the Stasi after leaving Leipzig.

Friends, whose names have been blacked out in the files, are quoted as saying she was in serious debt and had trouble paying her rent and telephone bill. She was also finding it hard to keep up with her academic studies.

Whatever the reason for the end of her contacts with the Stasi, Böhme was unwilling last week to discuss the case. Tracked down to his home in a drab tower block on the outskirts of Leipzig, he denied working for the Stasi. "It is a very sensitive subject," he said.

Another target of the Stasi talent hunters at Leipzig was Robin Pearson, a senior lecturer and director of postgraduate studies in economic and social history at Hull University. This weekend he was accused of spying for more than 12 years.

A Stasi file shows that Pearson, codenamed Armin, was recruited on the basis of his political convictions. He met his controllers on several occasions in Britain and abroad to hand over information. One such encounter noted in the file was in Manchester on October 22, 1981. The file records that Pearson was paid DM500 for travel costs and expenses. Other meetings took place in London in December 1982 and in Paris in February 1983.

A third agent named in the files was a Leeds University academic known as Sender. The spy's identity is known to the security services.

However, if the Stasi were so busy recruiting such agents, what was it that their spies actually did once they were in Britain? The answer, at least according to MI5, is not very much. One of the Stasi's targets in Britain was David Childs, emeritus professor of German politics at Nottingham University.

Childs has studied in detail the file held on him by the

Stasi. He said he believes he was informed on not only by his East German contacts but also by at least two British academics. "Throughout the 1980s the Stasi had people in Britain sending back reports on my work. In several cases, lectures I gave were reproduced verbatim. There is also character analysis, which paints me as a double-dealing rotter who would stab people in the back."

Childs, an East Germany expert, believes he was targeted because the Stasi saw his work as an ideological threat. One of the academics thought to have spied on Childs is an expert on East Germany who lectured at Loughborough University.

Another target was Professor Zygmunt Bauman, who in the 1970s was a supporter of Solidarity, the Polish pro-democracy movement. Bauman was teaching at Leeds University when he became the subject of intense scrutiny.

Speaking from his home in Leeds, he said he had been shown the Stasi files in July. The files showed that Pearson, or Agent Armin, had pronounced him a threat to communism. "Information that Armin sent us points to Bauman from Leeds University as being someone who has been working for the counter-revolution in Poland," one report read.

The documents even noted where in the house his wife kept her handbag. In 1980 the Baumans' house was broken into and the handbag was stolen. The couple originally believed that either the British or the Polish secret services had been involved. Having seen the files, they suspect the Stasi. "It was clear to us that it was a political burglary," Bauman said yesterday.

His story is part of the complex picture of communist espionage in Britain during the cold war. Much of the spying may have been little more than gathering tittle-tattle about the ideological leanings of British academics. But a few agents were said to have posed a potential threat to national security by attempting to recruit former students in sensitive jobs in the Ministry of Defence or Nato.

This weekend, as the extraordinary story of the Stasi spy ring continued to unravel, MI5 sources said the agency had known about Pearson, Houlding and Sender since the early 1990s and "appropriate action" had been taken. In all cases a secret decision was taken not to prosecute. The Stasi files were not thought admissible in court because

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they constituted hearsay and there was some doubt whether any of those named actually committed any offence.

The files also show how the Stasi targeted the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Yesterday Vic Allen, a retired economics professor at Leeds University and a senior figure in CND in the 1970s, admitted passing CND information to the East Germans. While at Leeds in the 1960s he was close to Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Jack Straw, the home secretary, faces calls for a public inquiry to establish what ministers knew about the spy network and when they knew it, and whether there might be grounds for a criminal investigation. But amid the spymania one thing is clear: the identity of some of the others named as Stasi agents in Britain is unlikely to remain secret for long.

The mania even spread to Buckingham Palace last night, with claims that communist agents had targeted Princess Michael of Kent and that two royal aides had relayed secrets about the Queen and her court to Soviet military intelligence.

Insight: Peter Conradi, David Leppard, Paul Nuki and Sarah Toyne



Spy targets: Zygmunt Bauman, inset, supporter of the pro-democrary movement in Poland

Next page: MI5 kept file on Prescott the striking seaman

3103(18/09)

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when it comes to ordering

INSIGHT



Prescott: striker in 1966

MI5 kept file on Prescott the striking seaman

Nicholas Rufford

MI5 kept a file on John Prescott, the deputy prime minister, for two decades, fearing that he was linked to dangerous agitators and an idealist who was open to communist subversion.

The file contained transcripts of bugged meetings of the National Union of Seamen, which Prescott advised during the 1966 national seamen's strike and later worked for as an official.

His file, with the prefix "PF", is no longer active. Prescott, an economics student at Hull University, became a familiar figure during the 47-day strike. The nationwide stoppage and blockade of ports caused a crisis for the Wilson government, which was forced to invoke emergency powers, fearing that oil supplies would dry up and Britain would run out of perishable food.

Prescott is entitled to feel in good company. MI5 also kept files on Jack Straw, Peter Mandelson and Harriet Harman. During the cold war, MI5 believed that trade unions were being infiltrated by Soviet agents.

Prescott, who said he did not wish to comment on the file, came to the attention of MI5's F branch because of his close association with Jim Slater, an outspoken NUS

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close association with Jim Slater, an outspoken NUS official who was linked to members of the KGB-funded Communist Party of Great Britain. Prescott helped Slater overthrow the "old guard" union leaders of the NUS, who were colluding with ship owners and with the police.

During the strike, Slater stayed in the London flat of Jack Coward, a Communist party member, which was bugged by MI5. Joe Haines, Wilson's former press secretary, said he had been told by Wilson that MI5 bugged NUS meetings, including discussions in the flat. "Prescott was certainly said to have been one of the politically motivated men," he said.

Prescott, a substitute member of the NUS executive, narrowly avoided being named as an agitator when Wilson denounced the union leadership. He is believed to have spared Prescott because he had been nominated a parliamentary candidate.

After being elected to parliament in 1970, Prescott told the Commons: "As a seaman I saw special branch activities with my own eyes." He protested to Roy Jenkins, the home secretary, that the special branch was engaged in anti-trade union operations.

During the strike, Prescott, then 28, wrote a pamphlet attacking the government's handling of the dispute. He was a full-time official of the NUS from 1968 to 1970.

Years later, he said he believed that Wilson had been misled by his advisers. "Apart from one or two individuals, there was very little communist involvement in the strike," he said.

A senior Home Office source said: "The security service has moved on since then. Suspected subversives are no longer a priority."

Next page: I was Streamer, target of the friendly sneaks

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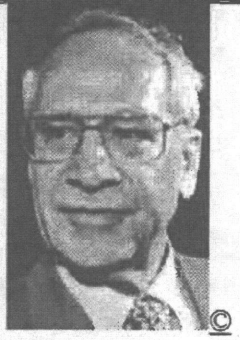
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INSIGHT



Wolf: brilliant spymaster

I was Streamer, target of the friendly sneaks

Peter Millar

UNTIL this weekend I did not know that Dr Pearson spied on me. The codename Armin leapt out at me from my Stasi file, a document of 250 pages compiled by the communist secret police during the early 1980s when I was the only British correspondent in East Berlin.

I regret to say I do not remember him. Armin was just one of the names that the researchers of the German federal authority now responsible for the Stasi's poisonous legacy failed to identify.

For anyone who ever lived in East Germany, the Stasi was the spectre at every feast. The whole of society was permeated by their network of IM - informelle Mitarbeiter, unofficial helpers: effectively sneaks who told tales on their fellow workers, friends, family members or just people they met in the pub, for the spurious benefit of "being thought well of" in the circles that mattered.

For all Soviet communism's pretensions of being an egalitarian meritocracy, the way to get ahead was by pulling strings and currying favour. Money had little importance; treachery was a better currency. Precisely because East Germany's existence was a fragile fiction that depended totally on Soviet power, its little dictator, Erich Honecker, wanted to outdo the KGB.

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Internally, all his citizens were suspect, because even declaring what they felt to be their nationality was a threat to the government. Their nationality, however, was also their biggest asset externally. Markus Wolf, the Stasi's brilliant, Russian-educated "foreign" spymaster, presided over a comprehensive penetration of West German government and intelligence. They even got their man, Guenther Guillaume, inside the office of Willy Brandt, the chancellor.

Nonetheless - particularly through its successes in Bonn - the Stasi prided itself on being able to hand over to "the fraternal service" in Moscow coups that the KGB envied. I doubt if my own file, handed over when I moved to Moscow in 1983, was one of them. Not that they had not tried.

For days at a time, Stasi cars would watch my bedroom window from across the road. My wife and I were followed on picnics. Every detail, including the precise duration of a swim in a lake, was recorded. A moment from a grocery shopping trip was captured by a camera hidden in the tail-light of a parked Trabant. My codename was Streamer. My wife's was Sea. Various friends were Pike, Fisher or Jellyfish. But none of their stings worked.

The worst aspect of their ubiquitous presence was the uncertainty it sowed. When I finally opened my file, an acquaintance I had long suspected of passing on information about me proved innocent. His mother, however, had written a three-page report.

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INSIGHT

KGB claims Kinnock aide was 'Agent Dan'

Nicholas Rufford and Barrie Penrose

HE WAS Neil Kinnock's closest ally and a shaper of Labour's strategies - but to the KGB he was agent Dan. At the height of the cold war, Richard Clements, political adviser and confidant of the opposition leader, was regarded by the Soviet Union as its most reliable propaganda tool in Britain.

KGB documents smuggled out of Russia by Vasili Mitrokhin, a KGB archivist, reveal that the Russians believed they had turned one of Britain's most influential political thinkers and writers into an "agent of influence".

Clements, now 71 and suffering from Parkinson's disease, dismisses as fanciful the notion that the KGB had recruited him or were manipulating him. He had met Soviet officials, but said he had never been brainwashed. "They may have thought they were controlling me, but they were not," he said. "I suspect they exaggerated their reports to Moscow. Perhaps they were boosting their expenses."

There were good reasons why KGB officers in London would want to boast of their contacts with Dan. For four years from 1983, Kinnock and Clements travelled together around Britain and abroad. Kinnock had just been elected party leader after Labour's disastrous 1983 election defeat and had immediately offered Clements the role of top adviser.

They went to Moscow in 1984, when Kinnock had high hopes of winning the next general election. At a notorious meeting in December 1984 in the Kremlin, attended by Clements, Konstantin Chernenko, then the Soviet leader, offered to point the new SS-20 missiles away from Britain in return for the United Kingdom abandoning its nuclear arsenal.

Until 1982, Clements had for 21 years edited Tribune, a

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left-wing magazine with an influence on the Labour movement out of proportion to its tiny circulation. According to the KGB's file on Dan, Clements published material given to him by the KGB and wrote articles on themes devised by Service A, an obscure section of the Soviet secret service.

Notes kept by Mitrokhin do not record whether he was regularly paid, but in the Khrushchev years of the early 1960s KGB officers would take him to restaurants and invite him to London embassy parties. In February 1967, Mitrokhin claims, Dan was given a "reward" of £200 - worth about £2,000 today.

Clements said he was never paid, although, as editor, he received advertising money from Soviet organisations such as the state airline Aeroflot, the official travel agency Intourist and Novosti press agency. Struggling to balance its books, the magazine was grateful for all contributions - but Clements insists it never compromised its editorial integrity.

The importance attached by the KGB to Clements suggests the Russians were desperate for friends. Although he was in favour of disarmament, he was not an unquestioning mouthpiece for Moscow. Tribune, for example, condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

However, under Clements's editorship, Tribune also ran material that was sympathetic to the Soviet ideal. In March 1982, an editorial praised Moscow's offer of a disarmament deal, headlined "Brezhnev's offer is chance for peace". Many contributors to the magazine have since been outed as Soviet "agents of influence". Richard Gott, the writer, and Raymond Fletcher and Ian Mikardo, two former Labour MPs, took payments from the KGB and went on free trips to Moscow.

Oleg Gordievsky, the Soviet defector, claims Clements was considered a valuable contact by the KGB. Clements, he claimed, had called him at the Soviet embassy in London, soon after his return from Moscow, when Gordievsky had taken over as KGB second-in-command. "Clements phoned me and said: 'Mr Gordievsky, somebody in Moscow told me I should get in touch with you. You are supposed to help me.' It was a foolish thing to do, because of course the British security service was listening and Clements was disclosing that he had a special relationship with the Russians."

KGB

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Clements said yesterday that the claim was complete nonsense. "I never phoned the Soviet embassy," he said.

The KGB's investment in Tribune paid off, according to Gordievsky. The London embassy sent regular briefings to Moscow, analysing Kinnock's perceived strengths and weaknesses, even before he became party leader. Gordievsky admits that Clements broke off contact after he ceased to be Tribune editor.

Yuri Kobaladze, a KGB officer who was assigned to "reactivate" Clements, eventually gave up. "Kobaladze was chasing him and chasing him," said Gordievsky. "Clements would not meet. He felt it unnecessary. He did something in his past which he regretted. He met Kobaladze at a Labour party conference. They spoke for five minutes behind a pillar. That was all."

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Soviet spy worked on ads for Liberals, new book says

KGB records show Russian posed as Czech and became a
CBC sound engineer

MURRAY CAMPBELL
The Globe and Mail
Thursday, September 16, 1999

Toronto -- A Soviet spy helped make advertising films for the Liberal Party and rubbed shoulders with Pierre Trudeau, according to a new book that details nearly 40 years of **KGB** espionage.

The Sword and The Shield, which is based on copies of top-secret documents, says that Rudi Hermann, a CBC sound engineer who had a reputation as "a popular and successful filmmaker," was actually Dalibar Valoushek, a Czech border guard recruited by the **KGB**.

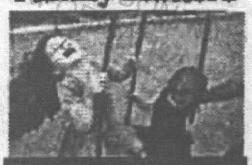
Mr. Valoushek came to Canada with his wife and four-year-old son in 1962, following the apparently well-trodden trail of **KGB** agents heading to the United States.

Using the identity of Hermann, a Sudeten German who died during the Second World War, he bought a restaurant, Harold's Famous Delicatessen, in downtown Toronto that became popular with CBC staff.

Two years later, the **KGB** agent joined the public broadcaster and took courses in filmmaking. His first major assignment was on a Liberal advertising film. With his newly minted Canadian citizenship, he attended the 1968 convention that elected Mr. Trudeau as party leader and clearly had close contact

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with senior party officials.

"At the convention," the book notes, "Trudeau leaned off the stage and playfully popped grapes into 'Rudi Hermann's' mouth."

The saga of Mr. Valoushek, who began spying in the United States in 1968 before defecting under pressure in 1979, is one of several gems sprinkled throughout *The Sword and The Shield.*

The book, written by Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew and published by Basic Books, is based on copies of documents stored in Moscow made by **KGB** archives worker Vassili Mitrokhin. It details the activities of a series of **KGB** agents in Canada, an attempt to collect compromising material on an MP and the intricate plan to sabotage Canada's oil and gas industry.

For a decade, Mr. Mitrokhin, who worked in the **KGB** archives for nearly 30 years, copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Soviet intelligence headquarters and hid them at his country house outside Moscow before defecting to Britain in 1992.

The Canadian incidents deal with the period after the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a **KGB** clerk who unmasked Soviet spying activities. The defection shattered the Soviet spy operation in Ottawa. Until Mr. Gouzenko died in 1982, the **KGB** tried intermittently and unsuccessfully to find him.

In 1975, for example, a **KGB** officer in Ottawa attempted to cultivate Progressive Conservative MP Thomas Cossitt, who was in contact with the former spy.

Embassy officials soon concluded, however, that Mr. Cossitt was no friend of the Soviet Union.

"Some years later, the **KGB** began to search for compromising material on Cossitt's private life and prepare active measures to discredit him," the book says.

Jennifer Cossitt, who succeeded her husband as the Tory MP in Brockville after his death in 1982, said yesterday that she suspects her husband was aware of

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the possibility of **KGB** espionage.

"I remember him telling me that he never, never got into an elevator alone, that he never wanted to be in a compromising position," she said.

The notes retrieved by Mr. Mitrokhin show that Canada was treated as the doorstep to the United States, which the **KGB** referred to as the Main Adversary. Agents were landed in Canada with forged documentation and created new identities, often with the help of the Canadian Communist Party.

One of the first Soviet spies to use Canada as a staging post later became a double agent for the RCMP, according to the book.

Yevgeni Brik landed in Halifax in 1951 with instructions to take up residence in Montreal. Using the identity of David Soboloff, a Toronto man who had emigrated with his family to the Soviet Union, he set up shop as a photographer.

He also began a passionate affair with the wife of a Canadian soldier in Kingston, Ont., who persuaded him to confess his spying activities to the RCMP.

Mr. Brik proved himself to be a difficult double agent. On one occasion, some time between 1953 and 1955, he telephoned The Gazette in Montreal and said drunkenly: "I'm a Russian spy. Do you want a story?"

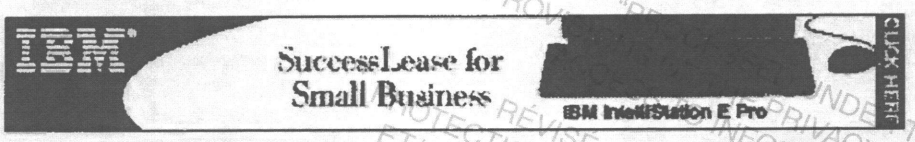
Like Mr. Gouzenko, who was turned away by an editor at the Ottawa Journal nearly a decade earlier, Mr. Brik was spurned.

His career as a double agent was short-lived. He was unmasked in 1955.

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3103(18/09)



NATIONAL POST
ONLINE

Thursday, September 16, 1999

KGB plans to sabotage Canada revealed

Book based on secret papers: Canada described as a crucial staging point

Stewart Bell
National Post

The KGB plotted to wreck oil refineries and pipelines across Canada as part of a covert Cold War sabotage mission called Operation Cedar, says a new book on the Soviet secret intelligence agency.

Beginning in 1959, spies based in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa began compiling a detailed inventory of targets from British Columbia to Montreal, writes historian Christopher Andrew in The Sword and the Shield.

"Each target was photographed from several angles and its vulnerable points identified. The most suitable approach roads for sabotage operations, together with the best getaway routes, were carefully plotted on small-scale maps."

The operation took 12 years to plot. The plan was to be carried out in the event of a war with NATO, "but sabotage on a more modest scale was envisaged in crises which stopped short of war."

The operation is documented in a massive collection of secret papers smuggled to the United Kingdom in 1992 by Colonel Vasili Mitrokhin, the KGB's former archivist. A book based on

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the material was released yesterday.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service said yesterday it "had co-operated with the British in relation to information provided by Mitrokhin," in particular those matters "which impact on Canadian interests," but it would not discuss details.

"While I cannot confirm or deny any specific operational investigations, I can tell you that CSIS maintains a vigorous counter-intelligence program," said Dan Lambert, the CSIS spokesman.

The book describes Canada as a crucial staging point for Soviet sabotage and intelligence branch operations in the United States, but notes that "Canada was also an important target in its own right."

The KGB established several border-crossing points for sending agents to the U.S. They were near Lake of the Woods and International Falls in Minnesota, as well as Glacier National Park in Montana, which borders B.C. and Alberta, the book says.

Montana was an important target for the KGB because of the Flathead dam, which fuelled the largest power supply system in the world. Soviet commandos also had plans to scuttle the nearby Hungry Horse dam.

Also described in the book are the KGB's role in the FLQ crisis in Quebec and its links with the Communist Party of Canada, which helped the Soviets recruit spies and establish fake identities for international agents.

Mr. Mitrohkin's documents name two Canadians who in the '50s helped get a forged passport for KGB agent Rudolf Abel (also known as Willie Fisher), who went by the alias Robert Callan of Fort William, Ont. Mr. Abel was arrested and the passport was never used. The Canadians are not named in the book and CSIS will not say if it is investigating the pair.

Also quoted in the book is a letter written by the KGB foreign intelligence directorate describing how the Canadian Communist party was funded through cash payments from the Soviet embassy in Ottawa.

During the '70s and '80s, the party got about $150,000 (US) a year from the Soviets, paid in two instalments. The payments were known in code as "U.S. wheat." The Soviets also funnelled money to the Canada-U.S.S.R. and Quebec-U.S.S.R. friendship

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societies, as well as the journal Northern Neighbour. The Communist party was also used to funnel money to Haitian communists, the book claims.

The cash was handed out by a KGB agent at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. Other Communist party subsidies came from the Soviet-owned Ukrainian Book Company in Toronto.

The Communist party leader, Miguel Figueroa, said he would not comment until he had seen the book and added the party was not currently funded through foreign subsidies.

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Une taupe du KGB dans l'entourage de Trudeau

TORONTO, ONT. (LE DROIT 99/09/17) - Un espion soviétique a contribué à la réalisation de films publicitaires pour le Parti libéral du Canada en plus d'avoir fréquenté l'ancien premier ministre fédéral Pierre Trudeau, selon un nouveau livre portant sur 40 ans d'histoire du KGB.

Intitulé The Sword And The Shield (l'épée et le bouclier) et reposant sur des copies de documents secrets, l'ouvrage révèle que derrière Rudi Hermann, un ingénieur du son à l'emploi du réseau anglais de Radio-Canada (CBC), se cachait en fait Dalibar Valoushek, douanier tchèque recruté par le KGB, la police secrète soviétique. Valoushek est arrivé au Canada en 1962 avec sa femme et leur fils âgé de quatre ans, suivant une piste apparemment empruntée par de nombreux agents en route vers les États-Unis.

Après avoir adopté l'identité d'Hermann, un Allemand décédé durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, l'espion avait acheté à Toronto un restaurant qui allait devenir populaire auprès du personnel de la CBC.

Deux ans plus tard, il entrait au sein de la société d'État et suivait des cours de réalisation de films.

Congrès libéral de 1968 Fort de sa citoyenneté canadienne nouvellement acquise, il assiste en 1968 au congrès à l'issue duquel Pierre Trudeau prit la direction du Parti libéral du Canada, entretenant de toute évidence des liens étroits avec de hauts responsables du parti parmi lesquels le futur premier ministre lui-même.

Rédigé par Christopher Andrew, historien à l'Université de Cambridge, le livre est basé sur des copies de documents entreposés à Moscou et réalisées par Vassili Mitrokhin, archiviste du KGB.

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KGB maps showed oil, gas targets; Canadian pipelines eyed for possible sabotage

LONDON, ENGLAND (TORONTO STAR 99/09/17) Olivia Ward, EUROPEAN BUREAU - For the Soviet Union's feared spy service, the KGB, no task was too big or too small for surveillance or sabotage, and few countries evaded its tentacles.

According to a newly released British book, a huge, detailed and expensive 12-year operation was mounted in Canada to map out all oil and gas pipelines from British Columbia to Montreal for possible sabotage.

Beginning in 1959, it was plotted by spies run from the Soviet Union's Ottawa embassy, which was making contingency plans for war with the West, or a lesser international crisis.

"Each target was photographed from several angles and its vulnerable points identified," says The Mitrokhin Archive. "The most suitable approach roads for sabotage operations, together with the best getaway routes, were fully plotted on small-scale maps." Revelations from the book, written by KGB defector Vasili Mitrokhin, now a British citizen, and historian Christopher Andrew, have already rocked the United Kingdom, where an 87-year-old retired secretary was found to have handed over atomic secrets for 40 years, and a network of others contributed to the intelligence of the KGB during the Cold War.

KGB gleaned secrets from Chalk River Although Canada's role was relatively minor compared with that of the United States, it was used as a jumping-off point for Soviet spies heading south, and harboured dozens of agents as well as Canadians recruited by the KGB.

In the mid-1940s, a female spy recruited by the KGB, "Lona" Cohen, acted as a courier for nuclear secrets gleaned from Canada's Chalk River facility, which had been penetrated by Soviet agents. Much later, in the 1960s, the Soviet agency considered using "extremist terrorists" of Quebec's FLQ for "special actions" against the U.S. but shut down the operation when its political implications became too dangerous.

But it also took stock of border crossings that could be useful for sabotage: among them areas near Lake of the Woods and International Falls in Minnesota, and parts of the Glacier National Park in Montana.

By far the biggest KGB interest in Canada was setting up spies who could penetrate important American strategic targets.

Defector Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Union's Ottawa embassy in 1945 with a stack of vital documents exposing a laundry list of spies.

The shock to Moscow was considerable. Several years passed before the Ottawa KGB handlers were able to rebuild their network.

When they did, it contained such slick professionals as Dalibar and Inga Valoushek, a Czechoslovak couple who masqueraded as "Rudi and Inga Herrmann." The pair ran a Toronto cafe, schmoozed with CBC staff, and eventually began a career as filmmakers.

Dalibar Valoushek controlled the most valuable Canadian KGB asset, Hugh Hambleton, an economist who was later a storm centre of spy scandal, but escaped prosecution in Canada.

It was the Communist Party of Canada that most helped the KGB's recruiting drive, Mitrokhin said. The party was responsible not only for helping to recruit Hambleton, but obtaining documents for top flight "illegals."

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Britain 'did not tell Italy about spies'

ROME, SPAIN (LONDON TELEGRAPH 99/09/17) By Bruce Johnston - BRITAIN failed to inform Italy that it knew Rome was crawling with KGB spies, an Italian newspaper claimed yesterday.

Despite information which Britain had long ago received from Vasily Mitrokhin, the dissident former KGB archivist, Corriere della Sera said yesterday that the Italian government had first learnt on Tuesday that journalists, diplomats, scientists, politicians and high-ranking ministerial employees had spied for the KGB in Italy. The paper said there were fears that some of the Italian spy ring might still be active. An Italian government spokesman said last night: "Concerning the publication of the book, we have had no official communication from Britain."

Sources close to Italy's premier Massimo D'Alema said that it was not known whether Rome had been told before about the archive, adding that if it had been, it might have been wrongly assumed by the British that Italy need not have been told again. It was felt that, in any case, Italy ought to have been kept informed during the last phase concerning the new book by the Cambridge academic Christopher Andrew based on Mitrokhin's archive.

The book, entitled The Mitrokhin Archive, was also said to include details of why the Kremlin was suspicious over the appointment of Enrico Berlinguer in 1972 as head of the Italian Communist Party - once the biggest Marxist party in the West. "The [Italian] government was not informed prior to journalistic revelations of the book by Christopher Andrew," the Corriere said. The government was neither told by our secret services, nor via diplomatic channels by the Blair government. Our country was kept in the dark for no less than seven years over the network revealed by Mitrokhin. Nor did we learn of it when the British [Conservative] foreign minister allowed Andrew to publish the archive in 1996."

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Alan Clark MP, the spy who loved us

(THE INDEPENDENT COMMENT 99/09/17) - The revelation that the late Alan Clark MP had been a Soviet spy for the last 40 years of his life has come as a tremendous shock to those who didn't know about it, to people like Jack Straw, for instance, and MI5 and MI6, writes Chapman Homer, our Intelligence Correspondent. But in a forthcoming TV programme called Yes, It's True - Alan Clark MP Had Been a Soviet Spy for the Last 40 Years of his Life!, it will be revealed that KGB files brought out of Soviet Russia by a top-level defector, the archivist Yassili Litmusov, seem to show that Clark had been on the payroll of the Soviet government since 1950.

"It still isn't 100 per cent certain that Alan Clark was a Soviet spy throughout that period," says the BBC TV producer Neville Shrimp. "The papers are a bit vague on this point. He might equally well have been just someone they were keeping their eye on. So what we have done in our controversial programme, called Yes, It's True - Alan Clark MP Had Been a Soviet Spy for the Last Forty Years of his Life!, which goes out this Sunday at 8pm, what we have done is to say very carefully at the start of the programme that Alan Clark may well have been a spy for the Russians, and thereafter act on the assumption that he was a spy. This is a common technique used in documentary TV, technically known as `docufraud'. But I am 100 per cent sure that everything we say in the programme cannot be disproved. It all makes sense when you look at the facts..."

It all makes sense when you look at the facts, writes Norma Thesaurus, our Social Correspondent. In a sense, it was almost impossible that Alan Clark was not a spy. He had the classic background of all the great modern British spies. He was well-born and well off, went to Oxbridge, served in a posh regiment and was completely above suspicion. What else does a well-born spy need? Well, a motive, perhaps, but the idea of a motive may itself have been quite alien to Alan Clark, who was too nouveau noble to want one. Perhaps there was something perverse in Clark's cool, ironic nature which made him desire to be the first spy without a motive...

"The first spy without a motive". It is the sort of verdict which Clark would have loved, writes our Obituaries Grandmaster, Simeon Heaven. And yet in a strange way it made sense. He did not need the money, so it was not for gain. He was passionately anti-Communist, so it was not on ideological grounds. One can only suppose that he did out of sheer devilment. "Alan loved to do the unexpected," says one of his close friends. "This is exactly the sort of jape he would have excelled at. He did it for kicks..."

"He did it for kicks". Ah, that is exactly the kind of epitaph that Alan Clark's ennobled father would have shuddered at, writes Jasper Conway, our Snobbery Consultant. Lord Clark was a fastidious man who was horrified by the thought that anyone actually watched his TV programmes. He would certainly have been horrified if he had known that his son, Alan Clark, was feeding the Russians with prior knowledge of every objet d'art that was about to be featured in the Civilisation series, thus allowing the Soviets to invest in the very art that was about to shoot up in value.

Lord Clark was such a private person that he in fact wanted to call his book on the nude in art "Some Statues With Not Very Many Clothes On". But his publishers prevailed, and Lord Clark was the author of a book called The Nude...

Lord Clark was the author of a book on The Nude. His son, Alan Clark, was famously attracted to the naked female. There we have it: father in love with naked statues, son in love

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with naked women... what can we learn from this? asks the popular psychology expert Dr Aloysius Perrier.

Don't forget - you can find out this Sunday at 8pm.

Other controversial films due to come from the BBC will show how Ronnie Barker was forced into retirement when he was unveiled as a Soviet spy, after sending all the BBC's comedy plans to Moscow, and how Sir John Birt was a Soviet plant in the British media world, entrusted with the mission to paralyse the BBC by inflicting unworkable business plans on it and sacking all the creative people...

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KGB plans to sabotage Canada revealed: Book based on secret papers: Canada described as a crucial staging point

(NATIONAL POST 99/09/16) Stewart Bell - The KGB plotted to wreck oil refineries and pipelines across Canada as part of a covert Cold War sabotage mission called Operation Cedar, says a new book on the Soviet secret intelligence agency.

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Montana was an important target for the KGB because of the Flathead dam, which fuelled the largest power supply system in the world.

Soviet commandos also had plans to scuttle the nearby Hungry Horse dam.

Also described in the book are the KGB's role in the FLQ crisis in Quebec and its links with the Communist Party of Canada, which helped the Soviets recruit spies and establish fake identities for international agents.

Mr. Mitrohkin's documents name two Canadians who in the '50s helped get a forged passport for KGB agent Rudolf Abel (also known as Willie Fisher), who went by the alias Robert Callan of Fort William, Ont. Mr. Abel was arrested and the passport was never used. The Canadians are not named in the book and CSIS will not say if it is investigating the pair.

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The cash was handed out by a KGB agent at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. Other

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Soviet spy worked on ads for Liberals, new book says KGB records show Russian posed as Czech and became a CBC sound engineer

TORONTO, ONT. (GLOBE & MAIL 99/09/16) - A Soviet spy helped make advertising films for the Liberal Party and rubbed shoulders with Pierre Trudeau, according to a new book that details nearly 40 years of KGB espionage.

The Sword and The Shield , which is based on copies of top-secret documents, says that Rudi Hermann, a CBC sound engineer who had a reputation as "a popular and successful filmmaker," was actually Dalibar Valoushek, a Czech border guard recruited by the KGB.

Mr. Valoushek came to Canada with his wife and four-year-old son in 1962, following the apparently well-trodden trail of KGB agents heading to the United States.

Using the identity of Hermann, a Sudeten German who died during the Second World War, he bought a restaurant, Harold's Famous Delicatessen, in downtown Toronto that became popular with CBC staff.

Two years later, the KGB agent joined the public broadcaster and took courses in filmmaking. His first major assignment was on a Liberal advertising film. With his newly minted Canadian citizenship, he attended the 1968 convention that elected Mr. Trudeau as party leader and clearly had close contact with senior party officials.

"At the convention," the book notes, "Trudeau leaned off the stage and playfully popped grapes into 'Rudi Hermann's' mouth." The saga of Mr. Valoushek, who began spying in the United States in 1968 before defecting under pressure in 1979, is one of several gems sprinkled throughout The Sword and The Shield. The book, written by Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew and published by Basic Books, is based on copies of documents stored in Moscow made by KGB archives worker Vassili Mitrokhin.

It details the activities of a series of KGB agents in Canada, an attempt to collect compromising material on an MP and the intricate plan to sabotage Canada's oil and gas industry.

For a decade, Mr. Mitrokhin, who worked in the KGB archives for nearly 30 years, copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Soviet intelligence headquarters and hid them at his country house outside Moscow before defecting to Britain in 1992.

The Canadian incidents deal with the period after the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a KGB clerk who unmasked Soviet spying activities.

The defection shattered the Soviet spy operation in Ottawa. Until Mr. Gouzenko died in 1982, the KGB tried intermittently and unsuccessfully to find him.

In 1975, for example, a KGB officer in Ottawa attempted to cultivate Progressive Conservative MP Thomas Cossitt, who was in contact with the former spy.

Embassy officials soon concluded, however, that Mr. Cossitt was no friend of the Soviet Union.

"Some years later, the KGB began to search for compromising material on Cossitt's private life and prepare active measures to discredit him," the book says.

Jennifer Cossitt, who succeeded her husband as the Tory MP in Brockville after his death in 1982, said yesterday that she suspects her husband was aware of the possibility of KGB espionage.

"I remember him telling me that he never, never got into an elevator alone, that he never wanted to be in a compromising position," she said.

The notes retrieved by Mr. Mitrokhin show that Canada was treated as the doorstep to the

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United States, which the KGB referred to as the Main Adversary. Agents were landed in Canada with forged documentation and created new identities, often with the help of the Canadian Communist Party.

One of the first Soviet spies to use Canada as a staging post later became a double agent for the RCMP, according to the book.

Yevgeni Brik landed in Halifax in 1951 with instructions to take up residence in Montreal. Using the identity of David Soboloff, a Toronto man who had emigrated with his family to the Soviet Union, he set up shop as a photographer.

He also began a passionate affair with the wife of a Canadian soldier in Kingston, Ont., who persuaded him to confess his spying activities to the RCMP.

Mr. Brik proved himself to be a difficult double agent. On one occasion, some time between 1953 and 1955, he telephoned The Gazette in Montreal and said drunkenly: "I'm a Russian spy. Do you want a story?" Like Mr. Gouzenko, who was turned away by an editor at the Ottawa Journal nearly a decade earlier, Mr. Brik was spurned.

His career as a double agent was short-lived. He was unmasked in 1955.

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Soviet spy once fed grapes by Trudeau, new book says

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The Canadian incidents deal with the period after the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a KGB clerk who unmasked Soviet spying activities. The defection shattered the Soviet spy operation in Ottawa. Until 1975, for example, a KGB officer in Ottawa attempted to cultivate Progressive Conservative MP Thomas Cossitt, who was in contact with the former spy.

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I SPY A SPY; Revelations still roll from trunks of KGB secrets

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 99/09/16) Jonathan S. Landay(landa@csmonitor.com) Staff writer and Alexander MacLeod - Thirty-one years after he walked into the Soviet Embassy in Washington offering classified documents from America's most secret intelligence agency, Robert Lipka's past finally caught up with him.

Arrested at his Pennsylvania home in 1996 by the FBI, the former National Security Agency clerk pleaded guilty the following year to spying for Moscow from 1965 to 1967. He received 18 years in jail. Because no trial was held, it was never disclosed how the FBI tracked him down.

Until now, that is.

A new book reveals that a KGB official defected to Britain in 1992 with six trunkloads of files, in the biggest single leak of top-secret materials in the history of espionage.

One of those files, eventually provided to the FBI, documented the exploits of Mr. Lipka, an agent the KGB code- named DAN. AGENT HOLA: Briton Melita Norwood spied for the KGB. KIERAN DOHERTY/REUTERS

The book reveals how the KGB penetrated the top levels of the Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower administrations, tried to discredit prominent Americans, including the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Sen. Edward Kennedy, and former Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance and Henry Kissinger, and planted secret weapons caches around the US and Europe.

It also discloses that the defector, Vasili Mitrokhin, first went to the CIA with his treasure trove, but was turned away. While details of KGB operations against the US are drawing attention in America more for their historic significance than anything else, the book, "The Sword and the Shield - The Mitrokhin Archive and the Secret History of the KGB" has ignited a political firestorm in Britain.

The scandal centers on Melita Norwood, who as a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Association during World War II, leaked materials to Moscow on Britain's nascent atomic bomb program. Outcry over the government's failure to arrest her has forced Prime Minister Tony Blair to demand greater accountability by the intelligence agency, MI5.

And it is clear that Mrs. Norwood, a life-long Communist and great-grandmother dubbed "the Bolshevik from Bexleyheath" by the British tabloid press, is only one player in a far, far bigger drama.

Christopher Andrew, the British academic who co-authored the book with Mr. Mitrokhin, says many former KGB agents are still at large. "Nobody who spied for the Soviet Union until Mikhail Gorbachev took power can be certain that their secrets will remain secure," he says.

According to Rupert Allason, a leading British espionage expert who writes under the name Nigel West, intelligence agencies elsewhere in Western Europe are now hunting for turncoats revealed by the book. A former member of Parliament, Mr. Allason says the Federal German Security Service, the BfV, is now cooperating closely with MI5 in some 50 investigations.

Professor Andrew says the Mitrokhin archives are also being used to investigate suspects in the US. The FBI has already followed up on some 10,000 leads gleaned from the materials. "The information has been out there since 1992, so a lot of things have been looked into and investigated," says a US official.

The book is based on handwritten notes taken by Mitrokhin while he worked on the KGB's archives over a 12-year period. He smuggled the notes in his shoes and pockets to his

weekend cottage and buried them. Disaffected by his years in the KGB and what he learned from the archives, he decided to defect. "The value [of the book] is historical in nature and allowed the United States government to confirm other information it had from other sources over the years," says the US official, without elaborating.

Some experts say that there is so much material in the book, some of it embarrassing revelations about KGB penetrations of the CIA and US military, that it will likely be years before all of the investigations are complete. "I'm sure there are other cases they are working on," says a former CIA field agent, who requested anonymity. "What we are seeing here is just the tip of the iceberg."

Indeed, the book reveals the code names of dozens of KGB agents, but not their identities, something the CIA, the FBI, and their counterparts in other governments almost certainly want to confirm. These include scientists and officials in leading defense firms and other companies, and universities involved in projects with military and other applications.

The book also reveals extensive KGB bugging operations against top US officials, including Mr. Kissinger. Other operations included:

Attempts to implicate the CIA and wealthy right-wing Americans to the assassination of President Kennedy. As part of these efforts, the book says the KGB in the 1970s forged a letter from Kennedy's killer, Lee Harvey Oswald, to E. Howard Hunt, the former CIA agent who was convicted in the Watergate break-in.

Disinformation operations designed to foment racial unrest in the US, including efforts to portray Dr. King as an anti-Semite.

KGB plans for sabotage operations in the US and Europe, including schemes to disrupt the power supply in New York state.

The burying of arms and radio caches for KGB agents throughout the West. The book says the caches were booby-trapped, and one was uncovered in Switzerland in 1998.

Belgian officials yesterday said they had discovered three buried caches of KGB radio transmitters.

The book also makes clear the extent of KGB incompetence, despite its successes. Its reports to Soviet leaders were often wrong, incomplete, or colored by a stilted Stalinist view of the world. Many were also drafted to conform with the Kremlin's analysis of events because disagreeing with them could result in dismissal, jail, or even death.

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Top French Socialist named as KGB spy

PARIS, FRANCE (LONDON TIMES 99/09/16) FROM CHARLES BREMNER - CLAUDE ESTIER, the leader of the governing Socialist party in the French Senate and a confidant of the late President Mitterrand, was named yesterday as a key agent in a vast intelligence operation by the former Soviet Union in Cold War France.

M Estier, a former journalist, was identified by Le Monde as one of two high-placed "agents of influence" cited in the files of the KGB which were smuggled out of Russia by Vasili Mitrokhin and which last weekend sparked Britain's latest spying furore. Leader of the Socialist minority in the conservative-dominated upper house since 1988, M Estier, 74, denied the allegation as "a tissue of nonsense". He said: "I have never been an agent of the KGB".

The allegation against one of France's most senior politicians is embarrassing for the government of Lionel Jospin, but it fell short of being an explosive revelation because M Estier has previously been the subject of press claims about his ties with the former Soviet Union.

According to the files, published as a book by Christopher Andrew and Mr Mitrokhin, the KGB placed high value on information from two senior Socialists. These were among dozens of unpaid and paid French agents in an alleged four-decade operation that penetrated the high civil service, the intelligence services, the political world and the media. The Paris establishment yesterday played down the allegations as offering little new after years of claims about France's role as a happy hunting ground for the KGB during the Cold War.

Le Monde, the left-leaning bible of the establishment, was itself fingered in the Mitrokhin Archive along with Agence France-Presse, the national news agency, as important elements in the Soviet operation to collect intelligence and influence French policy and public opinion.

Le Monde quoted a leaked report by the DST, France's counter-intelligence agency, to tie M Estier to the profile of an agent codenamed variously Giles, Gilbert and Roter. The other Socialist agent, code-named Drom and alleged to have been on the KGB payroll, was not identified. According to Le Monde, the DST reported in 1983 that M Estier had been "taken in hand" by the Czechoslovak secret service in 1955 and by the KGB in 1970.

The dates corresponded with those given in the Mitrokhin book for Agent Giles. Giles provided his KGB case officer, codenamed Sidak, with "inside information from the close entourage of Francois Mitterrand", in the early years of his administration, which began in 1981.

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Soviet spy worked on ads for Liberals, new book says

KGB records show Russian posed as Czech and became a
CBC sound engineer

MURRAY CAMPBELL
The Globe and Mail
Thursday, September 16, 1999

Toronto -- A Soviet spy helped make advertising films for the Liberal Party and rubbed shoulders with Pierre Trudeau, according to a new book that details nearly 40 years of **KGB** espionage.

The Sword and The Shield, which is based on copies of top-secret documents, says that Rudi Hermann, a CBC sound engineer who had a reputation as "a popular and successful filmmaker," was actually Dalibar Valoushek, a Czech border guard recruited by the **KGB**.

Mr. Valoushek came to Canada with his wife and four-year-old son in 1962, following the apparently well-trodden trail of **KGB** agents heading to the United States.

Using the identity of Hermann, a Sudeten German who died during the Second World War, he bought a restaurant, Harold's Famous Delicatessen, in downtown Toronto that became popular with CBC staff.

Two years later, the **KGB** agent joined the public broadcaster and took courses in filmmaking. His first major assignment was on a Liberal advertising film. With his newly minted Canadian citizenship, he attended the 1968 convention that elected Mr. Trudeau as party leader and clearly had close contact

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with senior party officials.

"At the convention," the book notes, "Trudeau leaned off the stage and playfully popped grapes into 'Rudi Hermann's' mouth."

The saga of Mr. Valoushek, who began spying in the United States in 1968 before defecting under pressure in 1979, is one of several gems sprinkled throughout *The Sword and The Shield*.

The book, written by Cambridge University historian Christopher Andrew and published by Basic Books, is based on copies of documents stored in Moscow made by **KGB** archives worker Vassili Mitrokhin. It details the activities of a series of **KGB** agents in Canada, an attempt to collect compromising material on an MP and the intricate plan to sabotage Canada's oil and gas industry.

For a decade, Mr. Mitrokhin, who worked in the **KGB** archives for nearly 30 years, copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Soviet intelligence headquarters and hid them at his country house outside Moscow before defecting to Britain in 1992.

The Canadian incidents deal with the period after the 1945 defection of Igor Gouzenko, a **KGB** clerk who unmasked Soviet spying activities. The defection shattered the Soviet spy operation in Ottawa. Until Mr. Gouzenko died in 1982, the **KGB** tried intermittently and unsuccessfully to find him.

In 1975, for example, a **KGB** officer in Ottawa attempted to cultivate Progressive Conservative MP Thomas Cossitt, who was in contact with the former spy.

Embassy officials soon concluded, however, that Mr. Cossitt was no friend of the Soviet Union.

"Some years later, the **KGB** began to search for compromising material on Cossitt's private life and prepare active measures to discredit him," the book says.

Jennifer Cossitt, who succeeded her husband as the Tory MP in Brockville after his death in 1982, said yesterday that she suspects her husband was aware of

hyped by private and public training institutions who want to cash in on the demand for training." Do you agree?

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the possibility of KGB espionage.

"I remember him telling me that he never, never got into an elevator alone, that he never wanted to be in a compromising position," she said.

The notes retrieved by Mr. Mitrokhin show that Canada was treated as the doorstep to the United States, which the KGB referred to as the Main Adversary. Agents were landed in Canada with forged documentation and created new identities, often with the help of the Canadian Communist Party.

One of the first Soviet spies to use Canada as a staging post later became a double agent for the RCMP, according to the book.

Yevgeni Brik landed in Halifax in 1951 with instructions to take up residence in Montreal. Using the identity of David Soboloff, a Toronto man who had emigrated with his family to the Soviet Union, he set up shop as a photographer.

He also began a passionate affair with the wife of a Canadian soldier in Kingston, Ont., who persuaded him to confess his spying activities to the RCMP.

Mr. Brik proved himself to be a difficult double agent. On one occasion, some time between 1953 and 1955, he telephoned The Gazette in Montreal and said drunkenly: "I'm a Russian spy. Do you want a story?"

Like Mr. Gouzenko, who was turned away by an editor at the Ottawa Journal nearly a decade earlier, Mr. Brik was spurned.

His career as a double agent was short-lived. He was unmasked in 1955.

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KGB put explosives in U.S., book says

Shocking charges made by Soviet defector, 77

AFP, Reuters and AP
Monday, September 13, 1999

London -- A new book says that Soviet spies buried booby-trapped explosives in the United States and Europe, according to news reports.

The Mitrokhin Archive, by Cambridge academic Christopher Andrew, will be published tomorrow. The information, smuggled to Britain in 1992 by Vassili Mitrokhin, is said to cover Russian intelligence operations operations from 1917 to 1985.

Mr. Mitrokhin, a former high-ranking official in the Soviet KGB, says that for years he copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Russian intelligence headquarters, sometimes in his shoes, and hid some of them in a mattress.

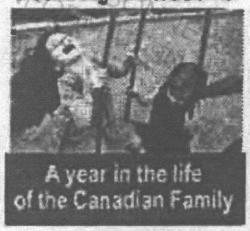
Mr. Mitrokhin, now 77 and living as a British citizen under an assumed name, was motivated by apparent disillusionment over Soviet crackdowns on dissidents.

"I wanted to show the efforts, the tremendous efforts of this machine of evil," he told the British Broadcasting Corp. "And I wanted to demonstrate what happens when the foundations of conscience are trampled over and when other moral principles are forgotten. I regarded this as my duty as a Russian patriot."

Mr. Mitrokhin divulges a trove of information about KGB

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KGB efforts in the United States, including an aggressive disinformation attempt to pin the assassination of president John Kennedy on the Central Intelligence Agency and an attempt to discredit U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King within the black community by saying he worked hand-in-hand with former president Lyndon Johnson.

According to The Observer, several large U.S. defence-industry firms were infiltrated by **KGB** spies, as were powerful French media groups.

Mr. Mitrokhin also said **KGB** spies in the 1960s and 1970s surveyed potential sabotage targets in the United States and Western Europe and buried booby-trapped arms caches near the sites. One of the first U.S. targets identified by the **KGB** was an oil pipeline running from El Paso, Tex., to Costa Mesa, Calif. Explosives remain buried today, the CBS News program *60 Minutes* reported last night.

In Europe, Mr. Andrew said one of the sabotage sites was "checked out" in Switzerland.

Mr. Mitrokhin's directions were followed "precisely" and when investigators began to dig, they uncovered something dangerous.

"They turned a fire hose [on the site] and it exploded," Mr. Andrew said.

The revelations in the book were discussed by Mr. Mitrokhin, in an interview with the BBC. Excerpts of the interview were to be broadcast last night by the CBS News program *60 Minutes*.

A day after newspapers revealed the book's contention that Melita Norwood, 87, was one of the Soviet Union's best sources for British secrets for more than 30 years, they showcased John Symonds, 63, a former Scotland Yard officer.

Mr. Symonds, who was charged with being part of a ring of corrupt police officers, fled Britain in 1969 for Morocco.

Recruited by Moscow, Mr. Symonds worked under the code name Scot between 1972 and 1980. His specialty was seducing women working in Western embassies to gain information from them, said The

hyped by private and public training institutions who want to cash in on the demand for training." Do you agree?

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Times.

Mr. Symonds returned to Britain in 1980 and surrendered to authorities, The Sunday Times said.

British Home Secretary Jack Straw has refused to comment on the revelations, but on Saturday said he had asked domestic intelligence chief Stephen Lander for a full report on them.

And more are reportedly in the wings, as Mr. Andrew says there are a dozen other names in the book.

"One of those named will be a prominent public figure who is now dead," The Independent quoted him as saying yesterday.

There were conflicting reports on the name of the new book. The Sunday Times said it will be called *The Mitrokhin Archive*, but other reports referred to it as *The Sword and the Shield*. The book's publishers -- Basic Books in the United States and Penguin Books in Britain -- could not be reached for comment.

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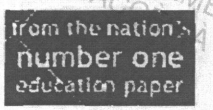
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September 16 1999 **EUROPE**











Top French Socialist named as KGB spy

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

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M Estier, a former journalist, was identified by *Le Monde* as one of two high-placed "agents of influence" cited in the files of the KGB which were smuggled out of Russia by Vasili Mitrokhin and which last weekend sparked Britain's latest spying furore.

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The allegation against one of France's most senior politicians is embarrassing for the government of Lionel Jospin, but it fell short of being an explosive revelation because M Estier has previously been the subject of press claims about his ties with the former Soviet Union.

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Charles Bremner in Paris on reaction to Mitrokhin revelations of Soviet infiltration in politics and press

Paris shrugs off claims of KGB hand on its shoulder

THE French establishment tried yesterday to shrug off claims that the country's civil service, politics and intellectual life had been riddled with Soviet agents throughout the Cold War years. The staff of Senator Claude Estier, identified by *Le Monde* as a key Soviet informant cited in the Mitrokhin archive, dismissed the affair as "a hoary old chestnut".

The media world played down the archive's claim that dozens of French journalists had wittingly or unwittingly served the Soviet cause. *Le Monde*, the left-leaning establishment daily known to the KGB under the codename Vestnik, or "messenger", dismissed as naive Soviet claims to have manipulated it.

The anti-American current in French life was hardly the invention of the KGB, it said. "It was the expression of an epoch in which the West as well as the East engaged powerful weapons of propaganda."

Over the past few years, France has become inured to disclosures of Soviet penetration, as well as allegations of dirty tricks and dark espionage deeds under the administration of François Mitterrand, 1981-95. The most damaging recent claim, still not cleared up, is that Charles Hernu, the Mitterrand Defence Minister, had been a KGB spy.

In a new exposé yesterday, Pierre Marion, M Mitterrand's first chief of the SDECE, the foreign intelligence service, reported that he had refused the President's orders to spy on French citizens and to take charge of arrangements for Mazarine, the President's illegitimate daughter.

Top French Socialist named as KGB spy

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Even for a country blasé about such things, the revelations in the Mitrokhin archive offered a striking glimpse of the grand scale of Moscow's operations in a state that offered fertile ground for mischief. The presence of a strong proSoviet Communist Party and an anti-American Gaullist administration allowed the KGB to recruit abundant agents in the postwar years. According to the archive, at one stage in the 1950s "the French operational section of the [Moscow] Centre was littered with what looked like photostat copies of original French documents".

Through the Paris "residence", the KGB was able to obtain French and Allied intelligence on the Berlin crisis of 1948 and tapped communications between Paris and its Moscow and Washington embassies during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, according to the book. Although few French diplomats succumbed to the KGB, its sting operations and "honey traps", lower ministry staff provided a steady flow of secrets. A cipher clerk codenamed Jour in the Quai d'Orsay, the Foreign Ministry, worked for the Russians from 1945 until the 1980s, the Mitrokhin book reveals.

The archive claims that the KGB used François Saar-Demichel, a businessman with dealings in the Soviet Union, who died in 1991. His family yesterday denied the allegations as nonsense.

It was in the domain of "active measures", the attempt to influence policy and opinion, that the KGB believed it was most successful in France, according to the archive. But the book's author suggests that despite its cosy relations with French journalists and politicians, the KGB had far less influence than it supposed in shaping French policy on key matters such as the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe in the mid-1980s.

The KGB's biggest media effort was financing *La Tribune des Nations*, which was edited by André Ulmann, a secret member of the Communist Party. The weekly was supposed to have influenced French policy towards Moscow. The KGB made particular use of journalists at *Le Monde*, *l'Express* magazine and *Agence France-Presse*, the national news agency, according to the archives.

Next page: Congress to vote on rights for unborn children

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KGB put explosives in U.S., book says

Shocking charges made by Soviet defector, 77

AFP, Reuters and AP
Monday, September 13, 1999

London -- A new book says that Soviet spies buried booby-trapped explosives in the United States and Europe, according to news reports.

The Mitrokhin Archive, by Cambridge academic Christopher Andrew, will be published tomorrow. The information, smuggled to Britain in 1992 by Vassili Mitrokhin, is said to cover Russian intelligence operations operations from 1917 to 1985.

Mr. Mitrokhin, a former high-ranking official in the Soviet KGB, says that for years he copied top-secret documents by hand and smuggled them from Russian intelligence headquarters, sometimes in his shoes, and hid some of them in a mattress.

Mr. Mitrokhin, now 77 and living as a British citizen under an assumed name, was motivated by apparent disillusionment over Soviet crackdowns on dissidents.

"I wanted to show the efforts, the tremendous efforts of this machine of evil," he told the British Broadcasting Corp. "And I wanted to demonstrate what happens when the foundations of conscience are trampled over and when other moral principles are forgotten. I regarded this as my duty as a Russian patriot."

KGB

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KGB efforts in the United States, including an aggressive disinformation attempt to pin the assassination of president John Kennedy on the Central Intelligence Agency and an attempt to discredit U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King within the black community by saying he worked hand-in-hand with former president Lyndon Johnson.

According to The Observer, several large U.S. defence-industry firms were infiltrated by **KGB** spies, as were powerful French media groups.

Mr. Mitrokhin also said **KGB** spies in the 1960s and 1970s surveyed potential sabotage targets in the United States and Western Europe and buried booby-trapped arms caches near the sites. One of the first U.S. targets identified by the **KGB** was an oil pipeline running from El Paso, Tex., to Costa Mesa, Calif. Explosives remain buried today, the CBS News program *60 Minutes* reported last night.

In Europe, Mr. Andrew said one of the sabotage sites was "checked out" in Switzerland.

Mr. Mitrokhin's directions were followed "precisely" and when investigators began to dig, they uncovered something dangerous.

"They turned a fire hose [on the site] and it exploded," Mr. Andrew said.

The revelations in the book were discussed by Mr. Mitrokhin, in an interview with the BBC. Excerpts of the interview were to be broadcast last night by the CBS News program *60 Minutes*.

A day after newspapers revealed the book's contention that Melita Norwood, 87, was one of the Soviet Union's best sources for British secrets for more than 30 years, they showcased John Symonds, 63, a former Scotland Yard officer.

Mr. Symonds, who was charged with being part of a ring of corrupt police officers, fled Britain in 1969 for Morocco.

Recruited by Moscow, Mr. Symonds worked under the code name Scot between 1972 and 1980. His specialty was seducing women working in Western embassies to gain information from them, said The

for training. Do you agree?

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Times.

Mr. Symonds returned to Britain in 1980 and surrendered to authorities, The Sunday Times said.

British Home Secretary Jack Straw has refused to comment on the revelations, but on Saturday said he had asked domestic intelligence chief Stephen Lander for a full report on them.

And more are reportedly in the wings, as Mr. Andrew says there are a dozen other names in the book.

"One of those named will be a prominent public figure who is now dead," The Independent quoted him as saying yesterday.

There were conflicting reports on the name of the new book. The Sunday Times said it will be called *The Mitrokhin Archive*, but other reports referred to it as *The Sword and the Shield*. The book's publishers -- Basic Books in the United States and Penguin Books in Britain -- could not be reached for comment.

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Sep 14, 13:10 EDT

Soviet agent praises British spy, 87

MOSCOW (Reuters) - A high-ranking veteran of Soviet intelligence praised the 87-year-old woman at the centre of Britain's latest spy scandal today, saying her decades of espionage for Moscow had helped avert a nuclear war.

In an interview with Russia's ITAR-Tass news agency, the anonymous veteran said Melita Norwood had acted from political conviction, not for financial gain.

``She has stated clearly that she acted from a wish for the Soviet Union to gain nuclear parity (with the West)," the intelligence source told Tass. ``And this noble aim, which saved the world from a nuclear catastrophe, is now effectively being held against her."

Norwood, a communist, passed atomic secrets to Moscow for more than 35 years, beginning in 1937. She was exposed as a Soviet spy in a new book The Mitrokhin Archive, based on information from dissident KGB officer Vasily Mitrokhin.

Russia's SVR foreign intelligence agency, a successor body to the Soviet-era KGB, declined comment on the scandal, which has rocked Britain's political and security establishment.

``It is our practice never to comment on whether such-and-such an individual has worked for us," an SVR spokesman said.

Mitrokhin's book has also unmasked a former officer in Scotland Yard's porn squad, John Symonds, now 64, who is alleged to have worked for the KGB for more than 10 years and to have slept with employees of western embassies to extract secrets.

Tass's source said Norwood, now a frail pensioner living in a south London suburb, had ``behaved bravely" during the scandal.

Norwood has said she does not regret her espionage work and has said that if she is sent to jail she would spend the time reading Karl Marx.

``People like Norwood must evoke feelings if not of gratitude then of understanding and respect in all people of common sense," the veteran Soviet agent told Tass.

``Because she acted from political motives, from motives of equality and justice, not selling (her information) like Mitrokhin," he said.

ALTERNATIVE THERAPIES
BY KARIN HORGAN SULLIVAN
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World OTTAWA CITIZEN Online
Wednesday September 15, 1999

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KGB had mixed success in spying on the West, new book says

LONDON (AP) - One indulged in drunken brawls and lost a vital piece of microfilm. Another fell in love with the wife of a Canadian soldier who persuaded him to turn himself in.

A third got a job tuning the pianos of Vladimir Horowitz and New York governor Nelson Rockefeller - but got nowhere near any secret material.

Obsessed with undermining the country it considered its "main adversary," the Soviet Union after the Second World War set about infiltrating spies into the United States - with distinctly mixed success, according to a new book based on copies of KGB files smuggled to the West.

"Turning Soviet citizens brought up in the authoritarian, intellectually blinkered command economy of Stalin's Russia into people who could pass as westerners and cope successfully with life in the United States was to prove a daunting, as well as time-consuming, business," Christopher Andrew writes in his book, The Mitrokhin Archive.

Nevertheless, Andrew argues, the KGB got its hands on significant amounts of western weapons technology, using such so-called "illegal" agents, simply by intercepting western communications.

According to one KGB assessment, "over half the projects of the Soviet defence industry in 1979 were based on scientific and technological intelligence from the West," Andrew says.

The Mitrokhin Archive, to be published Wednesday, is a dissection of Soviet espionage for much of this century, based on information smuggled to the West by KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin when he defected in 1992.

The British government Monday ordered an inquiry after excerpts published in The Times revealed that former secretary Melita Norwood,

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[redacted] now a great-grandmother living quietly in suburban London, passed Britain's atomic secrets to Moscow. She has never been prosecuted.

Over the course of 560 pages, Andrew's book chronicles the activities of hundreds of Soviet spies, many known only by their code names for legal reasons.

They include "Ace," an aeronautics engineer who Andrew says passed more than 90,000 pages of technological data about Britain's supersonic Concorde and other jet projects to the Soviets.

"Illegals" revealed to have worked in the United States include Anatoli Rudenko, code-named Rybakov, employed at the Manhattan showrooms of the Steinway piano company, where he met Horowitz and Rockefeller. But he gleaned no intelligence, Andrew says.

Reino Hayhanen, code-named Vik, drew attention to himself in New York by drinking heavily and quarreling violently with his wife, the book says. In the summer of 1953, it says, he paid a newsboy using a specially hollowed-out nickel containing vital microfilmed instructions from British agent Kim Philby. The boy turned it in to police after he dropped it and the microfilm fell out.

In 1951, Yevgeni Vladimirovich Brik, code-named Hart, was sent to Canada to establish himself as a businessman before entering the United States. But he fell for the wife of a soldier and gave himself up to police, who persuaded him to become a double agent.

He nearly gave himself away when he drunkenly phoned the Montreal Gazette and announced, "I'm a Russian spy. Do you want a story?" But the newspaper dismissed him, Andrew says. He was later arrested in Moscow and sentenced to 15 years in prison.

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Ames Seeks to Renegotiate 1994 Guilty Plea Over Spying for KGB

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Staff Writer
Wednesday, September 15, 1999; Page A07

Former CIA officer and convicted spy Aldrich H. Ames is seeking to renegotiate his 1994 guilty plea, saying in a court filing that he agreed to a life sentence only to avert a long prison term for his wife, which would have deprived his young son of both parents.

The habeas corpus motion was drafted by Ames, who has been spending much of his free time in the law library of the maximum security federal prison at Allenwood, Pa.

John Martin, the Justice Department lawyer who supervised the prosecution of Ames and has since retired to private practice, said yesterday that the vast majority of such motions fail. A CIA spokesman said the agency was unaware of Ames's motion but would oppose it.

Ames was a veteran CIA officer who told government investigators after his arrest in 1994 that he had given the Soviet KGB the names of dozens of Russians serving as agents of U.S. and British intelligence. In return, the KGB paid him nearly $2 million over a nine-year period, according to his financial records.

U.S. officials have said that Ames's disclosures resulted in the execution of at least 10 Russian agents.

Ames's motion, filed earlier this month in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, claimed that his constitutional rights were violated by his "involuntary" plea, which contained "misstatements, errors and omissions" about his activities.

He said he was filing the motion now because his wife, Rosario, was freed from federal prison in October 1998 and has returned to her native Colombia to raise their son. In 1997, he said, he withdrew a similar motion out of fear that it would interfere with her release.

In a declaration accompanying his motion, Ames said he was "surprised" by the breadth of the espionage activities attributed to him in the plea agreement drafted by the government. "It appeared to me

that I was to take responsibility for intelligence failures and compromises for which I knew I was not" truly responsible, he said.

He added that he considered raising objections to the statement but that his court-appointed attorney, Plato Cacheris, told him prosecutors were unwilling to negotiate on the facts. He said Cacheris advised him to reject the plea agreement but he accepted it because of "extreme threats" from prosecutors to seek a long prison term for his wife.

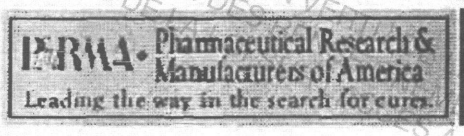
"My instinctive bonds of affection and duty to my family ruled out any other consideration or calculation," he said.

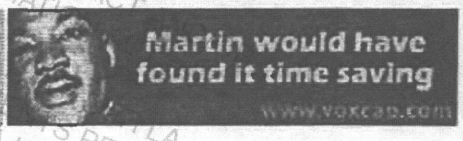
The latest confirmation of Ames's activities for Moscow is contained in a new book on Soviet intelligence, "The Sword and the Shield," based on revelations by former KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin. It says that Viktor Cherkashin, the KGB agent who handled Ames in 1985, said Ames's first delivery of information included "the identities of two real American agents" inside the KGB station in Washington. The book also says that Ames identified more than 20 agents.

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Spy watchdog who failed to raise alarm

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE EDITOR

A FORMER senior Whitehall official secretly appointed to review all MI5's counter-espionage operations failed to alert ministers to the Mitrokhin affair, it has been disclosed.

The existence of an external watchdog of MI5's counter-espionage cases had been kept secret, and emerged only when Jack Straw made a brief reference to the officer in his statement on the revelations of Vasili Mitrokhin, the former KGB archivist.

The decision to appoint an "eminent person" outside the security service to conduct an annual review of all counter-espionage operations was apparently taken several years ago.

He reviews operations for potentially embarrassing political repercussions, but apparently, under current arrangements, is not required to make a formal report to the Home Secretary.

The appointee is not a former member of MI5 but he has experience in dealing with highly classified material.

Even the parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee, chaired by Tom King, the former Conservative Defence Secretary, was kept in ignorance of the arrangement. Mr King has made it clear that this was one of the areas on which he would be seeking clarification during his committee's inquiry into the handling of the Mitrokhin files.

Whitehall sources admitted that the arrangement needed to be improved.

Letters: Who knew? When did they know?

Features: KGB armed IRA

Next page: Potter to take a dark turn

The Home Secretary announced that he had agreed with Stephen Lander, the Director-General of MI5, that the overseeing of counter-espionage cases should be strengthened, and an annual report produced.

A spokesman for the Cabinet Office, the responsible department, yesterday refused to give any details.

Although the scale of Russian espionage has declined since the end of the Cold War, MI5 maintains a sizeable counter-spy capability and is involved in many investigations every year, some dating back decades.

The eminent person responsible for reviewing the cases would have been told of MI5's investigations into the Mitrokhin files, and about the allegations made about Melita Norwood and other KGB agents operating in Britain, including the former civil servant, codenamed Hunt.

One clarification concerning the Government's knowledge of the Mitrokhin files is provided today by Alastair Campbell, Tony Blair's chief press secretary, in a letter to *The Times*.

Mr Campbell says that, although the Prime Minister knew about the allegations about Mrs Norwood only late last week, he was made aware "several months after the general election that the previous Government had sanctioned co-operation between a former KGB archivist and Christopher Andrew on a book". Mr Blair was also aware that MI5 rated the archivist's information highly, although he was not given any details about United Kingdom nationals spying for Russia.

Mr Mitrokhin defected to Britain in 1992. The book he has written with Professor Andrew reveals that one spy who was caught and convicted, Michael Smith, a former GEC Marconi engineer, was regarded by the Russians as one of the most important providers of science and technology secrets.

Meanwhile, Mr Straw admitted yesterday that his officials had known about revelations that an ex-Scotland Yard detective had been a spy for Russia for some time before he was told the details.

Next page: Potter to take a dark turn

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Who knew? When did they know?

From Professor Emeritus
D. Cameron Watt, FBA

Sir, Your leading article on the case of Melita Norwood ("Quiet betrayals", September 11; see also letters, September 13) linked her with the "Cambridge five".

In reality, there are many more former Soviet agents in wartime and postwar Britain whose names remain unknown, at least until either the KGB's successors or Russian military intelligence archivists decide to release their files, or a successor to Oleg Gordievsky or Vasili Mitrokhin smuggles out files from Russian secret services' archives.

MI5 records show that the Cabinet was informed in 1944 of the existence of a group of over 50 senior civil servants who were supplying information to the Soviet Embassy. They cannot all have been educated by the Cam!

General Oleg Tsarev, the official historian of Soviet espionage in Britain, spoke of an "Oxford" group, but refused to name any names.

As for charges against Mrs Norwood, despite Mr Brian Crozier's invocation of whom she spied for (article, September 13), the charge should simply be espionage for a foreign government. That in itself is treasonable and it has not been the practice in the past to name the government in whose interest the treason is carried out. Mrs Norwood would be charged with espionage, not with pro-communist views.

Yours sincerely,
D. CAMERON WATT,
20 Mecklenburgh Square,
London WC1N 2AD.
September 13.

Letters to the Editor

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News. Spy watchdog who failed to raise alarm

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From the Chief Press Secretary to the Prime Minister

Sir, In your editorial today on Jack Straw's statement ("Agents and ministers"), you say that the Prime Minister first learned of the Mitrokhin archive a few days ago. I think this arises from something I said at a briefing on Monday.

I said, correctly, that he was first made aware of Melita Norwood's existence shortly before you published her story on Saturday. He was made aware, though, several months after the general election, that the last Government had sanctioned co-operation between a former KGB archivist and Professor Christopher Andrew on a book, that the security services valued the archivist's information highly, that it had greatly helped understanding of KGB operations in a number of Western countries, and that the motive for the archivist was publication to expose KGB activities.

The Prime Minister was not informed of the detailed content of the archive, and he was not made aware of any UK nationals who had spied for Russia.

Yours sincerely,
ALASTAIR CAMPBELL,
Chief Press Secretary,
10 Downing Street, SW1A 2AA.
September 14.

From Councillor A. M. Dunner

Sir, There are certain crimes for which there must never be a statute of limitations. This must surely include treason. It should be borne in mind that in June 1953 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, husband and wife, went to the electric chair in Sing Sing prison for delivering US atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union - the same crime in which Melita Norwood seems to have been involved.

A decision to let this self-confessed and unrepentant traitor off the hook would be a message to similar offenders to lie low and hope for a sympathetic Home Secretary when they get discovered in old age.

There can be no sympathy for Melita Norwood nor for John Symonds, also a self-confessed traitor to his country. They must be tried and convicted and made to pay for their treachery.

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Yours faithfully,
A. M. DUNNER
(Director, Simon Wiesenthal Centre - London),
87 Hodford Road, NW11 8NH.
September 13.

From Dr Leofranc Holford-Strevens

Sir, Of course Melita Norwood deserves to suffer the legal penalty for her treachery; but when even those who call for her prosecution are suggesting, like Libby Purves (article, September 14), that she would not suffer it (in contrast to those who, having lived under Communism, served the Nazis), one begins to fear that a jury might acquit her even if her lawyer had not had the case stopped on account of prejudicial publicity.

Moreover, such a prosecution would delay not only further revelations, but public examination of the security services' handling of the matter. The original decision not to prosecute was arguably wrong; to reverse it now would be folly.

Yours faithfully,
LEOFRANC HOLFORD- STREVENS,
67 St Bernard's Road,
Oxford OX2 6EJ.
September 14.

From Mr Alan McLoughlin

Sir, The decision not to prosecute an 87-year-old woman who has admitted being an important Soviet spy is to be applauded. Let us hope then that there will also be no further prosecutions of sick old men charged with Nazi war crimes.

Both the Soviet and Nazi regimes were equally hateful, causing untold misery to millions, but as members of a civilised society which opposed both ideologies we should avoid the unedifying spectacle of dragging these people through the courts.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN McLOUGHLIN,
Wheal Lovell Farm,
Manhay, Helston,
Cornwall TR13 0NL.
almacmedal@aol.com

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September 13.

From Dr Shirley Holton

Sir, I lost three quarters of my Jewish family in Russia. Mrs Norwood, had she had her way, would have had that regime continue in England.

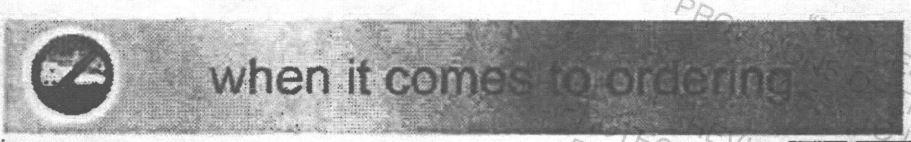
To consider her as a dear old lady whose motives were muddled is ludicrous. We could have said the same (with a change of gender) about Stalin had he reached the age of 87.

Yours etc,
SHIRLEY HOLTON,
Erin House, Nightingales Lane,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire HP8 4SR.
September 13.

Next page: The wrong kind of sun in Brum

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September 15 1999 **FEATURES**

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THE 4 ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO CLEARING

FOOTBALL FANTASIA first prize

Christopher Andrew, drawing on the KGB intelligence files smuggled out by **Vasili Mitrokhin**, reveals how the Russians used national liberation movements to foment race war in the United States and also provided arms to Irish terrorists to cause mayhem in the United Kingdom

Arms for KGB's 'Irish friends'

On July 29, 1961, Aleksandr Shelepin, the chairman of the KGB, sent the Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, a top-secret plan, to use "national liberation movements" around the world for guerrilla attacks against Western targets. The plan, approved by the Communist Party leadership three days later, continued to influence Soviet strategy for the next quarter of a century.

At the top of the KGB list of national liberation movements for use against the United States during the 1960s and 1970s were the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, whose leader Carlos Fonseca Amador was a Soviet agent codenamed Gidrolog ("Hydrologist"). Sandinista guerrillas formed the basis of a KGB sabotage and intelligence group established in 1966 on the American-Mexican border. Its leader, Manuel Ramón de Jésus Andara y Ubeda (codename: Prim), travelled to Moscow for training by the KGB in sabotage techniques.

Within the United States, the KGB was anxious to promote race war. It watched with delight the long hot summers that began in August 1965 with race riots in Watts, the black Los Angeles ghetto, which resulted in 36 deaths, 1,032 injured and damage estimated at more than $40 million.

The great fear of the Centre (KGB HQ) was that Martin

News: Spy watchdog who failed to raise alarm

Next: That'll do, thanks

Luther King would succeed in reducing racial tension and ending the long hot summers. It spread stories that King was secretly being paid by President Lyndon Johnson to moderate black demands. The KGB hoped that King would be swept aside by black radicals such as Stokeley Carmichael, who declared during a visit to Cuba in 1967: "We are moving into open guerrilla warfare in the United States." King's assassination in 1968 was greeted in the Centre with immense relief.

The KGB's main hopes for promoting violence in the Middle East and Europe lay with the Marxist-Leninist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). In 1968-69, the deputy leader of the PFLP, Dr Wadi Haddad, impressed the Centre with a spate of aircraft hijackings and attacks on Israeli offices and Jewish businesses in European capitals. In 1970 Haddad was recruited by the KGB as Agent Nationalist.

The KGB's main plans to cause mayhem in the United Kingdom centred, predictably, on the IRA. In 1969-70, however, the IRA split into two warring wings: the Marxist Officials and the more nationalist Provisionals. The KGB backed the Officials, led by Cathal Goulding.

The Officials used the leader of the Irish Communist Party, Michael O'Riordan, as an intermediary in negotiating the first shipment of arms (codename: Operation Splash) in 1972. In his memoirs Boris Yeltsin says there is no evidence as to whether arms were actually delivered to the Officials. On this, as on other occasions, the present Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, the SVR, has deliberately concealed from Yeltsin the evidence in KGB files.

On August 21, 1972, the KGB chairman, Yuri Andropov (later Soviet leader), approved the details of Operation Splash: a "plan for the operation of a shipment of weapons to the Irish Friends." The arms - two machineguns, 70 automatic rifles, 10 Walther pistols, and 41,600 cartridges - were all of non-Soviet manufacture to disguise their source. They were transported to the Irish Sea under KGB supervision in an intelligence-gathering vessel, the *Reduktor*, disguised as a trawler. The arms, in waterproof wrapping, were submerged to a depth of about 40 metres on the Stanton sandbank, 90km from the coast of Northern Ireland, and attached to a marker buoy of the kind used to indicate the presence of fishing nets below the surface. KGB laboratories carefully

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examined the arms shipment before it left to ensure that there was no trace of Soviet involvement. The Walther pistols were lubricated with West German oil, the packaging was purchased abroad by KGB residencies and it was specified that the marker buoy should be Finnish or Japanese. A few hours after the arms had been deposited on the sandbank they were retrieved by a fishing vessel belonging to the "Irish friends", whose crew were unaware of their contents. Several more Soviet arms shipments to the Official IRA were delivered by similar methods.

The KGB can have had few illusions about the likely use of the arms it supplied, since the man in charge of their collection from the sandbank was the Officials' most hardline terrorist, Seamus Costello. Late in 1974, after a dispute with Goulding, Costello was expelled from the Officials and founded a new Trotskyite movement, the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP). The Officials set up four assassination squads to liquidate the dissidents, but came off worse in a series of shoot-outs in the spring of 1975. They had, however, rather the better of a feud later in the year with the Provisionals. The Official IRA eventually succeeded in murdering Costello in 1977. The probability is that some of the arms smuggled into Ireland by the KGB were used in the internecine warfare between republican paramilitaries.

Based on The Mitrokhin Archive: The KGB in Europe and the West, *by Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin, to be published by The Penguin Press on September 20, £25. Times readers may buy it from* The Times Bookshop for £21 with free p&p (in the UK) by calling 0870-160 80 80.

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Next page: That'll do, thanks

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Espionnage : le KGB avait tissé un vaste réseau d'influence en France

Les archives d'un transfuge, le colonel Vassili Mitrokhine, apportent de nombreuses révélations sur les activités des services secrets soviétiques en Europe. Au total, pas moins de cinquante agents français auraient travaillé pour le compte du KGB.

Mis à jour le mercredi 15 septembre 1999

LONDRES *de notre correspondant*

Cinquante-huit ans, grand, mince, volubile et passionné par son sujet, Christopher Andrew, qui cosigne avec Vassili Mitrokhine *The Mitrokhin Archive*, est professeur d'histoire à l'université de Cambridge où il réside. Peu concerné au début de sa carrière d'universitaire par les services de renseignements – ses premiers travaux publiés concernent des sujets aussi divers que la première guerre mondiale ou l'impact social du football –, il commence à s'intéresser à l'espionnage dans les années 70. Invité régulier des médias sur ce sujet, il écrit, au milieu des années 80, une histoire du renseignement britannique qui établit sa réputation.

Ainsi obtiendra-t-il un peu plus tard le droit de cosigner les Mémoires d'un autre célèbre transfuge soviétique, le colonel Oleg Gordievsky qui travaillait déjà pour le MI 6, le service d'espionnage britannique, en URSS. On le voit, le professeur Andrew, qui pratique par ailleurs un assez bon français, est plutôt persona grata dans les services de renseignement de son pays. Pour autant, la rumeur rapportée par le tabloïd The Daily Mail daté mardi selon laquelle il serait en quelque sorte l'un des sélectionneurs de talents nouveaux pour le MI 5 (service de contre-espionnage en Grande-Bretagne) ou le MI 6, le fait éclater de rire : « A part le personnel tout entier du Daily Mail, dites bien que je n'ai jamais recruté personne de ma vie pour quoi que ce soit... ». Concernant la manière dont il a travaillé sur les « archives », il a accepté de répondre aux questions du *Monde*.

« Comment êtes vous venu à bout des six malles de documents ramenés par Vassili Mitrokhine ?

– J'ai travaillé de manière obsessionnelle mais le matériel qui m'était

présenté était tellement exceptionnel que ce fut toujours passionnant. Vous savez, jusqu'en 1986, je n'avais jamais pensé écrire un jour une histoire du KGB. Tout simplement parce que le matériel disponible n'était ni assez abondant ni, la plupart du temps, réellement intéressant. Tout a changé.

– Vous parlez russe j'imagine ?

– Mal. Mais, pour diverses raisons, tous les documents de Mitrokhine étaient traduits en anglais [par le MI 5 et la CIA]. Et puis j'ai travaillé environ trois jours par semaine avec le colonel lui-même à qui je pouvais demander des précisions sur tel ou tel point.

– Qu'est-ce qui a le plus étonné le spécialiste que vous êtes devenu à la lecture de ces documents ?

– Le traitement réservé aux dissidents et l'importance primordiale qui était accordée à leur surveillance et à leur contrôle. Un exemple : en novembre 1978, on réveille Souslov, l'idéologue en chef du Politburo, en pleine nuit, pour lui apprendre quoi ? Que Youri Orlov n'a pas eu le prix Nobel de la paix. L'incroyable priorité accordée par le système soviétique à veiller qu'aucun dissident, intérieur ou extérieur, ne réussisse quoi que ce soit vous dit tout sur l'asymétrie qui existait entre ce système et le nôtre. Deux Témoins de Jéhovah perdus au plus profond de la Sibérie ont droit à un rapport et à une surveillance officielle...

» Il ne s'agit pas de réduire l'URSS au KGB, ce serait ridicule, mais quel système ! La question que chacun se posait en 1989 et en 1991, à savoir pourquoi le régime s'est-il effondré si soudainement, n'est pas inintéressante. Mais la véritable interrogation doit être : comment diable a-t-il pu tenir soixante-quinze ans ? L'existence du KGB et de son étroit système de contrôle social fournit au moins une partie de la réponse.

– On sait que le MI 6 a transmis au moins une partie des renseignements des archives aux services américains qui ont pu arrêter ainsi certains espions. Savez-vous si les services français ont bénéficié de la même mansuétude et ont été avertis par Londres de l'existence de telle ou telle menace ?

– Sachant ce que je sais des relations franco-anglaises en matière de renseignement, au moins au niveau des relations humaines entre professionnels, et sachant que les Allemands, notamment, ont bénéficié pour ce qui les concernaient des archives, j'imagine que oui mais je n'en ai pas la preuve.

– Une controverse agite la planète politico-médiatique depuis les révélations de votre livre concernant l'opportunité ou non de poursuivre en justice, un demi-siècle après, ceux qui se sont rendus coupables d'espionnage contre leur pays. Quel est votre avis ?

– Vous faites référence au cas de Melita Norwood, dite « Hola » (*Le Monde* du 15 septembre). Vous savez, en cette matière, il est très difficile de convaincre quelqu'un d'espionnagesauf si vous l'avez pris en flagrant délit ou s'il fait des aveux complets.

» En ce qui concerne Mme Norwood, nous avons la certitude qu'elle a trahi mais les "archives Mitrokhine" ne sont pas constituées de

documents originaux. Qu'elle ait reconnu dans ses interviews de presse avoir "fait certaines choses" n'a pas, selon moi, beaucoup de valeur légale. Je ne pense pas qu'on puisse infliger à cette vieille dame de quatre-vingt-sept ans, comme à ceux qui ont agi comme elle par conviction, de finir ses jours en prison. Je ne crois pas que son cas aboutira en justice, mais je peux me tromper.

– Reste à savoir quand même si le MI 5 n'a pas eu tort de n'entreprendre aucune action contre elle en 1992, ni même de parler de son existence à aucun responsable politique ?

– Ce fut sans doute une grave erreur mais, d'une façon générale, la commission parlementaire de surveillance des services de sécurité qui est appelée à enquêter sur cette affaire, fait parfaitement bien son travail. On peut lui faire confiance, elle déterminera s'il s'est agi d'un incident isolé ou si les services cachent systématiquement des choses au pouvoir politique. Ce que je ne crois pas. »

Propos recueillis par Patrice Claude

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Soviets-FLQ

LONDON, ENGLAND (REUTER/NATIONAL POST 99/09/15) - There's a Canadian chapter in the sensational spying revelations coming out of Britain.

Britain's Labour government has ordered an investigation into revelations of K-G-B spying in the West.

The details are in an upcoming book based on revelations of a K-G-B defector. Among the stories is that Soviet spies may have distributed forged documents that suggested the U-S was involved with Quebec extremists during the F-L-Q crisis more than 30 years ago. The book says the F-L-Q was considered a potential K-G-B pawn because of ``its apparent interest in Cuban and Soviet Bloc assistance.'' Another alleged factor in K-G-B thinking was the separatist group's willingness to use violent means such as bombings, kidnapping and murder.

The Soviets apparently decided the risks of direct involvement with the separatists were too great.

But the book says the K-G-B did circulate fake documents suggesting the C-I-A was working with the F-L-Q.

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Selon le livre Archives Mitrokhine; La France était un nid d'espions du KGB

LONDON, ANGLETERRE (LE DEVOIR 99/09/15) Banguet, Laurent - Le volumineux ouvrage rédigé à partir des archives Mitrokhine désigne la France comme le pays le plus infiltré par le KGB en Occident pendant les années de guerre froide. D'après le chapitre des Archives Mitrokhine consacré à la France (une vingtaine de pages sur près d'un millier), l'antenne du KGB à Paris disposait d'«au moins une cinquantaine d'agents», disséminés au sein des services secrets (SDECE, DST, renseignements généraux) des ministères des Affaires étrangères, de la Défense et de la Marine notamment, mais aussi dans la presse et dans l'industrie. Le livre de l'universitaire Christopher Andrew, qui s'appuie autant sur les notes recopiées par l'ancien archiviste que sur les dossiers du KGB, ne révèle cependant pas les identités des «taupes» soviétiques et ne fait référence à aucune opération spectaculaire. Les nombreux agents recrutés en France par le KGB se seraient essentiellement consacrés à la récolte de renseignements confidentiels et plus encore à la propagande et à l'intoxication. En 1953, les Soviétiques possédaient des informateurs dans tous les services de renseignement français et au Quai d'Orsay, ce qui leur aurait permis de disposer d'informations de première main tout au long des années 50. D'après le livre, un employé du «chiffre» au ministère des Affaires étrangères, recruté dès 1945 et actif jusque dans les années 80, a ainsi fourni aux Russes une multitude de notes secrètes. L'agent, surnommé Jour, aurait notamment permis au KGB de «pirater» les téléscripteurs de l'ambassade de France à Moscou en 1977, permettant aux Russes de lire les notes confidentielles dans leur version non codée durant plus de six ans. Toujours selon le livre, dans ses efforts pour intoxiquer les milieux politiques français, le KGB s'était aussi attaché les services de François Saar-Demichel, ancien résistant devenu homme d'affaires. A la demande des Soviétiques, Saar-Demichel aurait fait jouer ses contacts au sein de la Résistance et financé les mouvements gaullistes à la fin de la IVe République. Après l'arrivée de De Gaulle au pouvoir, selon l'ancien archiviste, Saar-Demichel avait ainsi gagné accès à l'Élysée, ou il glanait des informations tout en plaidant la cause soviétique. Sa veuve, Mme Alice Saar-Demichel, a qualifié ces accusations de «grotesques». «Mon mari, qui est mort en 1991, n'a jamais été un agent soviétique», a-t-elle déclaré. Elle a précisé qu'ancien agent des services secrets après la guerre, il avait seulement facilité des contacts entre les Soviétiques et le général de Gaulle. Selon les notes de Mitrokhine, les agents d'influence du KGB à Paris comptaient également au moins deux dirigeants socialistes de premier plan, Gilbert (plus tard devenu Giles), un «proche» de François Mitterrand recruté à l'origine par les Tchécoslovaques en 1955, et Drom. A en croire l'ouvrage, la presse française aurait également été un nid de «taupes» communistes, surtout dans les années 70. Sur ordre de Iouri Andropov lui-même, un journaliste «en vue», Brok, avait prêté son concours au KGB pour tenter d'empêcher l'élection de Valéry Giscard d'Estaing à la présidence en 1974 en faisant circuler un faux document destiné à le brouiller avec ses alliés politiques. Selon Mitrokhine, le KGB avait des contacts avec deux responsables éditoriaux du journal Le Monde et disposait d'au moins six agents au sein de l'Agence France-Presse recrutés entre 1956 et 1980, tant au siège parisien que dans des bureaux de l'étranger. Mais en dépit de rapports triomphateurs envoyés vers Moscou, «rien ne prouve que les tentatives d'intoxication et de désinformation du KGB aient été couronnées de succès», reconnaissent les auteurs.

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La France: un nid d'espions du KGB

LONDRES, ANGLETERRE (LA PRESSE 99/09/15) - Le volumineux ouvrage rédigé à partir des archives Mitrokhine désigne la France comme le pays le plus infiltré par le KGB en Occident pendant les années de guerre froide.

D'après le chapitre des Archives Mitrokhine consacré à la France (une vingtaine de pages sur près d'un millier), l'antenne du KGB à Paris disposait d'au moins une cinquantaine d'agents disséminés au sein des services secrets (SDECE, DST, renseignements généraux), des ministères des Affaires étrangères, de la Défense et de la Marine notamment, mais aussi dans la presse et dans l'industrie. Le livre de l'universitaire Christopher Andrew, qui s'appuie autant sur les notes recopiées par l'ancien archiviste que sur les dossiers du KGB, ne révèle cependant pas les identités des «taupes» soviétiques et ne fait référence à aucune opération spectaculaire. Les nombreux agents recrutés en France par le KGB se seraient essentiellement consacrés à la récolte d'informations confidentielles et la propagande.

En 1953, les Soviétiques possédaient des informateurs dans tous les services de renseignement français et au Quai d'Orsay, ce qui leur aurait permis de disposer d'informations de première main, tout au long des années cinquante.

Les agents d'influence du KGB à Paris comptaient également au moins deux dirigeants socialistes de premier plan.

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Britain set for more Cold War spy chills

LONDON, ENGLAND (SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 99/09/15) - Britain was braced for more Cold War-era spy revelations with the publication yesterday of a book based on the archives of a KGB defector. The country's secret service seemed set for a shake-up after widespread condemnation for its lack of communication with government leaders over the widening scandal.

As the Government scrambled to limit the damage done by earlier revelations, the Times yesterday published further extracts from the book based on documents from KGB archivist Vasili Mitrokhin. They include claims that a British army officer was bribed with 40kg of gold to hand over three leading "White Russian" generals, opponents of the Bolsheviks, to Soviet military counter-intelligence in Austria in 1945.

The documents contain hundreds of names, including those of KGB agents and their contacts in Britain, Germany and the United States. They form the basis of a book by Cambridge University academic Christopher Andrew.

Mr Andrew warned: "No one who spied for the Soviet Union between the October revolution and the eve of the Gorbachev era can now be confident that his or her secrets are still secure.

"What these extraordinary files contain are secrets of KGB operations in virtually every country in the world."

The revelations would unmask thousands of Soviet agents worldwide, he said.

The book is likely to bring new headaches for British Home Secretary Jack Straw, who summoned secret service chiefs to his office on Monday to order an investigation into what began as a tale of a communist granny and a "Romeo" policeman but has turned into Britain's worst espionage scandal for a generation.

Mr Straw said the affair would be examined by Parliament's all-party intelligence and security committee.

In a clear hint of dissatisfaction with the MI5 secret service's failure to keep ministers fully briefed, Mr Straw said he had agreed with its director to "strengthen our existing arrangements for oversight in this area".

The committee's chairman, Tom King, said: "I am extremely surprised ministers weren't told . . . ."

Mr King, a Conservative former defence minister, said investigations would begin immediately.

The opposition Conservatives have demanded swift action, saying years of treachery cannot be swept under the carpet.

Mr Straw defended the Government against charges of failing to act against known traitors - including 87-year-old great-grandmother Melita Norwood, unveiled at the weekend as a key agent who passed secrets to Moscow while working at an organisation believed to have been a cover for atomic research.

A high-ranking veteran of Soviet intelligence praised Mrs Norwood, saying her 40 years of espionage for Moscow had helped avert a nuclear war.

In an interview with Russia's Itar-Tass news agency the anonymous veteran said the spy had acted from political conviction, not for financial gain.

The revelations have put the British Government on the spot as to how much it knew about Soviet espionage during the Cold War and why it apparently failed to act on what it did know.

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The minister blamed MI5, saying he had only been told in December what the agency had known for years.

Mr Straw said MI5 would in future have to report annually to ministers on spy cases under consideration.

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KGB defector claims Burgess called for death of fellow British agent

(THE INDEPENDENT 99/09/14) - Guy Burgess, one of the "magnificent five" KGB spies asked the Soviets to assassinate one of his fellow agents, according to KGB defector, Col Vasili Mitrokhin.

Oxford University student, Goronwys Rees had been recruited by Soviet Intelligence in the 1930s and codenamed FLEET. He knew Burgess, Guy Maclean and Anthony Blunt, all from Cambridge University and that they were Soviet spies. However, when the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed in August 1939, Rees was so sickened he broke off contact with his Russian NKVD (the predecessor of the KGB) contacts.

Burgess, by then working as an MI6 officer, panicked over Rees's action and sent an urgent message to Moscow "Centre" warning that Rees might betray both him and Anthony Blunt. He asked for Rees to be killed. Rees's KGB file, however, records that he did not inform on Burgess and Blunt.

Guy Maclean, another trator in the Cambridge spy ring, was also worried by Rees' "defection".Burgess and Maclean defected to the Soviet Union in 1951. According to the KGB files smuggled out of Russia by Col Mitrokhin and published in a book next week, the NKVD refused Burgess's request to kill his former friend. Goronwys Rees went on to become a British Military Intelligence officer during the war and later an academic.

The book, co-authored with Professor Christopher Andrew, contains a number of further revelations. It details KGB attempts to recruit leading politicians including Harold Wilson, Oskar Lafontaine, Willy Brandt, Giscard d'Estaing, Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brezinzinski.

The KGB files show that London KGB residency tried to inflate it's own influence. For example, it attempted to claim credit for an article in The Guardian by journalist Richard Gott in the mid 1970s attacking the role of the CIA in the overthrow and death of the Marxist president of Chile, Salvador Allende. The KGB even gave Gott the unlikely codename RON. Richard Gott later denied reports he had been a KGB agent. Later he resigned from The Guardian.

The book also details close contacts between the IRA and the KGB in the early 1970s. On the 3 July 1972 the Irish Communist leader, Michael O'Riordan wrote to ask the USSR's Central Committee for arms. This was approved and a shipment of weapons including two machine guns, 70 automatic rifles, 10 Walther pistols, 41,600 cartridges were sent.

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Le MI5 accusé d'incompétence et d'irresponsabilité

LONDRES, ANGLETERRE (AFP 99/09/14) - Les services de contre-espionnage britanniques, le MI5, se retrouvent une nouvelle fois accusés d'incompétence et d'irresponsabilité après les cas d'espionnage au profit de Moscou révélés par Vassili Mitrokhine, ancien archiviste du KGB passé à l'ouest en 1992.

Déjà abondamment critiqué par le passé pour ses multiples bourdes, le MI5 a été sommé de s'expliquer lundi sur cette affaire par le ministre de l'Intérieur, Jack Straw. Il aurait omis d'informer le gouvernement jusqu'en décembre dernier du cas d'une grand-mère communiste qui avait fourni des décennies durant des secrets d'Etat au gouvernement soviétique.

Les services secrets de la Couronne, soucieux de ne pas éveiller l'attention de Moscou sur les archives Mitrokhine, avaient dès 1992 décidé de leur propre chef de ne pas poursuivre l'espionne Melita Norwood, aujourd'hui âgée de 87 ans.

A en croire la presse et d'anciens agents de la Couronne, les services de renseignements intérieurs britanniques n'en sont pas à leur premier ratage et leur fonctionnement prend parfois des tournures des plus fantaisistes.

En août 1997, David Shayler, ancien agent du MI5 aujourd'hui réfugié en France, avait ainsi dénoncé publiquement "l'inefficacité, la bureaucratie, l'alcoolisme" et les bévues de ses anciens collègues.

D'après lui, l'organisation avait "complètement raté" l'occasion qui s'offrait à elle, au début des années 1990, de démanteler l'Armée républicaine irlandaise. Ce "ratage" était dû uniquement à l'"inefficacité et à la bureaucratie excessive" du service, trop occupé à enquêter sur les personnalités travaillistes susceptibles de devenir ministres en 1992.

L'année dernière, Richard Tomlinson, un ancien espion de la Couronne, avait de son côté jeté le discrédit sur le MI6, les services de renseignements extérieurs, qu'il avait notamment accusés d'"activités illégales".

Les "révélations" de David Shayler avaient suscité un vif émoi en Grande-Bretagne et un comité parlementaire britannique avait réclamé la mise en place d'une procédure d'enquêtes indépendantes sur les activités des services secrets.

Ces demandes étaient restées lettre morte, mais après les premières révélations des "archives Mitrokhine", Jack Straw a décidé de sévir : le MI5 sera désormais invité à dresser chaque année à l'intention du gouvernement un état circonstancié des cas d'espionnage.

Avec la fin de la guerre froide et la disparition de la menace soviétique, le MI5 s'est vu confier davantage de missions de lutte contre le terrorisme et le crime organisé, notamment le trafic de drogue.

Ces dernières années, le service est par ailleurs devenu de moins en moins secret : il a fait son apparition dans l'annuaire, s'est doté d'un site internet et a entrepris de recruter par le biais des petites annonces.

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Mitrokhine: douze ans pour copier sur des bouts de papier le complot du KGB

LONDRES, ANGLETERRE (AFP 99/09/14) par Christine BUHAGIAR - Vassili Mitrokhine est aujourd'hui un citoyen britannique. Il se cache quelque part au Royaume-Uni, sous la protection des services secrets de la Couronne reconnaissants: l'ancien archiviste leur a fourni quelque 200.000 documents sur les activités du KGB, patiemment recopiés pendant plus d'une décennie.

A en croire le Times qui a entamé cette semaine la publication des extraits du livre consacré aux "archives Mitrokhine", le vieil homme aux cheveux blancs et à la voix douce, âgé de 77 ans, a gardé la nostalgie de son pays natal. Et une haine tout aussi vive de l'ère soviétique : "tout ce qu'ils ont fait ne doit pas rester caché. Je voulais mettre à jour l'action considérable de cette machine diabolique. Vous ne pouvez pas rester un spectateur innocent" explique-t-il dans une interview au quotidien britannique.

Vassili Mitrokhine entre au KGB en 1948. "Je croyais tout ce que l'on nous disait. J'étais aveuglé par la propagande". Mais quelques années plus tard lorsqu'il est muté dans le secteur des archives, il doute déjà du système soviétique.

Aujourd'hui encore, il se dit "terrifié" par les compte-rendus qu'il découvre alors sur le quotidien des activités du KGB: assassinats, complots, désinformation, campagnes de dénigrement..

Persuadé que l'Occident doit être informé, Vassili Mitrokhine devra attendre près de quinze ans supplémentaires pour mettre son projet à exécution. Profitant de l'interminable déménagement des monumentales archives du KGB, il commence en 1972 à prendre des notes. Des dizaines, puis des centaines de milliers de petits papiers, recopiés à la main, cachés dans ses chaussettes et ses sous-vêtements à la sortie du bureau. Puis dissimulés dans des boîtes de conserve enterrées dans le jardin de sa maison de campagne.

Vassili Mitrokhine affirme y reproduire une bonne part de 70 ans d'Histoire des services secrets russes, depuis l'époque de Lenine, jusqu'à son départ à la retraite en 1985. Le démantèlement de l'Union Soviétique lui donnera la possibilité de quitter le pays. En 1992, Mitrokhine se rend à l'ambassade américaine de Riga en Lettonie et propose ses archives. Débordés par les propositions d'anciens agents du KGB, doutant de l'interêt de cet agent qui n'appartenait pas aux hautes sphères du KGB, les Américains les refusent.

Mitrokhine se tourne alors vers les Britanniques, qui estiment, à en croire le ministre de l'Intérieur Jack Straw, avoir mis la main sur une masse considérable d'informations sur les activités des services secrets, toujours àl'étude sept ans après l'arrivée de Mitrokhine au Royaume-Uni.

Aujourd'hui, Vassili Mitrokhine affirme craindre pour sa vie, toujours suspendue à une vengeance des successeurs du KGB. "Ils sont toujours là", affirme-t-il, "avec les mêmes objectifs". Ce qui ne l'a pas empêché de confier ses archives à un universitaire pour en faire un livre et d'apparaître à la télévision pour dénoncer, une fois de plus. Mais cette fois, au grand jour.

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TORONTO, ONT. (CTV-N1 99/09/13) - LISA LAFLAMME (CTV): Time now for a closer look at one of our top stories. The focus tonight:
Britain's worst spy scandal in decades.
With more, we go to CTV's Chief News Anchor, Lloyd Robertson.
Lloyd.

LLOYD ROBERTSON (CTV): Thank you Lisa. Yes, British intelligence officials have been stunned by news that an 87-year-old great grandmother was one of the Soviet Union's top spies. Melita Norwood has confessed to passing atomic secrets to Moscow for 40 years. Her story is detailed in a new book by a former KGB official; a book that contains some stunning revelations about how Canada was an important base for Soviet spies. For more on this story, I'm joined now by David Harris, former Chief of Strategic Planning for Canada's spy agency, known as CSIS.

Mr. Harris, some of the experts are calling this the mother load of intelligence. Would you agree that this is a pretty big one?

DAVID HARRIS (Former Chief of Strategic Planning, CSIS): Lloyd,

2 it's at least that. In fact, to a counter-intelligence officer this sort of thing would be a dream come true; unimaginable a decade ago, certainly. It lifts the lid on a kind of... a treasure chest, really, of Soviet secrets going back to the beginning of this century, and allows us for the first time to peek in.

ROBERTSON: What does it tell us about Soviet activities here in Canada? HARRIS: Well in many ways it confirms some of the things we broadly knew: that Canada was a terrific access point to the United States, and that Soviet agents, for example, could use Canada as a base of operations. They could get forged papers, identification, really construct identities that would then allow them to launch forth... operations against the U.S. and Britain.

But we also know from some of the great scandals of not so many decades ago that they were involved directly in Canada -- in nuclear espionage, in trying to illicitly influence government policy, and a variety of other things.

ROBERTSON: Well, now there is word of explosives being buried in the United States and elsewhere, and perhaps in Canada. Is this true?

HARRIS: Yes, it certainly has the ring of truth. We've known that Soviet special operations through the KGB and Spesnatz(?), a special operations military service, had aimed to disrupt Western countries in any period... immediately prior to the outbreak of the World War. And you remember that there have been enough periods of high tension in the last half century between the East and West that that was something the Soviets apparently were planning for.

What they wanted to do, as far as we can make out from this cache of documents, was to establish... really supply points where they could keep weapons and explosives, thereby to use those things in assassination attempts against government officials, and to disrupt power and communications, just as a few examples.

ROBERTSON: Now, who's going to identify those caches now, and dig them up? HARRIS: Well, it seems that there have been representations from the author of this book, Mr. Mitrokhin himself, among others, to force Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian government now to identify where these things are. It said that these caches of weapons are themselves booby-trapped. So if that is true -- and we have no reason to doubt it -- they represent a direct and immediate threat to Canadian safety.

ROBERTSON: Indeed. Fascinating stuff. Thanks very much, David.

HARRIS: Thanks Lloyd.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. (REUTER 99/09/13) By Tabassum Zakaria - The KGB tried to stir up racial tensions in the United States during the Cold War and stoked conspiracy theories that blamed the CIA for President John F. Kennedy's assassination, a new book on the Soviet intelligence service says.

``The Sword and The Shield" by Christopher Andrew and Vasili Mitrokhin is based on information smuggled out by Mitrokhin, a former KGB officer who defected to Britain in 1992.

The book says grocery stores, movie theatres and train stations were among the KGB meeting places in U.S. cities from Boston to Seattle in the 1960s.

A favourite Mitrokhin meeting place was a telephone booth near the Hot Shoppes Restaurant in the centre of Hyattsville, Maryland, a Washington, D.C. suburb.

The book says the KGB saw the Watergate scandal and revelations of CIA assassination plots against several foreign leaders in the mid-1970s as an opportunity to fuel theories that the CIA was behind the Kennedy assassination. The break-in at the Democratic national headquarters at Watergate hotel led to President Richard Nixon resigning in disgrace on Aug. 9, 1974.

The KGB forged a letter to E. Howard Hunt, a former CIA officer who ended up as a Watergate conspirator, from Lee Harvey Oswald that was supposed to have been written two weeks before Kennedy was assassinated.

Photocopies of the letter were sent to three conspiracy buffs in 1975 but did not receive publicity until 1977.

KGB DISAPPOINTED

The KGB was initially disappointed that instead of focusing on Howard Hunt, early press reports suggested the letter may have been intended for the late Texas oil millionaire H.L. Hunt.

The KGB ``believed there had been a CIA plot to disrupt its own plot" of disinformation, the 700-page book said.

The U.S. Communist Party hoped to influence and guide the U.S. civil rights movement by placing secret party members in the entourage of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the book said. When it became clear that King was seeking fulfilment of the American dream rather than backing a fight against American imperialism, the KGB decided to try to discredit the civil rights leader and replace him with someone more radical and malleable. The KGB aimed to discredit King and his lieutenants by placing articles in the African press, which could then be reprinted in American newspapers, portraying King as secretly receiving government subsidies to tame the civil rights movement, the book said.

The KGB reversed course and attempted to exploit King's assassination by portraying him as a martyr. It spread conspiracy theories that his murder had been planned by white racists with the knowledge of authorities.

Trying to stir up racial tensions remained a staple of the disinformation arm of the KGB for the rest of the Cold War, the book said.

BOGUS MAILINGS

Before the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the KGB sent bogus mailings to the Olympic committees of African and Asian countries supposedly from the Ku Klux Klan with taunts such as ``The Olympics -- for the Whites Only!" The Soviet Union boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics in retaliation for the American boycott of the Moscow Olympics four years earlier because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The KGB failed to find anything negative to stick to former President Ronald Reagan who was considered more anti-Soviet than others running for office.

``Probably no American policymaker at any time during the Cold War inspired quite as much fear and loathing in Moscow as Ronald Reagan during his first term as president," the book said. The KGB tried to discredit Reagan during his unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomination in 1976, but seemed to have ``discovered nothing more damaging than alleged evidence of his 'weak intellectual capabilities'," the book said.

The KGB was less involved in the 1980 presidential election, staying on the fence, but attempted in 1984 to prevent Reagan from winning a second term by trying to popularise the slogan ``Reagan Means War!" ``Reagan's landslide victory in the 1984 election was striking evidence of the limitations of Soviet active measures within the United States," the book said.

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News Spy Scandal: Widow of MP denies he spied for Russia Family of accused Labour MP says he was anti-Communist and was even asked by Mrs Thatcher's office to lobby for it in Italy

(THE INDEPENDANT 99/09/14) - THE WIDOW of the late Labour MP Raymond Fletcher angrily denied the accusation that he was a Russian spy and claimed yesterday that he had, in fact, carried out missions for MI6.

Catherine Fletcher maintained that not only was her husband anti-Communist but he had even been asked to use his left-wing influence on behalf of Margaret Thatcher when she was Prime Minister to persuade Bettino Craxi to stand for the post of Italian premier.

Last night, Dr Fletcher said she wanted to question Christopher Andrew, the Cambridge academic who is writing a book based on the archives brought to the West by the Soviet defector Vasili Mitrokhin in which her husband's name is mentioned. "I refute the allegations that my husband was a spy from the bottom of the heart. I can give him examples of when he worked for this country. I want him to give me examples of when he worked for the enemy," she said.

However, Mr Fletcher was in regular contact with a Russian colonel in the Sixties, until told to end the relationship by Harold Wilson, Prime Minister at the time. The MP for Ilkeston had also had an affair with a woman in Hungary, which was discovered by MI5. Its operatives obtained love letters and showed them to his first wife, Johanna Ising - a move that made Mr Fletcher bitter towards the domestic intelligence service. At that stage he was allegedly working for the intelligence service's foreign arm, MI6.

Dr Fletcher said: "To my knowledge [Mr Fletcher] certainly worked for MI6 on a number of occasions. On one occasion Ray had to go to Prague on a secret mission when his job was to contact [the Czechoslovak statesman] Alexander Dubcek. He was to meet Dubcek and give him the news that Nato and the West could not be relied upon to support a Czech uprising against the Russians in case it started a third world war. But when he got there the Soviet tanks had already rolled in and he was forced to quit."

Speaking at her home in Heanor, Derbyshire, Dr Fletcher claimed that Baroness Thatcher had asked for her husband's help after he left Parliament. "We were at a reception in Rome when one of the attaches from the embassy told Ray that Margaret Thatcher wanted Bettino Craxi to stand in Italy and could he get Michael Foot, who was a great friend of Ray's and also knew Bettino well, to intercede? Would the Prime Minister really be asking for his help if he was a Soviet spy?"

Dr Fletcher said in the Sixties her husband "met a Russian colonel on a regular basis. But I think this had more to do with his interest in military history than anything to do with spying. They used to meet occasionally socially, but I know Ray had to stop when Harold Wilson told him he was playing with fire."

In 1969 Mr Fletcher had an affair with a woman in Hungary who sent him love letters when he returned to England. The security service intercepted them and showed them to his first wife. Mr Fletcher was to say later: "They tried to break my nerve and nearly broke my spirit." The marriage "just" survived, but his wife, who was seriously ill, died in 1973. Mr Fletcher, who died in 1991, said MI5 "were a complete bunch of bastards".

The daughter of Melita Norwood, who had confessed to supplying information to the Soviet Union, said she would stand by her mother and understood why she had betrayed her country. At her home in Wombourne, Staffordshire, Anita Ferguson said she was sure her

mother had acted with the best of intentions. Mrs Ferguson, 56, said: "She did what she thought was right. She has always done what she thought was best for mankind."

Ms Ferguson said she had thought through the possibility that her mother could be jailed for spying."I think there should be an investigation, but I don't think she should be prosecuted," she said.

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MOSCOW. Sept 13 - Russian Foreign Intelligence Service officials said on Monday that the official policy is not to confirm or deny links of any person with its activities, they will not comment on media reports of revelations made by a defector. According to the reports, Britisher Melita Norwood, now 87, kept Soviet intelligence supplied with data on Western nuclear programs. She is said to have started cooperating with Soviet intelligence in 1937 for ideological reasons, being a communist, and to have continued doing so until 1985. She and John Symonds, a former Scotland Yard investigator, are believed to have been exposed by Vasily Mitrokhin who defected to the West in 1992. Mitrokhin allegedly was engaged in the archive department of Soviet intellience with an access to files on the names of agents and KGB operations from 1972-84. He is said to have made handwritten copies of documents and kept the copies at home. Mitrokhin reportedly informed the British embassy in Latvia of his possessions and then moved to Britain to be given a new name there. His archives were transferred to Britain separately. A book on the archives written by Andrew Christopher will hit the press on September 17. The FBI,as reported by The Guardian newspaper, described the data as the most complete and extensive intelligence ever received from any source. The paper quotes Tom King, former British defense minister and now chairman of parliamentary security and intelligence committee, as saying that the period of great revelations has only started. Sources in Moscow doubt the authenticity of Mitrokhin's sources. In particular, they say that while he is described by Western media as the head of the intelligence archive service, the service was never headed by anybody of that name. Furthermore, because he is said to have copied archive documents by hand, there is no proof that the documents are authentic, so he could invent everything he has reported.

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Tuesday, September 14, 1999

KGB plot linked CIA with FLQ

Stewart Bell
National Post

Soviet spies played a covert role in the FLQ crisis by distributing forged documents that suggested the United States was involved with Quebec extremists, claims a new book on the secret operations of Moscow's intelligence agency.

A KGB agent code-named Paul was "instructed to explore the possibility of using extremist Quebec separatists in special actions against the United States," says the book, The Sword and the Shield.

The Front de Liberation du Quebec was considered a potential KGB pawn because of "its apparent interest in Cuban and Soviet Bloc assistance" and its willingness to use violent means such as bombings, kidnapping and murder.

Though the agent made contact with the FLQ, the Soviets eventually decided the risks of direct involvement with the separatists were too great. But the book says the KGB did circulate fake documents suggesting the CIA was working with the FLQ.

One bogus memo read: "Subject Quebec. Sources advise that urgent action be taken to temporarily break contact with the FLQ militants since the Canadian government's measures may have undesirable consequences."

Following publication of the propaganda in The Montreal Star in 1971, the matter was raised in the House of Commons.

Pierre Trudeau, then prime minister, said that if the CIA was operating in Canada it was "without the knowledge or consent of the government."

"Twenty years later the forged memorandum was still being

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quoted in Canadian publications, even by some academic authorities," says the book. "Further forgeries suggesting CIA involvement with Quebec extremists were circulated on the eve of the visit to Canada by President Nixon in 1972."

The account is one of many claims in a book written by Christopher Andrew, an intelligence historian at Cambridge University, and based on documents smuggled to the West in 1992 by Colonel Vasily Mitrokhin, the KGB's former archivist.

Although the book has not yet been released, advance copies circulated by the publisher have been creating waves in the United Kingdom by unmasking several British spies, including an 87-year-old grandmother who passed nuclear secrets to the Soviets for 40 years.

While the book does not identify any new Canadian spies, it does document how Cold War espionage influenced the Quebec independence crisis during its peak. It also portrays the Communist Party of Canada as a puppet of the Soviets.

Throughout the 1950s, Canadian Communist party members helped the KGB recruit spies, it says. The Soviets funnelled money to the party through embassy officials in Ottawa, the book says. Money destined for the U.S. communist party was also channelled through the Canadian party.

The book describes the late William Kashtan, who led the Canadian Communist party for 23 years until 1988, as "the most cautious of the party leaders" contacted in 1971 by Col. Mitrokhin as part of a KGB recruitment drive.

"Though a rigidly orthodox pro-Soviet loyalist, Kashtan 'made much of the practical difficulties,' " it says.

The Canadian party "had to be particularly careful to avoid any suspicion of involvement with the KGB, he explained, because of memories of the Gouzenko affair in 1945, when the party's only MP, Fred Rose, and its national organizer, Sam Carr, had both been exposed as Soviet agents.

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KGB Defector Tells of Soviet Bugging Operation in U.S.

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Staff Writer
Tuesday, September 14, 1999; Page A02

The Soviet KGB mounted a massive bugging operation in the United States in the 1970s and early '80s that provided the Kremlin with intelligence on everything from Henry Kissinger's phone conversations to top-secret weapons, according to revelations by a Soviet defector.

Intelligence experts have long acknowledged that the Soviet Union excelled in the field of human intelligence, or Humint, as demonstrated by its ability to recruit hundreds of informers in the United States for either ideological or mercenary motives. It now turns out that the KGB scored important successes in signals intelligence, or Sigint, an area in which the United States has long been regarded as superior.

A new book drawing on notes smuggled out of Russia by a former KGB archivist asserts that the Soviet missions in Washington and New York were the hub of the eavesdropping operation. One KGB document cited by the defector, Vasili Mitrokhin, claimed that more than half the projects of the Soviet defense industry in 1979 were based on intelligence from the West.

Mitrokhin, who defected to Britain in 1992 after being turned away by the CIA, took detailed notes on some of the KGB's most highly classified files over a 12-year period prior to his retirement in 1984. He smuggled the notes out of the KGB headquarters in his shoes and pockets, and buried them under the floorboards of his dacha, or country home.

"As a source of details and data about Soviet intelligence operations, this is an absolutely unprecedented gold mine," said Paul Redmond, former head of counterintelligence for the CIA. Redmond said he was particularly struck by the "breadth and boldness" of the KGB's technical operations in the United States.

"When you take the mother lode of information provided by Mitrokhin, and couple it with other sources, you get a very strong, cynical, immoral and evil picture of KGB activities in the West," said John L. Martin, former chief of the internal security section of the Department of Justice, who used Mitrokhin's information to build an espionage case against a former National Security Agency employee, Robert Lipka, who was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1997.

Other revelations in "The Sword and the Shield" (Basic Books) by Mitrokhin and his British co-author, Christopher Andrew, include:

* The KGB sought to link the CIA to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by forging a letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to a CIA officer, E. Howard Hunt. The letter, which indicated that Oswald wanted to meet Hunt before going ahead with the killing, was fabricated in the mid-'70s after Hunt's name appeared in the press in connection with the Watergate scandal.

* The KGB planned to sabotage the Flathead dam in Montana, the port of New York, and the power supplies of New York state, among other targets. Based on Mitrokhin's information, a booby-trapped arms cache was recently discovered and destroyed in Switzerland, and the authors believe that similar arms caches could be scattered across the United States.

* The KGB spread disinformation in an attempt to discredit prominent American figures, including former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. One KGB plan called for planting a bomb in a black neighborhood of New York to be followed by anonymous calls blaming the explosion on the Jewish Defense League.

Many of these plans either fell flat or were never carried out. But the KGB did succeed in intercepting the fax communications of U.S. defense contractors, including Boeing, General Dynamics, Hughes, IBM and Lockheed. According to Mitrokhin's documents, the intercepts provided important material on the Trident, MX and Pershing missile systems; the F-15, F-16 and B-1 aircraft; and the AWACS radar system.

The KGB was particularly proud of a bugging operation against System Planning Corp., a defense contractor in Arlington, that yielded "highly important" information on U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, chemical weapons, laser guidance systems and the Navy's chances of surviving a nuclear conflict.

Under the operation, codenamed FLAMINGO, a Soviet diplomat, Viktor Lozenko, planted a listening device under a table in the company's conference room during an unclassified meeting. The same 15th-floor conference room was later used by Pentagon officials for classified meetings. Soviet agents were able to listen in to the secret meetings from a car with diplomatic license plates stationed a quarter-mile away.

System Planning's vice president for advanced technology, Tucker Battle, yesterday expressed surprise at the espionage allegations, saying the conference room was routinely swept for listening devices before classified meetings. But he confirmed that the room was occasionally used for nonclassified discussions by the Washington Operations Research Council, to which Soviet diplomats might have been invited.

Operating out of the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street NW, KGB agents

also succeeded in intercepting messages between Andrews Air Force Base and government aircraft used by the president, the secretary of state and other senior officials. According to Oleg Kalugin, a former KGB agent in Washington, KGB chief Yuri Andropov "loved" listening to intercepted conversations between Kissinger and his then-fiancee, Nancy Maginnes.

The KGB disinformation campaigns appear to have been less effective. One such campaign involved an attempt to discredit Brzezinski, a Catholic of Polish descent, by depicting him as Jewish and hinting at an affair with actress Candice Bergen. "It makes you wonder how stupid the KGB are," says Brzezinski, who cannot remember ever meeting Bergen. "I think I could have done a better job compromising myself."

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Melita Norwood yesterday. "This is it, then," she said as the radio revealed whether she might be jailed
Photograph: CHRIS HARRIS

Moment of truth as 'Hola' does washing-up

BY ANDREW PIERCE

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AS JACK STRAW'S long-awaited announcement came through Melita Norwood peeled off her pink washing-up gloves and shuffled over to the radio to fiddle with the dial with arthritic fingers. "This is it, then," she said as she settled down to discover whether she might spend the rest of her life behind bars.

Over the weekend it seemed that the frail, 87-year-old great-grandmother from Bexleyheath, southeast London, would escape prosecution because of her advanced years and failing memory. But the Home Secretary's statement yesterday opened up the possibility of prosecution and a jail sentence.

As Mrs Norwood sipped tea, clasping her Che Guevara mug courtesy of the Cuba Solidarity Campaign, she was phlegmatic. "I've thought about it so much. I know many people don't understand what I did but I know if I had my time again I would probably do it all over again."

She remained unrepentant. "I'm sorry for the hurt I've caused to everyone, particularly my family," she said. "I did it for the best of intentions which was to try to make ordinary Russian people's lives better. I have to take the full brunt for what I have done. But even now, having heard the Home Secretary, I have to say I would probably have done the same thing if I had my time all over again."

Mrs Norwood, 87, who was a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association during her 40-year spying career, expressed surprise at the disclosure that she had been suspected by MI5 in the late 1940s. "I don't understand why they didn't give me some duff information to pass on," she said.

As she hunched over the radio, staring down at her faded grey slippers, a frown furrowed her brow when Mr Straw confirmed that the security services were seeking a review of whether she could still face prosecution. "I'm not out of it yet, then," she said. "I will just have to wait and see."

Mrs Norwood contemplated what she would do if she were sent to prison. "I could use the time to convert the other women to my causes. I'd check if they were in trade unions and whether they had thought about joining a co-operative guild," she said.

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Life behind bars would also give her a chance to catch up on some reading. Mrs Norwood, a member of the Communist Party for 65 years, said: "Do you know I've never read the works of Karl Marx."

The telephone rang throughout the day with a mixture of goodwill messages and interview requests from as far afield as Malmo and Bombay. Of late there has been a strange crackling on the telephone line. The veteran Cold War warrior suspected it might be bugged.

Mrs Norwood still expresses surprise when she hears the word betrayal and treachery associated with her name by Conservative frontbenchers. "I was only trying to help a poor country," she said. As for atomic secrets, she added: "I must have considered then that what I was doing was helping them to repel warlike attacks. But as for my memory now, crumbs."

Not so her appetite. As the tension mounted on what should have been the most nerve-wracking day of her life, the bird-like Mrs Norwood demolished a lunch plate piled high with fish and chips while companions half her age had left-overs. "Nothing affects my appetite and that pickled cucumber was delicious," she said.

She added: "Poor old Jack Straw. I'm feeling sorry for him, they'll make his life a misery now they know he'd known about me for ten months. He's all right, Jack."

Mrs Norwood confided her sleep had been affected in the past few days. But she was adamant it was nothing to do with the prospect of imprisonment. "It's nothing to do with that. It's my waterworks. They're playing me up. They do, you know, when you're 87."

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Mystery KGB agent in the Civil Service 'is still alive'

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THE civil servant codenamed Hunt, who was recruited as a Russian spy by Melita Norwood, is still alive and his identity is known to MI5 (Michael Evans writes). The secret agent has not been named by Vasili Mitrokhin, and is referred to only as Hunt in the book written with Christopher Andrew.

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The identity of the civil servant, who is believed to have worked for some of his career in the Ministry of Defence, is a closely guarded secret, for legal reasons. Professor Andrew said that the real name of the agent had not been included in the notes taken by Mr Mitrokhin as he jotted down details of the files about KGB agents in Britain, the United States and other Western countries. The reason why there is so much sensitivity about Agent Hunt is believed to be because he has always refused to confess.

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According to the details in the book, Hunt was paid £9,000 in the late 1970s by his KGB contact at the Soviet Embassy to "found a small business, probably in the hope that he could use it to supply embargoed technology".

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Although he was recruited in 1967, the KGB spent years checking him out to ensure that he was not being watched by MI5. Because of the sensitivity of his Whitehall job, he was not given a controller at the KGB station at the Soviet Embassy in London. Instead, he was controlled by a French agent, codenamed Maire.

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Home Secretary says vetting limited the damage caused by Melita Norwood and sets out why security chiefs decided not to prosecute for fear of jeopardising their investigations of other spies identified by Vasili Mitrokhin's notes



Melita Norwood in 1937, the year she became a Soviet agent

Straw's statement - the text in full

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1 With the agreement of the Prime Minister, I have today invited the cross-party Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC), under the chairmanship of the Rt Hon Tom King, MP, to examine the policies and procedures adopted within the security and intelligence agencies for the handling of information supplied by Mr Mitrokhin.

As much as possible of the committee's report will be published. In addition, I have agreed with the DirectorGeneral of the Security Service that we should strengthen our existing arrangements for oversight in this area with an annual report covering all the service's current spy cases.

In the light of the ISC report we will, with Lord Lloyd, chairman of the Security Commission, consider whether any matters require to be considered by the commission.

2 I have today discussed with the Director-General of the Security Service his report relating to the Mitrokhin case. The following is my understanding of the situation.

3 Vasili Mitrokhin was a KGB archivist who had access to papers which went to the heart of Soviet espionage activity during the Cold War. He defected to the UK in 1992. This was a major intelligence coup.

The information which Mitrokhin brought with him was and is of enormous significance to the UK and its allies. It has provided a large number of leads to KGB activities in a period of at least 40 years before Mitrokhin's retirement in 1985.

4 The archive demonstrated the extent to which the KGB had spied successfully over many years in Western countries. It also showed that after increased security measures were introduced in the UK in the early 1970s, the KGB were less successful here than elsewhere. The material provided by Mitrokhin was carefully assessed by the UK agencies and those of our allies from 1992. This inevitably took a great deal of time.

5 In 1996 the previous Government made a decision that the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and the story which Mitrokhin's information revealed, should be placed in the public domain.

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Mitrokhin brought out no KGB documents. Instead, his information was contained in voluminous notes smuggled out of his office. Given the nature of this material, it was decided by the previous Government that the best way to place it in the public domain was by way of a proper historical analysis. The material was made available to Professor Christopher Andrew, of Cambridge University, whose book, coauthored with Mitrokhin, will be published this week. Sir Malcolm Rifkind, then Foreign Secretary, has told me that these decisions were made with his consent.

6 Among the material brought out by Mitrokhin were notes relating to Mrs Melita Norwood, the spy known as Hola.

7 Mrs Norwood was first vetted in 1945 for access to government secrets while she worked for the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association (BNFMRA) who were undertaking secret work for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Security Service raised doubts about her communist associations, but further investigation by the service and the police did not substantiate these doubts and she was given clearance for access to sensitive documents.



Melita in 1972 when she retired from spying

8 The Security Service, however, kept her case under review and further investigations raised new concerns. She did not have authorised access to government secrets after September 1949 and her vetting clearance was revoked in 1951. She was vetted again in 1962 but she was again refused clearance.

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9 In 1965 the Security Service received further information about espionage activity in the immediate postwar period which led it to mount an extended investigation of Mrs Norwood. The investigation left the service with the view that she had been a spy in the 1940s but it provided no usable evidence to support that view.

The Home Secretary of the day, the Rt Hon Sir Frank Soskice, QC, was informed of the service's suspicions. The service decided not to interview her because that would have revealed the service's knowledge which was relevant to other sensitive investigations then under way.

10 There is no reason to doubt the detail of the material drawn from Mr Mitrokhin, nor that the KGB regarded Mrs Norwood as an important spy. She was one of a number of spies in this country and the United States who passed information to the Soviet Union about the development of the atom bomb during the 1940s. However, the vetting system prevented her from having authorised access to government secrets after 1949.

11 When Mitrokhin's notes of the KGB archive material became available to British Intelligence in 1992, they confirmed suspicions about Mrs Norwood's role. The view was taken by the service that this material did not on its own provide evidence that could be put to a UK court. Moreover, a judgment was made by the agencies that material should remain secret for some years as there were many leads to more recent espionage to be followed up, particularly in the countries of a number of our close allies. It was also judged that interviewing Mrs Norwood, which might have provided admissible evidence, could have jeopardised exploitation of those leads. These decisions were made by the agencies. Ministers of the day, including law officers, were not consulted.

12 The Director-General of the Security Service routinely briefs me on the work of the service and its current investigations. I was made aware in general terms about the Mitrokhin material in 1997 in connection with a separate matter. However, I was first made aware of the role of Mrs Norwood in a minute in December 1998 which informed me of the plans to publish the book.

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13 Prosecutions are a matter for the law officers and the prosecuting authorities and not for the Home Secretary. The December 1998 minute informed me that the Security Service were then currently considering whether to recommend the prosecution of Mrs Norwood. The Attorney-General was made aware of Mrs Norwood's case earlier this year.

14 I was next provided with information on this matter in a minute dated April 22 when I was told by my officials that the Attorney-General had sent guidance to the Security Service that a prosecution was inappropriate. I was later told that this was an oversimplification. The Attorney-General's position was explained to me more fully in a note of June 29 which reported that 1992 represented the last opportunity for the authorities to proceed by way of a criminal investigation/possible prosecution. The Attorney-General had concluded therefore that there was no decision for him to make.

15 In a minute dated August 31 I was told that the Security Service legal adviser had written to the legal secretariat to the law officers to ask whether Mrs Norwood's alleged admissions to the BBC changed the position on possible prosecution. In a reply to the Security Service earlier this month, the legal secretariat to the law officers reflected the Attorney-General's view that the position was unaffected by the fact that that interview had been given and little was known of that interview. The Security Service were invited to revert to the legal secretariat in the event that they considered, following the broadcast, that the position had changed.

16 So far as the Symonds case is concerned, I was not personally briefed on this case until this weekend, though officials in my department have been aware of it. I understand that his case and claims were investigated at the time. Some of the same constraints on action applied as in the Hola case. The law officers have now been made aware of the case and will be studying the transcript of the forthcoming BBC programme.

17 The Security Service and prosecuting authorities will keep any other cases of this kind under review in the light of developments.

Next page: Ministers face tricky issue of need-to-know

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Ministers face tricky issue of need-to-know

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE EDITOR

Sixty years of secrecy

TELLING ministers secrets is one of the most contentious areas in Whitehall. What to tell, when to tell, how much to tell; these are the judgments made every day about what ministers need to know about intelligence matters.

Some Home Secretaries, notably Roy Jenkins when he was accountable for MI5 between 1965 and 1967 and again between 1974 and 1976, had an instinctive suspicion of the Security Service. But in more recent years, as MI5 and MI6 (the Secret Intelligence Service) have become more open organisations, there has been less suspicion of their work.

Nevertheless, much of what they do has to remain secret, and ministers are not given details about every operation. They are told what they need to know.

Stephen Lander, the Director-General of MI5, has a good working relationship with Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, but his regular contacts are with Home Office officials, such as David Omand, the Permanent Secretary. It is these officials, as well as Mr Lander, who have to decide whether an espionage case has reached such a stage of potential sensitivity for the Government that the Home Secretary should be informed.

In the case of Melita Norwood, codenamed Hola, MI5 had a file on her going back decades but when she first

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came to their notice, she was not considered to be a possible spy.

She was investigated for her communist leanings. There was no reason to keep ministers up to date with her activities, since she did not pose a particular threat, and when her loyalties came seriously into question, her authorised access to government secrets was stopped, although she kept her job and kept supplying the Soviet Union with information. That was in 1949.

The revelations from Vasili Mitrokhin, the former KGB archivist who had defected with the help of MI6 in 1992, brought her to the fore once again. However, MI5 does not work like a law-enforcement agency. It operates in secret and it is only when investigations have produced evidence of criminality that the police are brought in to prepare a case for prosecution.

This is one of the areas least understood, but it leads to confusion when a seemingly obvious case of treachery is uncovered by a man whose sole job in life was to file for the KGB archives all the misdeeds carried out by the Russian foreign intelligence service going back to the 1930s.

MI5's answer to that is that it is never as simple as that. To begin with, the Hola case could not be looked at in isolation. There were hundreds of KGB agents listed in the archives brought to the West, and it was judged that if Mrs Norwood was interviewed and exposed as a spy, others would be warned off and further investigations in Britain and, in particular, in the United States, would be compromised. So Hola was left alone.

MI5 and the Home Office officials most closely associated with the Security Service operations clearly believed that ministers did not need to know about Hola as soon as her name came up in the archives.

Sixty years of secrecy

1937: Melita Norwood decides to spy for Russia and becomes a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association.

1945: Mrs Norwood first vetted for access to government secrets. Given clearance to see sensitive documents despite security service doubts about her

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communist links. Her case kept under review.

1949: Lost access to government secrets after further investigations raised new concerns.

1951: Vetting clearance revoked.

1962: She was vetted again but was again refused clearance.

1965: Security Service mounted extended investigation into Mrs Norwood after receiving further information. They concluded she had been a spy in the 1940s but unearthed no evidence to support such a view. Sir Frank Soskice, Home Secretary, told of suspicions. Mrs Norwood not interviewed because of fears that that would compromise other investigations.

1992: Vasili Mitrokhin, KGB archivist, tries to defect to the US but turned away from an American embassy in a Balkan state. Goes to British embassy and arrives in the UK on September 7. Archives confirm suspicions about Mrs Norwood. Security service chiefs decide it does not provide evidence admissible in a UK court. They also decide to keep it secret as publicity could have jeopardised other leads thrown up by the Mitrokhin files.

1996: Conservative Government decides the information supplied by Mitrokhin should be put in public domain. Malcolm Rifkind, Foreign Secretary, agrees the information should be handed over to Professor Christopher Andrew, of Cambridge University.

1997: Jack Straw, Home Secretary, briefed in general terms about the Mitrokhin files by Stephen Lander, Director-General of the Security Service.

December 1998: Mr Straw told of role of Mrs Norwood and that the Security Service was deciding whether to recommend her prosecution.

1999: John Morris, Attorney-General, told about Mrs Norwood.

April 22, 1999: Mr Straw told that the Attorney-General had advised that a prosecution would be "inappropriate".

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TES

Security Service delay 'ruled out prosecution'

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR JOHN MORRIS, the former Attorney-General, said yesterday that the blame for his decision not to prosecute Melita Norwood lay with the Security Service, whose seven-year delay in telling him about the case effectively ruled out a prosecution.

If Mrs Norwood were to be prosecuted, then it should have happened in 1992, when the Security Service first found out about her activities. That was the "last opportunity" for any prosecution, according to the law officers' department.

Sir John had based his view on the belief that the courts would not accept a later prosecution because of Mrs Norwood's age and the gap since she had committed the offences. He was first asked by the service in March this year for his view about a possible prosecution, seven years after her treachery was discovered.

He reached the view, however, that by this time it was far too late. "It would have been unrealistic to suppose the courts would allow the case to proceed," a spokesman for the law officers said. "He believed the court would take the view that if the authorities were to investigate, they should have done so in 1992 when there was sufficient information to form the basis of an investigation. Instead of that, the security services had already made a judgment that she should not be investigated. They then waited for seven years to ask his legal view."

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Ministers face

The security services went to the Attorney-General, prompted by the imminent publication of the disclosures in the book by Christopher Andrew, based on the Mitrokhin archive.

The Attorney-General took those various factors into account: that the security services had made their decision in 1992; that a court would take acount of Melita Norwood's age and the intervening decades since the offences.

His advice was not a formal refusal to consent to prosecution; that stage had not been reached because no files were assembled and no investigation made. The spokesman added that the current Attorney-General, Lord Williams of Mostyn, would review the position - "as would have done his predecessor" - after the BBC 2 television programme, *The Spying Game*, this Sunday. "We don't know what the interview will show; it might cast a new light on the situation," he said.

The courts have ruled that an Attorney-General's decision to prosecute cannot be challenged. However, a prosecution can be challenged by the defence in a Crown Court on the ground that it was an "abuse of process" because of the delays involved.

David Pannick, QC, a leading public law barrister, said: "The explanation given by Sir John is a perfectly plausible and reasonable one given the age of the defendant and the passage of time that had elapsed." A delay of itself was, however, not an absolute bar to a prosecution, he added. In theory one could be brought several years later if there were reasons for the delay and that delay had not caused unfairness. But the age of the defendant would weigh heavily.

Next page: Question her but don't jail her, says daughter

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Security Service delay 'ruled out prosecution'

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR JOHN MORRIS, the former Attorney-General, said yesterday that the blame for his decision not to prosecute Melita Norwood lay with the Security Service, whose seven-year delay in telling him about the case effectively ruled out a prosecution.

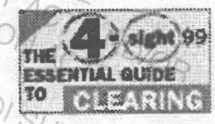
If Mrs Norwood were to be prosecuted, then it should have happened in 1992, when the Security Service first found out about her activities. That was the "last opportunity" for any prosecution, according to the law officers' department.

Sir John had based his view on the belief that the courts would not accept a later prosecution because of Mrs Norwood's age and the gap since she had committed the offences. He was first asked by the service in March this year for his view about a possible prosecution, seven years after her treachery was discovered.

He reached the view, however, that by this time it was far too late. "It would have been unrealistic to suppose the courts would allow the case to proceed," a spokesman for the law officers said. "He believed the court would take the view that if the authorities were to investigate, they should have done so in 1992 when there was sufficient information to form the basis of an investigation. Instead of that, the security services had already made a judgment that she should not be investigated. They then waited for seven years to ask his legal view."









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The security services went to the Attorney-General, prompted by the imminent publication of the disclosures in the book by Christopher Andrew, based on the Mitrokhin archive.

The Attorney-General took those various factors into account: that the security services had made their decision in 1992; that a court would take acount of Melita Norwood's age and the intervening decades since the offences.

His advice was not a formal refusal to consent to prosecution; that stage had not been reached because no files were assembled and no investigation made. The spokesman added that the current Attorney-General, Lord Williams of Mostyn, would review the position - "as would have done his predecessor" - after the BBC 2 television programme, *The Spying Game*, this Sunday. "We don't know what the interview will show; it might cast a new light on the situation," he said.

The courts have ruled that an Attorney-General's decision to prosecute cannot be challenged. However, a prosecution can be challenged by the defence in a Crown Court on the ground that it was an "abuse of process" because of the delays involved.

David Pannick, QC, a leading public law barrister, said: "The explanation given by Sir John is a perfectly plausible and reasonable one given the age of the defendant and the passage of time that had elapsed." A delay of itself was, however, not an absolute bar to a prosecution, he added. In theory one could be brought several years later if there were reasons for the delay and that delay had not caused unfairness. But the age of the defendant would weigh heavily.

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

Question her but don't jail her, says daughter

BY HELEN JOHNSTONE

THE daughter of Melita Norwood, 87, yesterday defended her mother who, she said, should be questioned about her treachery but should not face prosecution or prison.

Anita Ferguson, a school laboratory technician, who learnt of her mother's espionage from reading *The Times*, said her mother was an honest woman who should be left alone. She said her family were standing by her.

Speaking outside her semi-detached home in Wombourne, Staffordshire, Mrs Ferguson said: "I think she should be investigated but not prosecuted. There should be a full and proper investigation into what went on."

She hoped her mother would not go to prison but was confident she would survive it. "I haven't really thought about it. I'm just hoping it won't happen. But she is a tough lady because she is sure she did the right thing. She did something dishonest and is not a hypocrite."

Mrs Ferguson said she had discovered her mother's secret by reading about it in *The Times* after her mother telephoned to say the paper was about to run a story.

Mrs Ferguson said: "She didn't tell me anything of what it was about. I didn't imagine it would warrant more than two inches. I thought I was being a bit silly, but I checked on Ceefax. It was the top story. That's when I knew. I went to buy *The Times*. When I saw it

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in the shop with her picture on the front I was aghast."

Mrs Ferguson, 56, a mother of two grown-up children, said she had spoken by telephone to her mother since news of her past was made public and she was unrepentant. "She feels fine. She still feels what she did was right at the time. She is surprised at the extent of it all because she believes it wasn't important."

Mrs Ferguson, who was born several years after her mother started spying, said her family were in a state of complete and utter disbelief.

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Kim Philby and his wife, Melinda, after his defection

Philby shielded Hola from investigation

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

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KIM PHILBY may have tipped off Melita Norwood, the 87-year-old spy unveiled in the Mitrokhin archive, that 40 years ago British Intelligence had an intercepted Russian message referring to her work.

However, Philby, one of the few senior intelligence officials with access to the decoded intercepts, probably threw British investigators off the scent by diverting suspicion on other people, in particular Genia Peierls, the Russian-born wife of the senior British physicist working on the wartime Manhattan project.

On September 16, 1944 - seven years after Mrs Norwood began spying for Russia - Moscow sent a coded message to the head of the London KGB station entitled Tina's material on Enormoz, the Russian code word for the KGB attempt to acquire the atomic bomb secrets.

This message was finally cracked by the American Signal Intelligence Service which monitored the traffic between the KGB headquarters in Moscow and the stations in the West. The decoding, an operation nicknamed Venora, revealed many Soviet secrets and led directly to the unmasking of Klaus Fuchs, the spy who gave vital atomic secrets to Moscow.

The message was probably not available to British Intelligence until 1949 but makes clear that Tina's "documentary material on Enormoz is of great interest and represents a valuable contribution to the development of the work in this field".

Norman Dombey, a nuclear physicist at Sussex University, said yesterday that British Intelligence was unable to identify Tina. He said that M15 suspected Lady Peierls, partly because she was Russian and partly because Fuchs had been a protégé of her husband but no evidence was found against her.

Philby was assigned to Washington from 1949 to 1951 as the key liaison officer with the Americans while the Soviet messages were being decoded. It was his job to brief British Intelligence on these intercepts. The fact that he was one of the few with access to them prompts suspicion that he may have encouraged the investigation of Lady Peierls to shield Mrs Norwood.

Ironically, the KGB's own successor, the SVR (Foreign Intelligence Service) almost identified Mrs Norwood in files that it recently made available to two authors.



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e t t tre e t, m e bet t t r, Allen Weinstein and Aleksandr Vassiliev. In *The Haunted Wood*, a book they published this year, they said that the KGB files showed that Tina was "a secret member of the British Communist Party, recruited for intelligence work by the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) in 1935. She worked for the British Association on Non-Ferrous Metals and provided on several occasions in 1945 all the up-to-date research for the Enormoz project in the metallurgical field.

Moscow instructed the London KGB station to tell Tina not to discuss her work with them or with her husband "and not to say anything to him about the nature of the documentary material which is being obtained by her".

For years Sir Rudolf Peierls and his wife were troubled by suspicions that she had somehow passed information to Moscow. Both are dead.

Next page: British colonel 'took gold bribe'

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Count Nikolai Tolstoy

British colonel 'took gold bribe'

BY STEPHEN FARRELL

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A BRITISH colonel was bribed with 30lb of gold to hand over three White Russian generals to Soviet Intelligence in 1945, according to files supplied by the KGB defector Vasili Mitrokhin.

The revelation will reopen the controversy over one of the most contentious episodes of the Second World War in which the British Army repatriated 70,000 Cossacks, dissidents and their families from Austria back to Stalin's Soviet Union against their will, knowing many faced death, torture or imprisonment at the hands of their communist enemies.

It was events surrounding the repatriation that led to the bitter 1989 libel trial in which Lord Aldington, then Chief of Staff of the British 5th Corps in Austria, was awarded a record £1.5 million damages against the historian Count Nikolai Tolstoy, who accused him of being a "war criminal".

In extracts from their book *The Mitrokhin Archive*, serialised by *The Times*, Mr Mitrokhin and Christopher Andrew claim that an unnamed lieutenant-colonel was allegedly paid to release the three leading generals - Pyotr Krasnov, Andrei Shkuro and Sultan Kelech Ghirey - into the hands of Smersh (Soviet military counter-intelligence) agents.

They cite KGB files which reveal how the three generals were tracked by Smersh to a camp in the Austrian village of Gleisdorf. Although the generals had recently left, the agents found Shkuro's mistress, Yelena, and tricked her into leaving the secure camp. The files claim that, under interrogation, she told them that the generals had appealed for protection to the Supreme Allied Commander Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, and that they had the 30lb of gold with them. Smersh approached a colonel and told him that if he and his colleagues handed over the generals, they could keep the gold. Mitrokhin's note records: "The lieutenant-colonel thought a while and then agreed."



The claims are likely to provoke a hunt through historical records for evidence as to the possible culprit, although there appears to be no record of the incident in British files.

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Brigadier Anthony Cowgill, who led a four-year inquiry into the repatriation, confirmed that the Cossacks complained of having gold stolen, but said that this was the first time he had ever heard mention of claims that some of it had been used to bribe a British officer.

Lord Aldington, who fought a bitter court battle over the Cossack repatriation

His inquiry dismissed previous conspiracy theories, concluding that the orders to hand over the men were taken at the highest level, and passed down through the chain of command. Brigadier Cowgill told *The Times*last night: "I know that the Cossacks said they had gold with them and someone had pinched it. There had been representations over the years about trying to recover it, but we found no trace."

Lord Aldington, then Brigadier Toby Low, said that there were many lieutenant-colonels in the area at the time. "This is quite new to me. It sounds nonsense."

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Rifkind key figure in release of papers

SIR MALCOLM RIFKIND, the former Foreign Secretary, emerged last night as a key figure in the Mitrokhin affair (Roland Watson and Philip Webster write).

In 1996 the Tory Government decided that the Mitrokhin archives were so momentous that they should be made public. Ministers decided that because Mr Mitrokhin produced no KGB documents but instead volumes of notes he had made and smuggled out of his office, the best way to place them in the public domain was through an historical analysis.

Jack Straw's statement disclosed that it was after a decision by Sir Malcolm that the material was made available to Christopher Andrew, of Cambridge University, whose book, co-authored with Mr Mitrokhin, is being serialised in ***The Times*** this week. Mr Straw made no judgment on the previous Government's chosen means of publishing the information. However, Andrew Mackinlay, Labour MP for Thurrock, said: "It shows unbelievable arrogance that the papers were released to an academic but not to Parliament."

Sir Malcolm said last night that his decision was based on what Security Service chiefs told him. He was "most certainly not" made aware of Melita Norwood's existence.

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

Aids myth planted by KGB

The KGB claimed that the HIV virus had been invented in a US government laboratory and that American parents were buying Third World children to harvest their organs as "spare parts" for sick infants, according to the Mitrokhin files (Ben Macintyre writes).

The CBS television programme *Sixty Minutes* reported that after being disseminated by Soviet agents, the HIV myth appeared on the front pages of 40 newspapers in Third World countries and in 1988 the European Parliament passed a motion condemning American trade in body parts.

The documentary said that with Soviet "spies throughout the defence industry" at the height of the Cold War, 70 per cent of the Warsaw Pact's advanced weapons systems were based on stolen US data.

Papers upset Germany

Disclosures from Vasili Mitrokhin's papers are making waves in Germany (Allan Hall writes). *Focus*, a magazine with a record for publishing embarrassing spy stories, said yesterday that London had passed to Bonn hundreds of tips about spies and KGB contacts in the country. But it said that the German and French leaderships were uneasy about the revelations and their impact on the image of leaders such as the former Chancellor, Willy Brandt.

Defector 'is not in peril'

A former KGB general said yesterday that Vasili Mitrokhin's life was not in danger as a result of the publication of a book based on the archive he smuggled to the West. "No one will kill Mitrokhin," Major General Valeri Velichko told *The Times* in

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his life. "It takes money and organisation to mount such an operation and no one will pay to go after him. He is not as important as he thinks he is."

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

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Vasili Mitrokhin, the Soviet archivist whose revelations about Russian espionage plots in Europe and America have shocked the West, talks exclusively to **Michael Binyon**

KGB defector: I fear for my life

THE KGB defector who delivered Britain its biggest intelligence coup in generations is living in a closely guarded safe house, under a false name, with round-the-clock security.

Vasili Mitrokhin, 77, who brought more secrets to the West than any other defector from the former Soviet Union, said yesterday that he fears being murdered by Russian hitmen because of his treachery.

Mr Mitrokhin, in his first interview with a newspaper, told *The Times* of his new life in Britain and his archive contained in six aluminium trunkfuls of notes which were removed day by day from the KGB in Moscow. Handwritten copies of Soviet intelligence reports dating from 1918 were then hidden under the floorboards in his country dacha until he was smuggled to freedom by British agents in 1992.

The papers have already revealed the activities of Melita Norwood, 87, who passed on secrets for 40 years. She was described in the reports as the most important British woman spy recruited by the KGB.

The archive is at the centre of several continuing investigations by the security services which could lead to the exposure of more Soviet agents. The data has already provided information which was used to prosecute a spy successfully in America in 1996.

It also unmasked John Symonds, 63, the former British

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Straw seeks reason for MI5 delay

Story that set the agenda

What a fuss, says the old spy laughing over a cuppa

Friends 'won't let her down'

Arms buried across Europe

Spies say time for vengeance is long over

Widdecombe leads calls for traitor's arrest

KGB-trained in seduction

3103(18/09)

policeman who fled the country when he was exposed in *The Times* in 1969 for corruption. According to the archive he was recruited in the 1970s as a "Romeo agent" to seduce women serving in British embassies in return for money and gifts. Two of his targets were at the Moscow Embassy.

Last night the Tories intensified their attack on the Government's handling of the spy revelations, demanding that Mr Symonds be arrested and ordered to stand trial. "To see him bragging about his exploits on television, when the Government know all about his adventures, is just sickening," a senior Tory said.

Mr Mitrokhin, a former KGB archivist whose book *The Mitrokhin Archive: the KGB in Europe and the West* is being serialised in *The Times* this week, also disclosed that other Britons passed information to the Soviet Union. One was a civil servant codenamed Hunt who, according to the archive, was recruited by Mrs Norwood, a charge that she denied yesterday.

The search will also be on for a trade union official codenamed William who was recruited in the 1970s to pass on information on the labour movement and Labour Party.

Historians have described the archive as an unprecedented record of espionage. It was gathered during the ten years that Mr Mitrokhin was responsible for checking and sealing about 300,000 files in the KGB archive. His notes were smuggled out in his shoes and pockets.

Professor Christopher Andrew, the Cambridge historian who co-authored the 996-page book, said: "No one who spied for the Soviet Union between the October Revolution and the eve of Gorbachev era can now be confident that his or her secrets are secure."

But Britain's coup in securing the archive came at the expense of the US. In one of the greatest blunders in its history, the CIA turned away Mr Mitrokhin when he first tried to defect because intelligence agents did not believe him. In 1992 he walked into the US Embassy in one of the Baltic countries (but not Latvia, according to official sources) and tried to defect. CIA officials were then overwhelmed by hundreds of Russians trying to get to the West and said they were not interested.

Paul Redmond, the CIA counter-intelligence chief at the time, said on ABC television at the weekend that he had tried to take over the Mitrokhin case, but others had shown no interest. He called this a "breathtaking

Bomb plan to disrupt Prince's investiture

US was main target of dirty tricks

Files led FBI to agent at work in US

Opinion

Leading Article - The Mitrokhin affair

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'You do not know how deeply the KGB penetrates into the livesof every English person'

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and stupid" decision.

Mr Mitrokhin went to the nearby British Embassy where a daring plan was put into effect to enable him to escape with his papers. No details are known about how the six trunks were smuggled out.

He arrived in Britain on 7 September 1992, escorted by the Secret Intelligence Service. He is now a British citizen. British Intelligence agreed to his condition that his archive be published as a warning to future generations.

British security has tried to ensure that no information compromising present security is included. The book was not commissioned or inspired by MI5 or MI6.

Recalling a defector who flew to America in the 1960s and who was killed for $100,000 (about £625,000), Mr Mitrokhin said the KGB's successors would be equally vengeful towards him. Most of the same people were still there, he said.

The archive has been used to convict Robert Lipka, a former clerk at the US National Security Agency, of spying. Mr Lipka, a Soviet mole in the 1960s, was arrested in 1996 and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 18 years.

Other spy cases contained in the archive were withheld from the book, including the case of a former State Department official, Felix Bloch, who was suspended in 1989 and resigned in 1990 but was never charged or arrested. About a dozen other cases are now being investigated in America.

The trade union spy codenamed William was a former Communist recruited during a visit to the Soviet Union by Boris Densov, a KGB officer working under cover as a Soviet trade union official. He agreed to provide information on the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.

After a meeting with William in December 1975, his case officer reported that he had become anxious about his role as a Soviet agent and that word of his links would leak out. In the end, the archive suggests, he was quietly dropped.

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World News

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Straw seeks reason for MI5 delay

BY PHILIP WEBSTER, POLITICAL EDITOR, ANDREW PIERCE AND FRANCES GIBB

JACK STRAW will meet the head of MI5 today to try to clear up the mystery over why the KGB spy Melita Norwood was never prosecuted.

The Home Secretary wants to know why the security services apparently failed to inform the Government of Mrs Norwood's spying activities for seven years. Mr Straw is likely to make a statement later today after his meeting with Stephen Lander, director-general of MI5, who spent the weekend preparing a full report for him on the affair.

Amid confusion in the Government, security sources maintained yesterday that the Home Office did have information about Mrs Norwood, although they did not say whether it was under the previous Government or the present one.

It was revealed yesterday that the Government's law officers, who would be responsible for deciding on a prosecution, were not informed of the case until the early summer. A spokesman for them said that John Morris, then Attorney-General, took the view that it was too late to undertake a prosecution because of the passage of time that had elapsed. "And that was the view he gave to the security services, who had consulted him." No reason was given for the extensive delay in informing the law officers and none sought, the spokesman said.

He added that Mr Morris was not at any time asked to give a formal consent to prosecution. "We were not at that stage at all. The security services were merely sounding him out in a general sense." Mr Morris would have been swayed by the fact that - after seven years - a prosecution would be difficult if not impossible, given

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the age of the defendant and the failure to pursue an investigation at the time when the treachery was uncovered.

Michael Howard and Kenneth Clarke, the last two Tory Home Secretaries, appear to have been told nothing. Mr Straw was given some details at the time that Mr Morris decided not to prosecute.

But Mr Straw made plain yesterday that he had no involvement in the decision not to prosecute her or the decision of the security services not to interview her. The Home Office said that decisions on prosecutions were made by the law officers and the prosecuting authorities. "The Home Secretary was not involved in any decision in this case, nor did he ever rule that Mrs Norwood should not be interviewed. Decisions of that kind are properly made by the director-general of the security services without reference to ministers."

It was not clear last night why the security services had suddenly decided to go to the law officers earlier this year. The explanation being offered in government circles was that with the affair about to become public they could keep quiet no longer.

The mysterious Hola, the spy's codename, was identified as Mrs Norwood two years after the smuggling out of Russia of the Mitrokhin archive. Asked why it had taken five more years for ministers to be notified, a security source said yesterday: " I suggest you put that to the Home Office."

Ann Widdecombe, the Shadow Home Secretary, said that the unanswered questions were multiplying. "We need to know, in a clear and unequivocal statement, when Jack Straw was made aware of this case. We also need to know when the Attorney-General or any other member of the Government was informed. It is vital we know why it was not brought to the public attention until *The Times* revealed it."

Mrs Norwood remained calm in the face of the growing chorus of demand from the Tories for her to be prosecuted. She said she would be willing to speak to the authorities.

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Story that set the agenda

THE revelation in *The Times* on Saturday that Melita Norwood, an 87-year-old great grandmother, betrayed Britain for 40 years, making her the most valued female KGB spy in history, has set the domestic news agenda in the past two days and dominated news bulletins across the world.

She was unmasked by Christopher Andrew, the Cambridge professor whose book *The Mitrokhin Archive: the KGB and the West* is being serialised in *The Times* this week.

Saturday's exclusive story exposed the biggest spy scandal in Britain since the discovery in 1979 that Anthony Blunt was the "fourth man". *The Times*'s coverage has also provoked a bitter political row over why no action has been taken against Mrs Norwood, despite her betrayal being known by the security services since 1992 and by the Government since early summer. Today the serialisation continues with further revelations from the KGB archivist, whose smuggled documents led to the discovery of Hola.

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

Tim Reid spent the day talking with Melita Norwood, 87, as she was exposed as the KGB's most important woman recruit in Britain

What a fuss, says the old spy laughing over a cuppa

STOOPED over a portable radio in her drab kitchen, Melita Norwood cackles with laughter as she listens to a strident Ann Widdecombe denouncing her treachery.

"Ooh, she is awful, isn't she? She would say that. Oh dear." She tut-tuts as the Shadow Home Secretary says that "40 years of sustained treachery" cannot be brushed under the carpet. "Oh gosh, oh dear. She sounds quite angry, doesn't she?" Then she bursts out laughing again.

It is 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the day that this diminutive, frail but quick-witted old lady finally had her terrible secret exposed to the world: that she gave the Soviet Union secrets that enabled it to build the atomic bomb.

At her invitation, *The Times* spent the day with the most important British woman agent recruited by the KGB, holed up inside her spartan semidetached house in Bexleyheath, southeast London, as the world's press gathered outside, clamouring to know more. Politicians were already demanding her prosecution. She just kept laughing. What this 87-year-old great-grandmother revealed about her communist childhood, her lack of a sense of guilt, and the 40 years spent betraying her British employers was spellbinding.

After making tea from teabags bought like all her food from the Co-op, we crowded around the radio as the *Today* programme continued. John Humphrys read out the charge sheet: a spy for 40 years, codenamed "Hola", more important to Moscow than Burgess and Blunt, secrets so vital that it advanced the Russians' bomb

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programme by perhaps five years.

"Ooh, I didn't know that," Mrs Norwood exclaimed, her wisps of grey hair falling over her forehead. "I didn't know it was that important, the stuff I gave them. Hola? I had no idea that's what they called me. Was it really 40 years? And was it really that long? I think they are making a bit of a fuss over all this."

For a woman who handed over hundreds, perhaps thousands, of highly sensitive documents to her Soviet handlers during a career as a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association in Euston - whose work was critical in the development of the British nuclear deterrent - this seems difficult to believe. But then, Mrs Norwood is cannier than she appears. Her memory can be wonderfully selective.

The name of Vasili Mitrokhin, the KGB's former archivist whose defection and secret files led to her unmasking, is mentioned on the radio. "What a hound," she said. "As a good pacifist, I could shoot him. What about the effect on the people he is exposing? He's made money out of it, I should think. I don't think I would even spit on him."

And what of Christopher Andrew, the Cambridge academic whose research into the Mitrokhin archive led to her discovery? "Terrible man. Making lots of money out of all this. Terrible behaviour. But, well, that's how it is, I suppose." Then she started laughing again. "I hope that Mr Blair doesn't change his mind about not arresting me, now Ann Widdecombe is shouting. She could have got old Blair worried. He gets worried easily.

"I shouldn't laugh really. But they will have to defend it somehow. At least it's got Portillo off the front pages. I've got to think who to contact to defend me if they change their minds."

We hand her a copy of *The Times* with the front-page exclusive which revealed her double life written around a huge photograph of her.

"Oh dear. This is all so different from my quiet little life. I thought I'd got away with it. But I'm not that surprised it's finally come out." It takes several more hours before she glances at the rest of the pages, with other photographs of her.

The drabness of the room we are in is a throwback to the Stalinist Russia she served. "I loved Lenin. But old Joe, well, he didn't turn out so good. He wasn't a

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hundred per cent." But it is an age whose ideals Mrs Norwood, a card-carrying member of the British Communist Party, still admires. The house, which she bought with her husband, Hilary, 50 years ago, has barely changed. A communist, trade unionist and maths teacher, he was the only family member who knew of her deception. He died in 1986.

She was born Melita Sirnis in 1912 near Southampton, to an English mother and "Sasha", her Latvian father, Alexander, who became one of the most influential figures in the early British communist movement.

"Communism was an influence ever since I can remember," said Mrs Norwood, who grew up known as Lettie. "As a very young girl, from about 1914, we lived in a big house in Christchurch, near Bournemouth.

"It was known as the Russian colony, and it was the simple life, filled with leftwingers.

"My father was a good linguist and bookbinder, and he translated many of the works by Lenin and Trotsky that were being smuggled out of Russia at the time. It was his job to get them printed cheaply and circulated."

He then founded and edited a weekly paper, *The Southern Worker and Labour and Socialist Journal.* With great pride, Mrs Norwood produced a copy dated May 1919. Its front page contains her father's obituary. He died aged 37, when "little Lettie" was six. "To all who had the privilege of knowing Comrade Sirnis it came as a cruel blow when the news came through of his death," the obituary reads.

"His translations of Liebknecht's *Anti-Militarism* and Lenin's and Trotsky's works were timely and secured for thousands of English readers the opportunity to read at first hand these masters of international socialism. *Vale!* Comrade Sirnis."

Her mother, Gertrude, was a member of the Co-operative Party and active in the Workers' Educational Association. "They were anti-war and anti-religious, but they didn't ram it down our throats. But Bournemouth in those days had a very good left-wing movement."

When she was ten, Lettie, her sister and mother moved to Thornhill, Southampton, to live with her maternal aunt and uncle. Socialism was in the family blood. The aunt was one of the first female trade unionists, an official for the Association of Woman Clerks and

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Secretaries, which Lettie was to join when 19.

She then went to Itchen Secondary School, near Southampton, after receiving a scholarship. "I just scraped through. There was a choice of essays: describing a visit to the coast, or a football match. I did one on gardening, because my parents had an allotment. I think that's what got me through. I left school at 16. My mother wanted me to do a full university course, but we compromised. I studied Latin and logic at Southhampton University for a year."

Looking for work, she and her family moved to London. After working in a bakers in Paddington, she joined the Independent Labour Party, where she got to know distinguished figures such as Fenner Brockway, the MP who later founded the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. In 1936 the ILP split. "Some went to the Labour Party. Some folks I knew went to the Communist Party, so I joined them."

By 1937 she had taken a job as a secretary at the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. Like many communists at the time, she was told to keep her membership quiet. "I volunteered to help the Russians," she said. "Somebody said my work might be an interesting source of material. People were going around knocking on people's doors, begging for food. The unemployment was dreadful.

"I admired the Russians. I was careful not to tell anyone. I don't remember if I was worried about being caught. I don't think I was. But I'm not telling you who helped me. The contact is dead. No names. I take the responsibility."

It is here that her memory, so sharp until now, suddenly begins to fail her.

Did you feel guilty about betraying your employers for so long?

"You know, I can't remember. My memory is not what it used to be.

"I thought well of my bosses. I worked damn hard, too. I wasn't one for shirking work. But the other stuff . . . it was separate. I can't remember if I felt guilty. I bet this has given the old employees a shock. They'll either think, 'Poor old thing' or 'What a rat'."

We eat a lunch of fish fingers, boiled potato and carrot, followed by tinned mandarins, with the one overtly materialistic item in the house: a beautiful set of silver

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cutlery, given to her after 40 years of "loyal" service.

Would they have given them to her if they had known? "Probably not."

Did you ever think of going to live in Russia? "We went there twice, for holidays. The last time was in 1979. We stayed in the south. We were just tourists. But I don't speak Russian. Why would I want to live there? This is my home."

The KGB files reveal that on that last visit she was fêted by KGB officials, and at one stage received the Order of the Red Banner.

"Did I? I don't remember now. My memory is not what it was. They did give me money from time to time. Just for expenses and things like that. Twenty quid here and there."

What do you say to the people who claim that you betrayed your country?

"Well, now they've made so much of it, I suppose it is betrayal. But it doesn't worry me. I don't feel guilty. It didn't lead to the downfall of a country. I didn't think what I was handing over was all that serious. I'm not very technical. I didn't understand all the science.

"This was a special case. I look on it as helping Russia, rather than betraying this one. In general terms, one shouldn't betray one's country.

"But if, for example, this Government decided to work against Cuba . . . I have great admiration for Cuba, I would help them. I would do it again."

Next page: Friends 'won't let her down'

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Friends 'won't let her down'

USUALLY on Saturdays, Melita Norwood goes on her paper round, delivering more than 30 copies of *Morning Star* to like-minded friends (Tim Reid writes).

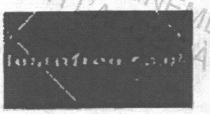
At the weekend, a friend, John Hollands, 49, delivered the socialist newspapers for her. He returned at lunchtime, with a bunch of flowers and raspberries from his allotment. "Only one bad reaction, Lettie," he said. "Old Frank said he would not be taking it any more. He said his family don't agree with what you've done."

Half an hour later, a card from a neighbour drops through the letter box. It says: "Please phone if I can help in any way. Phone me and tell me you are OK."

Mr Hollands, a computer programmer and non-communist, said: "If America had the bomb, and the Russians hadn't, the US would have been stupid enough to drop it. Maybe what Lettie did contributed to world peace. I certainly wouldn't let her down."

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

Arms buried across Europe

BY MICHAEL BINYON AND CHRISTOPHER ANDREW

AMONG the most sinister remnants of the Cold War are caches of arms, explosives and radio equipment buried all over North America, Western and Central Europe, Israel, Japan and other countries once seen as enemies of Russia.

These caches were hidden as emergency arms supplies to be used by Russian agents to sabotage Western pipelines, bridges, railways, electrical sub-stations and oil refineries. Thousands of weapons were wrapped and sealed in waterproof containers and buried in woods and fields, beside railways lines and even schools.

They were booby-trapped to explode and kill anyone who stumbled across them without KGB instructions on how to disarm them. Now, years later, these caches are decaying and unstable, likely to explode without warning if disturbed.

Records of the exact location of some, scattered across Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, have disappeared. Those discovered, using the directions recorded in the Mitrokhin file, have been carefully dug up. One, in Switzerland, was found to be so unstable that it exploded as soon as a powerful firehose was turned on it.

The KGB even sent a senior agent to Northern Ireland and Scotland in 1963 to spy out sabotage targets, prepare large dead-drops for explosives and weapons, and select and train agents to wreck pipelines, bridges and railways. Vitali Voytetsky, codenamed Paul, also selected sites for airborne and maritime landings by DRGs - the acronym of the Soviet sabotage and intelligence groups

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Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the KGB spent huge sums preparing for campaigns of sabotage in the West. Moscow thought that only by destroying vital infrastructure in the West could Soviet forces hope to prevail in any conflict. The KGB, therefore, was given detailed instructions to prepare the personnel and logistics to carry out sabotage - either in war or even in East-West crises that stopped short of war.

Preparations began in North America in the early 1960s, to promote "armed uprisings against reactionary pro-Western governments". Central America and Mexico were the targets, but the KGB also looked at military bases, missile sites and radar installations in the United States. Migrant workers were used to smuggle arms and agents into the US; caches were buried in strategic locations near dams, pylons and railways.

Similar operations were mounted throughout Europe. KGB residencies in Nato countries and some neutral states (notably Austria, Sweden and Switzerland) were expected to make detailed plans for the sabotage of up to six significant targets a year.

The Mitrokhin file reveals the lengths to which the KGB went to protect the caches it hid more than 30 years ago. Most were buried at least 3ft underground, andbooby-trapped with "Lightning" explosive devices. Directorate S sent out a circular to all KGB residencies telling them how to remove the radio transmitters from the caches.

The instructions go on to tell the operative not to tilt the container until the explosive device has been disarmed. To do this, he needed a pocket torch battery of not less than 3.5 volts. He then had to wire up the probes to the container's left lock, and the sound of a click inside indicated that the explosive device has been disarmed. If there was no click, the container had to be left alone and the cache filled in.

One typical order to the KGB residency in Berne, Switzerland, in 1972 asked the local agent to check a cache that was hidden six years earlier. Like a spy novel, it tells the agent to set off on the road to Avenches from Friburg, find a farm standing on its own, take a right-hand track 100 metres further on leading to a wood on a hillock and go on until he found a large covered chapel with the image of a saint.

But Berne told Moscow it would be difficult to conceal signs of excavation when the agent located the cache, and even harder to think of a plausible cover story:

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Spies say time for vengeance is long over

FROM ALLAN HALL IN BERLIN

OLD spies in from the cold, on a nostalgia trip to swelt-ering Berlin, were divided yesterday on what punishment should be handed out to Melita Norwood.

Many of the shadowy warriors, reunited in the city that was the front line of the Cold War intelligence struggle, believe that the time has passed for vengeance.

"The hour for revenge is probably long over," said Klaus Schapper, a German who worked for the West between 1945 and 1961. "What good would it serve?"

Viktor Kalugin, a former senior KGB officer, believed that jail would be a punishment "unthinkable" at her age. Mrs Norwood's exposure as a Kremlin mole inside the British Establishment - long after the end of the titanic struggle between Soviet communism and Western capitalism - came at a pertinent time for these participants in the era of conflicts.

Facing each other for the first time at a Berlin conference were the spymasters, the agents, the message-carriers, the victors and the vanquished who struggled in the shadows of nuclear missiles to glean the vital intelligence that they believed would always keep them one step ahead of their foes. This was the kind of war to which Mrs Norwood committed herself, blindly, believes the man who exposed her.

Christopher Andrew, the Cambridge historian, said in Berlin: "I don't think prosecution is viable. People who spied for Stalin deserve to have their story told but I don't think that, at the age of 87, she will end her years in jail. That is highly improbable. I respect her for her

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Widdecombe leads calls for traitor's arrest

KGB-trained in seduction

m t e b t m pp e b t e t e was to enter the service, in the mid-1930s, of one of the vilest regimes in 20th-century history.

"But, of course, what she saw through red-tinted spectacles was not the reality of a vile regime but a worker-peasant paradise that never existed. Throughout her life she retained a belief, it seems, in a Soviet Union that simply wasn't real."

Egon Laenzer, a German espionage commentator, said: "She knew the secret war of knowledge was every bit as important as victories on a battlefield. Even more so, for without her struggle in the shadows there could have been no final victory as technology outpaced weaponry with frightening rapidity.

"From what I have heard, she wanted that final victory to go to the Kremlin. It is debatable whether or not she should go to prison for the rest of her life because of what she did. Would we be having this debate, though, if it were a man?"

Hundreds of miles away from Berlin, the little old lady in England was casting a long shadow over participants at the so-called spy summit in their peacetime get-together as they toured the sights of the city that once made the world hold its breath.

Lloyd Salvetti, director of the CIA's Centre for the Study of Intelligence, called Berlin "arguably the hottest spot during the Cold War". It was fitting that former adversaries should meet in the now reunited city.

Rupert Allason, a former Tory MP who writes thrillers as Nigel West, also attended the conference, which was largely ignored in the German media. An expert on spycraft, he was one of those who believed that Mrs Norwood should be punished.

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

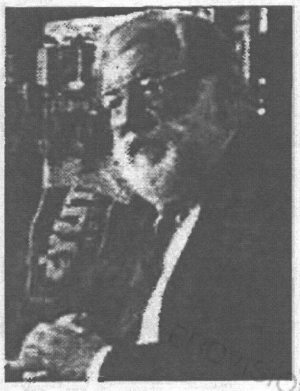
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The "Romeo agent" John Symonds

Widdecombe leads calls for traitor's arrest

BY DANIEL MCGRORY AND STEWART TENDLER

KGB defector: I fear for my life

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THE Conservative Party last night led demands for the Lothario traitor, John Symonds, a KGB agent for seven years, to be arrested and ordered to stand trial.

Within minutes of Mr Symonds, 63, boasting on television about his treachery, the Opposition pounced and urged Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, to intervene. The revelations in the Mitrokhin archive show that the disgraced former Scotland Yard detective targeted two British women at the Moscow embassy after he offered his services to the Soviet Union in 1973 while on the run from corruption charges in Britain.

Ann Widdecombe, the Shadow Home Secretary, said that she was appalled by the latest exposure. "If there is sufficient evidence, this man should definitely stand trial. I can see no good reason on the inform-ation available why this man is not going to be arrested," she said.

"Many spies have been jailed for up to 40 years. It seems inexplicable that a handful of people are going to get away with it."

The view was shared by some neighbours in the old people's home where Mr Symonds hid behind the net curtains yesterday. Many said that the "Romeo agent" should be prosecuted for treachery.

Mr Symonds's seven-year career for the KGB ended in 1980 when the KGB decreed he was "emotionally unstable" and suffering from "a psychological disorder". The truth was Mr Symonds had begun to lose his looks and charm.

Mr Symonds, codenamed Scot, had been highly praised for providing material "of significant operational interest". One report on his seduction powers, involving the wife of a West German official in Bonn, went direct to Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB, and later Soviet leader.

Mr Symonds was recruited to seduce vulnerable women in overseas embassies who could then be blackmailed by the KGB. The Mitrokhin archives show that he operated on four continents and was the busiest of the KGB's "Romeo" spies. His targets included at least two British women - codenamed Erica and Vera - in the British Embassy in Moscow. He also moved in on women at British and American diplomatic missions in Africa.

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The psychological assessment was drawn up after he failed to seduce Erica. The KGB files recorded: "His physical appearance did not appeal to Erica."

For years, Mr Symonds claimed he had worked for the KGB. His memoirs were serialised in the *Daily Express* but he was dismissed as a fantasist. The KGB archives reveal that Mr Symonds, who fled Britain after the 1969 investigation by *The Times* into police corruption, walked into the Soviet Embassy in Rabat in August 1972 to offer his services.

Mr Symonds, speaking yesterday, denied that he offered his services. He said that he was "ensnared after quite a long and carefully carried out entrapment". He said it was up to Scotland Yard to decide whether to prosecute. Sources at Scotland Yard said that they had been taken completely by surprise by the revelations.

Speaking through the intercom in his flat, Mr Symonds said he was concerned at the disturbance the notoriety might cause his neighbours. "They, like me,just want peace and quiet." There was a hostile reaction among his neighbours to his actions. Muhammad Hussain, 75, who lives on the floor below, said: "It's a very bad thing to be a traitor to your country. If anyone spies against his country, then action must be taken by the police, no matter how old he is. Traitors should go to prison."

One man, who asked not to be named, said: "He may be 63, but he should still stand in the dock of the Old Bailey." But another neighbour said: "It's a long time ago. As long as no one was hurt because of him, we should forget it."

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The Mitrokhin KGB archive

KGB-trained in seduction

BY DANIEL MCGRORY

THE Lothario touch has not entirely deserted John Symonds, according to the female occupants of Holly Court, the sheltered home where he lives in North London.

They were astonished that the disgraced former Scotland Yard detective could have been a spy, but not surprised at his supposed success with women - allegedly 100 conquests.

Jessie, 69, said: "He always had the twinkle in his eye, and teased us that though he was a grandfather he still had an eye for a pretty girl. You could tell he was a charmer. John is very well spoken, very attentive and makes you feel special."

Told how Mr Symonds boasts in a television documentary how the KGB sent "two extremely beautiful girls" to teach him how to be a better lover, Jessie put her hands to her mouth. "No wonder he smiles most of the time," she said.

This is not the refuge you would expect for a spy thrown out in the cold. The three-floored, redbrick block is set amid a council estate and a busy main road choked with fast-food outlets.

There is some confusion about the circumstances of his arrival there in April last year. He told staff that the elderly lady who shared his two-bedroom apartment, Eva McLeod, was a friend who had cared for him when he was ill more than 25 years ago. To some neighbours, Mr Symonds described her as his wife. The frail, wheelchair-bound Mrs McLeod died two months ago.

One staff member said: "He said Eva looked after him

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3103(18/09)

when he had malaria. When she got sick he did not want Eva to end her days in a home alone, so he got this two-bedroom apartment. He was very kind to her."

During his time at Holly Court he made a number of trips to Portugal where he told fellow residents he had an apartment. His white Volvo 340 saloon, with Portuguese numberplates, is rarely used, neighbours say.

Described as being grossly overweight, Mr Symonds could manage most days only a slow walk to a supermarket and the nearest pub. Bar staff decribed him yesterday as dapper and charming. "He would have a pint of Guinness and chat away quite politely. He said he came from the old people's home but never said what he did. People here will be more shocked at him being a bent copper than a spy."

What may worry the security services is that for months Mr Symonds has been hinting to some residents that he is writing a book about what he called his "colourful past".

Next page: Bomb plan to disrupt Prince's investiture

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Bomb plan to disrupt Prince's investiture

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FOCUS: Ex-KGB-Offizier belastet Willy Brandt - Verfassungsschutz hält Geheimdossiers unter Verschluß

München. Das Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz hält nach Informationen des Nachrichtenmagazins FOCUS belastende Dossiers eines früheren sowjetischen Geheimdienstlers über die Exilzeit Willy Brandts unter Verschluß. Der Ex-Oberst aus der Registratur des KGB habe 1996 auf der Grundlage in den Westen geschmuggelter Protokolle Brandts bislang unbekannte konspirative Kontakte zu Stalins Agentenführern in Schweden geschildert. Bei mehreren Treffen in Stockholm habe Brandt den Sowjets "nachrichtendienstlich wertvolles Material" übergeben. In der Spionagedatei der schwedischen Sicherheitspolizei sei Brandt aufgrund der für Moskau verfaßten Berichte über deutsche Truppenbewegungen in Skandinavien bis 1966 als östlicher Agent erfaßt worden. Die Sprecherin von Generalbundesanwalt Kay Nehm, Eva Schübel, nannte den KGB-Zeugen FOCUS gegenüber "glaubwürdig".

Nach Informationen des Nachrichtenmagazins vertraute sich der Ex-KGB-Offizier 1992 dem britischen Geheimdienst an. Im Frühjahr 1996 sei er erstmals vom deutschen Verfassungsschutz über das KGB-Netz in der Bundesrepublik befragt worden. Die Karlsruher Bundesanwaltschaft habe aufgrund seiner präzisen Angaben zwölf Ermittlungsverfahren gegen mutmaßliche KGB-Agenten eröffnet und insgesamt 50 Spionagefälle durchleuchtet, berichtet FOCUS unter Berufung auf Schübel.

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Produced by the CSIS Communications Branch/ Publié par la Direction des communications du SCRS

20 01 2016 to/au 26-01-2016

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Five Eyes/Groupe des cinq

Canada

Mounties use cellphone data in bid to track architects of terrorist attack
Globe and Mail, Geoffrey York, 2016 01 25
Canadian investigators are analyzing cellphone data in an attempt to track down the masterminds of a terrorist attack that killed six Canadians, a senior Burkina Faso cabinet minister says. The comments by Foreign Minister Alpha Barry, in an interview with The Globe and Mail, are the first details of the Canadian role in hunting for the organizers of the brutal attack that killed six Quebec volunteers and 24 other people at a popular restaurant and hotel in Ouagadougou on Jan.15.. **RCMP** officers were swiftly dispatched to Burkina Faso after the attack, but the RCMP would not comment on exactly what the Canadian police are doing. Mr. Barry said the Canadian police are working with French and U.S. investigators and local police. Investigators in white protective suits and masks have been seen combing for clues at the site of the attack, for which a militant group affiliated with alQaeda claimed responsibility.

Télévirements internationaux: les autorités veulent abaisser le seuil de signalement
La Presse, Joel-Denis Bellavance, 2016 01 24
Ottawa - **Pour mieux débusquer les voyageurs à risque qui souhaitent grossir les rangs d'organisations terroristes à l'étranger comme le groupe armé État islamique, les autorités canadiennes jonglent avec l'idée de réduire le seuil à partir duquel les institutions bancaires doivent signaler les télévirements internationaux**. À l'heure actuelle, tous les télévirements internationaux de 10 000 $ et plus doivent obligatoirement être signalés au Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada, mieux connu dans les cercles d'enquête sous l'acronyme CANAFE. Mais selon le directeur de cet organisme de réglementation fédéral, Gérald Cossette, des voyageurs à risque peuvent se faufiler entre les mailles du filet en versant des sommes moindres vers l'étranger.

Latin America Takes Action to Control Hezbollah's Activities
Asharq alawsat, Staff Writer, 2016 01 25
Buenos Aries-- **Mexican intelligence, in cooperation with Canadian intelligence services, has recently revealed activities for the Lebanese Hezbollah under Iranian support being detected in Latin America, at Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, in addition to the zone between the Paraguay, Argentine, and Brazil border tria**d. George Shea, expert in Middle Eastern affairs and lecturer at the Buenos Aires University, explained that Hezbollah, under Iranian sponsorship, now plans on further expansion following the Russian interference in Syria, in addition to the military Iranian presence that has reduced the need of Hezbollah ground troops in Syria. Authorities in Mexico had already arrested a Lebanese Hezbollah affiliate, on borders with the US, who was caught with fake identification papers and drugs. However, official authorities have yet not disclosed his name for further investigation on Hezbollah's activities there. The Lebanese detainee has confessed to being associated with the Iranian Army of the Guardians and that he was on a mission to collect data on foes of the Iranian government. Moreover, intelligence services in Mexico and **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** revealed that groups affiliated with Hezbollah have begun taking ground action, such as groups of the "Abbas al-Musawi unit" and the "Imad Mughniyah unit". Media pointed out that, during interrogations, the Lebanese detainee had confessed that the two groups' mission is to scout out any threats on Iran in a score of countries across the world and prepare for striking them.

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Canadian Embassies Worry They Can't Deal With Earthquakes, Terrorists, and Hackers
Vice News Canada, Justin Ling, 2016 01 23
Ottawa - **Diplomats have told Justin Trudeau that Canada's embassies don't have the funding necessary to deal with terror or cyber attacks, according to memos provided to the incoming prime minister.** "Canadian missions abroad face significant and evolving risks at a time when security resources are diminishing," reads the classified note prepared for the new government. It continues that while the foreign affairs department will continue to look after overseas embassies and staff, "there is a direct correlation between resource investments and mission security." And those investments have simply dried up. The report prepared for Trudeau in October specifically singles out "civil unrest and terrorism" as threats to Canada's missions abroad, but it also warns of "violent criminality in large swaths of Latin America and Africa," the risk of "a range of hostile espionage activities" as well as earthquakes, typhoons, and hurricanes. A 2014 request for funding from the **Canadian Security Intelligence Services (CSIS**), leaked by a hacker who claimed to be part of the Anonymous hacker collective, purports to show that the intelligence agency was frustrated by outdated technology infrastructure in Canada's embassies, and was requesting some $20 million in upgrades.

B.C. judge rules against secret hearings for CSIS in terror probe
Canadian Jewish News, Geordon Omand, 2016 01 23
Vancouver - **Canada's spy agency has lost a bid to hold a secret hearing over its involvement in an investigation involving a couple who were later found guilty on terror charges in British Columbia**. B.C. Supreme Court Justice Catherine Bruce has ruled the media and the public will be allowed to attend the hearing that is considering if the RCMP manipulated the couple into carrying out the bomb plot. John Nuttall and Amanda Korody were found guilty for plotting to blow up the B.C. legislature on Canada Day 2013, but the convictions have been put on hold while their lawyers argue the pair was entrapped by police in an undercover sting. The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** had asked the judge to allow a hearing to be held in camera, arguing that some of the information is so sensitive to national security that only lawyers for the service and the judge should hear it.

Lawyers attempt to pull curtain over terror plot trial
Vancouver Sun, Ian Mulgrew, 2016 01 22
Column - **Call him Bond, not James Bond, OO7, but Superintendent Daniel Bond -- one of B.C.'s top RCMP liaisons with the Canadian Security Intelligence Service**. He joked outside B.C. Supreme Court that he is ribbed about his name by those who know what he does but his involvement and the role of the country's national security apparatus has become the focus of the Canada Day terror plot trial. A poor Surrey couple, John Nuttall and Amanda Korody, were convicted last summer of terrorism offences for planting inert pressure-cooker bombs at the legislature on July 1, 2013. But their lawyers have asked Justice Catherine Bruce to stay the guilty verdicts and release the pair because of police misconduct. Recovering addicts and recent converts to Islam living in a Metro Vancouver basement suite, the common-law couple were entrapped by the **RCMP**, who preyed upon their vulnerabilities, which included daily doses of methadone, the lawyers say. In stunning testimony Wednesday, Bond testified Nuttall was targeted by **CSIS** in 2012 and the agency had an "investigative technique engaged" in early 2013 when they pointed the Mounties at him. "What was the investigative technique CSIS told you they had engaged with respect to Mr. Nuttall at this meeting on Feb. 1, 2013," lawyer Marilyn Sandford innocuously asked.

CSIS asks judge to keep B.C. terror probe details secret
Canadian Press, Geordon Omand, 2016 01 22
Vancouver - **Canada's spy agency is back in court asking that information about its involvement in a British Columbia terrorism probe be kept secret from the public**. For the

second time in two weeks, the **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** asked Justice Catherine Bruce of the British Columbia Supreme Court to allow a closed-door hearing into whether the **RCMP** entrapped a couple found guilty in a terrorist bomb plot. John Nuttall and Amanda Korody were found guilty of planting pressure-cooker explosives at the B.C. legislature on Canada Day 2013. The convictions have been put on hold while their lawyers argue the pair was manipulated by police in an elaborate undercover sting. This time, a lawyer representing the Canadian Security Intelligence Service argued some of the information is sensitive enough to national security that part of the closed-door proceedings must also exclude both defence and Crown lawyers, with only intelligence agency lawyers and the judge present. CSIS's argument is that information might be revealed that would risk identifying this alleged human source, which would put both that person and the person's family in danger.

Canada hard-pressed to deliver on offer to aid intelligence in Iraq
Ottawa Citizen, David Pugliese, 2016 01 20
Ottawa - **Defence Minister Harjit Sajjan has been touting the potential for Canada's military to help gather intelligence in Iraq in the battle against Islamic extremists.** But with no recent history of meaningful involvement in Iraq or Syria, a scarcity of Arabic speakers, and a lack of intelligence-gathering equipment such as drones, how much of a contribution can Canada's military make? In late December, Sajjan told journalists that the Liberal government is considering contributing an intelligence capability to the war against the Islamic State, including helping improve the abilities of Iraqi security forces to target extremists. He suggested the Canadian Forces have technology to play this role, but didn't specify whether that would be equipment on the ground or in the air. In other interviews, the minister has said that Canada's intelligence capabilities are second to none and the government was looking at how to increase that in the Iraq war. "While the Canadian Armed Forces does maintain rosters of members with ability in languages other than English and French, we do not specifically track the number of Arabic speakers within the Intelligence Branch," **Defence Department spokesman Evan Koronewski** said in an email. But he added, "all intelligence officers and operators are highly trained and provide commanders with valuable support to decisionmaking, planning and operations." The federal government's electronic spy agency, the **Communications Security Establishment**, could play more of a role, but it is already monitoring phone calls and emails of Islamic extremists.

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United States / États-Unis

How Petraeus avoided felony charges over leak
Washington Post, Adam Goldman, 2016 01 26
Washington - Inside a secure conference room on the sixth floor of the Justice Department in early 2014, top federal law enforcement officials gathered to hear what criminal charges prosecutors were contemplating against **David H. Petraeus**, the storied wartime general and former **CIA** director whose public career had ended about 15 months earlier over an extramarital affair. Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. and **FBI Director James B. Comey** listened as prosecutors did a mock run-through of the government's case, a preview of how they would present their evidence to Petraeus's lawyers in order, they hoped, to force a guilty plea. The presentation included felony charges: lying to the FBI and violating a section of the Espionage Act. A conviction on either carried potentially years in prison. They were also considering bringing the same charges against Petraeus's biographer and former mistress, Paula Broadwell. The government would never file those charges. The plea agreement left some in the Justice Department angry, particularly at the FBI, and some agents have argued privately that it will

hamper future efforts to secure prison terms in leak cases. But others in the government defended the deal as the only viable conclusion to a case in which a successful prosecution on the more serious charges was far from certain.

Government background checks still don't require review of social media profiles
Washington Times, Stephen Dinan, 2016 01 25
Washington - The **Obama administration has announced a new set of rules for government background checks -- but still doesn't require a review of applicants' social media profiles**, leaving the government well behind the private sector in vetting high-risk employees. After a series of high- profile bungles, the administration on Friday announced that it was changing the name of the background check investigations agency and revamping the office to which it reports. Key among those changes is giving the Defense Department, which has the biggest need for security clearances and makes up the majority of background checks, a leading role in setting up and running the National Background Investigations Bureau. But the Office of Personnel Management, which oversees background checks, said the bureau's investigators still don't have permission to delve through the social media accounts and profiles of applicants, forgoing a tool that all sides say is becoming more important in the 21st century. Samuel Schumach, an OPM spokesman, said they agree on the need to look at social media, but they haven't worked out how to do that while balancing privacy and accuracy.

U.S. Prisoner Who Stayed in Iran Was F.B.I. Consultant, Expatriate News Service Says (Canada)
New York Times, Rick Gladstone, 2016 01 24
Washington - **An American prisoner recently freed by Iran, but about whom little is known, is a former California-based carpet seller and F.B.I. consultant, a news service run by expatriate Iranian journalists reported on Saturday**. It said Iranian officials might have believed the man had links to the case of **Robert A. Levinson**, an American who went missing in Iran nearly nine years ago. The news service, **Iranwire**, also reported that the prisoner, **Nosratollah Khosravi**, whom it identified by an alternately used name, Nasrollah Khosravi-Roodsari, had left Iran. Mr. Khosravi was the only American prisoner who did not immediately depart the country after a deal to release prisoners was announced a week ago.. If confirmed, the **Iranwire report** would fill in some gaps in what is known about the prisoner release, in which five people, including four Iranian- American dual citizens, were released by Iran, and seven people, including six Iranian-American dual citizens, were released by the United States. Iranwire was created by Iranian journalists living outside the country, which exerts strict controls on the domestic news media. The founders include **Maziar Bahari, an Iranian-Canadian** who was himself a prisoner in Iran. It has maintained numerous contacts inside Iran.

Saudis, the C.I.A. and the Arming of Syrian Rebels
New York Times, Matt Apuzzo, 2016 01 24
Washington - **When President Obama secretly authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to begin arming Syria's embattled rebels in 2013, the spy agency knew it would have a willing partner to help pay for the covert operation**. It was the same partner the C.I.A. has relied on for decades for money and discretion in far-off conflicts: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since then, the C.I.A. and its Saudi counterpart have maintained an unusual arrangement for the rebel-training mission, which the Americans have code- named Timber Sycamore. Under the deal, current and former administration officials said, the Saudis contribute both weapons and large sums of money, and the C.I.A takes the lead in training the rebels on AK-47 assault rifles and tank-destroying missiles.

Clues Emerge on Robert Levinson, C.I.A. Consultant Who Vanished in Iran
New York Times, Barry Meier, 2016 01 23
Washington - **When the United States and Iranswapped prisoners last week, nothing was**

said to resolve the mystery about another captive: Robert A. Levinson, a Central Intelligence Agency consultant who disappeared in Iran in 2007. Iranian leaders have long said that they knew nothing about the missing American, and United States officials have said that he may no longer be in Iran -- or even still alive. Aside from a hostage video and photographs of him in an orange jumpsuit five years ago, there had been no public clues about his fate. But newly disclosed documents suggest that Iranian officials knew far more about Mr. Levinson.

Senators To Obama: The CIA Owes Us An Apology And You Know It
BuzzFeed News, Ali Watkins, 2016 01 21
Washington - **Three U.S. Senators are renewing their calls that CIA Director John Brennan cop to spying on Senate Intelligence Committee computers two years ago** -- and this time, they're going above the spy chief's head. In a letter sent to the White House Thursday, Democratic Sens. Martin Heinrich, Ron Wyden and Mazie Hirono, all members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, asked President Barack Obama to step in on the Senate's behalf and force the spy chief to, if not apologize, at least acknowledge that the search was wrong. "We believe it is necessary for you to address this matter directly, and to ensure that senior officials in your administration recognize the importance of adhering to the rule of law," the letter reads. "We ask that you instruct Director Brennan to acknowledge that the CIA's unauthorized search of Senate files was improper and will not be repeated."

NSA Chief Says U.S. at 'Tipping Point' on Cyberweapons
Wall Street Journal, Damian Paletta, 2016 01 21
Washington - **The U.S. military has spent five years developing advanced cyberweapon and digital capabilities and is likely to deploy them more publicly soon, the head of the Pentagon's U.S. Cyber Command said Thursday**. Adm. Mike Rogers, who is also director of the National Security Agency, said U.S. policy makers have largely agreed on rules of engagement for when cyberweapons can be used for defense. There is still an open discussion, however, about when cyberweapons should be used for "offense," such as carrying out attacks against a group or foreign country. "You can tell we are at the tipping point now," Adm. Rogers said. "The capacity and the capability are starting to come online [and] really starting to pay off in some really tangible capabilities that you will start to see us apply in a broader and broader way." Still, Adm. Rogers stopped short of specifying how exactly these cyberpowers could be deployed in coming months.

U.S. discloses zero-day exploitation practices
FCW.com (US), Chase Gunter, 2016 01 21
Washington - **The federal government has confirmed that it uses undisclosed software bugs not only in espionage and intelligence gathering, but also in the course of law enforcement activities.** In November 2015, the government released a redacted version of the Vulnerabilities Equities Process, the policy that lets agencies such as the N**ational Security Agency and FBI** decide whether to announce the flaws to vendors for patching. Just weeks ago, the government argued that acknowledging its exploitation of the software flaws, known as zero-day vulnerabilities, would damage national security. Now the government has rescinded some of those redactions in its first official acknowledgment of "defensive, offensive and/or law enforcement-related [and] prosecutorial" uses of the vulnerabilities beyond counterterrorism efforts.

NSA Chief Stakes Out Pro-Encryption Position, in Contrast to FBI
The Intercept, Jenna McLaughlin, 2016 01 21
Washington - **National Security Agency Director Adm. Mike Rogers said Thursday that "encryption is foundational to the future," and arguing about it is a waste of time. Speaking to the Atlantic Council, a Washington**, D.C., think tank, Rogers stressed that the

cybersecurity battles the U.S. is destined to fight call for more widespread use of encryption, not less. "What you saw at OPM, you're going to see a whole lot more of," he said, referring to the massive hack of the Office of Personnel Management involving the personal data about 20 million people who have gotten background checks. "So spending time arguing about 'hey, encryption is bad and we ought to do away with it' ... that's a waste of time to me," he said, shaking his head. "So what we've got to ask ourselves is, with that foundation, what's the best way for us to deal with it? And how do we meet those very legitimate concerns from multiple perspectives?"

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United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni

MI5 and MI6: time to come clean on torture
The Guardian (London), Richard Norton-Taylor, 2016 01 26
London--A **British newspaper splashed a story saying a former MI5 officer wants to "present explosive new evidence"** that the Security Service knew inmates at Guantanamo Bay were being tortured. The unidentified officer wants to reveal his evidence to the parliamentary **Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC),** it said. We already know from documentary evidence that officers from **MI5** and from **MI6**, Britain's Secret Intelligence Service, were aware British residents and citizens, and other detainees and terror suspects, were being tortured in US jails in Afghanistan before being rendered to Guantánamo Bay. Security and intelligence officers privately discussed how to handle matters they knew would cause problems if disclosed. When did MI5 and MI6 chiefs - and the ministers to whom they are accountable - knew about the torture, and what steps did they take to stop it? The questions still await answers.

This is the KGB news: how the BBC fell for Soviet ring
Sunday Times (UK), 2016 01 24
London - **The BBC was fooled into giving a job to Guy Burgess, a member of the Cambridge Five ring of Soviet agents, at the request of MI5 -- with neither organisation realising that he used the position to betray Britain to the KGB,** writes Nicholas Hellen. His appointment was orchestrated by Anthony Blunt, another of the Cambridge Five and who worked for MI5 during the Second World War, according to newly discovered documents. It was just one example of how Burgess and other traitors ran rings around the BBC as well as the security services in the late 1930s and during the war. They went on to occupy key positions in the Foreign Office, MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, or MI6, which they exploited to pass information to the Russians. The revelations appear in Guy Burgess -- The Spy Who Knew Everyone by Stewart Purvis and Jeff Hulbert which is to be published by Biteback on Wednesday.

The KGB's Dumbest Double Agent: Yevgeni Brik thought he could outsmart his Russian spy-masters. He was terribly wrong. (Canada)
The Daily Beast, Paddy Hayes, 2016 01 24
Analysis: Daphne Park was briefed personally by her Director (probably Shergold) in Wright's house, rather than in London Block, the center of British administration in the city, home also to SIS Berlin station with its hundred members of staff, where her presence might have been noticed. After the barest minimum of niceties he got right down to it. The Service, he said, had a potential source in Moscow and she was to be given the opportunity to handle him. **The source was Yevgeni Vladimirovich Brik**. Brik was a **KGB** illegal, originally from Kiev in the Ukraine, who had been sent to Canada by Moscow Centre in 1951. Aware that border controls between

Canada and the U.S. were lax to the point of invisibility, the KGB plan was to use Canada as a staging post for the infiltration of its illegals into the United States, the 'Principal Adversary', Britain being reduced by this time to the status of 'Principal Ally'. The illegals (officers working under assumed identities) were to be used to handle U.S.- based KGB agents such as the 'atom spies'. Brik's life as a 'double' lasted for two years. His every move was monitored more closely than a laboratory mouse as the **RCMP** determined to learn everything possible about **KGB operations in Canada**. The monitoring led to the uncovering of several KGB sources but it was hard-earned: Brik 'the double' was at least as much trouble to his Canadian handlers as Brik 'the illegal' had been to his Soviet ones. Then Brik was recalled to Moscow. This was supposedly to attend a pre-arranged debriefing and to spend some time with his wife. Despite his concerns that he might have been compromised, Brik's hubris encouraged him to go ahead with the visit, convinced he could outwit the KGB's interrogators. **His RCMP controllers weren't so sure, but the opportunity to obtain a fuller picture of KGB operations from inside Russia swayed them**. However the Canadians were not set up to handle Brik while he was in Moscow, so they turned to [Britain's] SIS who had been briefed on Brik from the beginning. SIS had, in theory at least, the capacity to run an agent in the Russian capital and was happy to take over. (Note: Paddy Hayes is the author of Queen of Spies: Daphne Park, Britain's Cold War Spy Master, from which this excerpt was adapted. Copyright © 2016 by Paddy Hayes. Published in 2016 by The Overlook Press, Peter Mayer Publishers Inc. overlookpress.com.)

Russia's spying on Britain is back to Cold War level
London Times, Marc Bennetts, 2016 01 25
Moscow - **The number of Russian spies operating in Britain is comparable or higher than during the Cold War, according to Russia's leading expert on President Putin's security services.** Andrei Soldatov, a Moscow- based journalist and author, said that there were likely to be at least 30 agents in the United Kingdom. Some operate under diplomatic cover while others -- so-called "illegal" agents -- use false identities to pose as British citizens, Mr Soldatov said. A third group of agents are Russian nationals, often businessmen, living openly in Britain. "These people are usually recruited and trained by the Russian security services to gather intelligence," he said. Besides London, towns and cities close to Royal Navy bases are targets, he said. These include Clyde, home to the UK's nuclear deterrent as well as a new generation of hunter-killer submarines, and Devonport, in Plymouth, the largest naval base in western Europe. There are three Russian intelligence services with active agents in Britain: the GRU military intelligence agency, the SVR foreign intelligence service, and the FSB, the main successor agency to the **KGB**.

MI5 officer: I will expose torture secrets
Sunday Times (UK), Sean Rayment, 2016 01 24
London - **A former MI5 intelligence officer is to break ranks with the agency to present explosive new evidence the security service knew inmates at the Guantanamo Bay detention centre were being tortured**. The former senior officer is seeking to give evidence to a parliamentary inquiry about how **MI5** officials witnessed detainees being tortured at Camp X-Ray and Camp Delta -- two of the Guantanamo prisons -- in December 2002. Even though the former officer is trying to get official permission to give evidence, it is thought to be unprecedented for a former member of staff to defy the agency in this way. Senior security sources have told The Sunday Times that the testimony will prove for the first time that MI5 was fully aware detainees at Guantanamo were systematically abused and tortured. Details of the torture were disclosed during a series of toplevel meetings held at Thames House, MI5's London headquarters, when control of the organisation was passing from Stephen Lander, then director-general, to **Eliza Manningham- Buller**, according to intelligence sources. A source has revealed a significant number of highranking officials, including MI5's senior management board, lawyers and senior officers, held confidential "torture" meetings on several occasions during

2002. The former officer, who had access to the country's most important state secrets, is expected to tell the parliamen-tary intelligence and security committee (ISC) that the abuse was conducted by trained interrogators from America's intelligence agency, the CIA.

Litvinenko suspect mocks Britain on TV
London Times, Deborah Haynes, 2016 01 23
London -**The prime suspect in the murder of Alexander Litvinenko will use a television show to mock Britain by documenting the fate of Russian spies who, like his victim, worked for the UK. Andrei Lugovoy** showed no sign of concern hours after he was named as the main assassin by a British inquiry into the death of Litvinenko. The former Russian intelligence officer, who fled to Britain after falling out with his **FSB** bosses, was assassinated in London in 2006. Rather than preparing for a police interrogation as requested by Britain, Lugovoy was getting ready to front the latest series of his Russian television programme, Traitors. The presenter, who is also an MP, was asked if the chosen theme was deliberate. "That's what the series producers wanted me to focus on this time," he told the BBC. The showman gave a defiant response to the outcome of the inquiry, which found that he and Dmitri Kovtun, a former Russian army officer, killed Litvinenko using radioactive polonium-210, on the orders of the Russian state -- a mission that was probably sanctioned by President Putin. Litvinenko became a British citizen just weeks before he was killed at the age of 44 and was an outspoken critic of the Russian president and is believed to have worked for MI6.

FSB links make it highly unlikely Putin would be unaware about plot to assassinate former spy
The Independent (UK), Chris Green, 2016 01 22
London - **It was, the Litvinenko inquiry was told, "rule number one" of life in the KGB: cover your back.** According to former Russian spies and others familiar with the power nexus inside the Kremlin, this motto also explains why it is likely that even the head of the country's security agency would have turned to Vladimir Putin to sign off the decision to murder Alexander Litvinenko. At the time of his death, the head of the **KGB's** successor the **FSB** was Nikolai Patrushev, who served as Mr Putin's deputy at the intelligence agency before taking over when his superior left to become Prime Minister in August 1999. The operation to poison Mr Litvinenko's tea with polonium was probably approved by both men, who had remained close, according to Sir Robert Owen's report. Exactly how much Mr Putin knew about the FSB's day-to-day work at the time - and how much he was involved in dictating what it did - remains unclear, mainly because of the Russian president's obsession with collective solidarity and confidentiality among his ministers and officials. According to Professor Robert Service, a former professor of Russian history at the University of Oxford who submitted a lengthy report on the Kremlin power structure to the inquiry, Mr Putin has presided over a "severe constriction" in the type of information released about his activities since coming to power. However, some Kremlin observers have claimed that an incident which took place shortly after Mr Putin left the FSB for politics illustrates his willingness to interfere with the agency's often murky work through his friend and former colleague Mr Patrushev.

Snoopers and scrutiny
The Economist, Editorial Board, 2016 01 21
Editorial - **A lot is riding on Britain's attempt to update the law governing the domestic activities of its spy agencies**. The draft bill will make explicit how the electronic-intelligence agency, **GCHQ**, may (with a warrant) plant bugs on computers and other devices, collect and analyse bulk information (such as mobile-phone activity and web-browsing records) and read private messages. Get the details right, and Britain can provide a model of how to balance security and freedom; get them wrong, and centuries of freedom might shrivel. The bill's biggest success is its self-restraint. It does not require firms to weaken the encryption they sell to

customers, as politicians in several countries, including Britain, would like. If people want security on the internet, they have no alternative to strong encryption. The agencies have other means of collecting data, including bugging phones and computers. The draft bill is also right to require companies to retain, at least for a time, data about mobile-phone and internet activity that may, subject to a warrant, be of use to future investigations. Intelligence agencies need to be able to look back at the history of a suspected terrorist's contacts and movements. Elsewhere, however, the bill could be better. It rightly strengthens **GCHQ's** powers to pursue terrorists, gangsters and foreign spies.

Of warrants and watchers
The Economist, Staff report, 2016 01 22
Commentary - **Britain's laws on bugging and snooping are out of date. Written in a pre-internet era, they give sweeping powers to the home secretary to authorise the interception and collection of electronic information, and the planting of bugs (in spookspeak, "equipment interference").** Without a stronger legal basis, these powers could fall foul of European judges on human-rights and data-protection grounds. Moreover, until the revelations by Edward Snowden, a fugitive American intelligence contractor now living in Moscow, most people had no idea of the reach of Britain's digital spy agency, **the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)**, and how close its ties are with America's **National Security Agency**. The Snowden revelations infuriated digital-privacy advocates and also alarmed the technology industry, which feels squeezed between government demands and its customers' expectations. The draft bill on investigatory powers going through Parliament attempts to sort out this mess. It follows the failure two years ago of a previous bill, dubbed the "snoopers' charter", and the hurried passage of a stopgap bill that expires this summer. The bill is under scrutiny by a joint committee of peers and MPs, which will report on February 11th. The biggest divide is not over the technicalities of intelligence oversight, but in attitudes to what spies do. Some believe the agencies to be overmighty, beguiling politicians with tales of derring-do and lobbying zealously for their cause in the media.

Litvinenko murder suspect dismisses inquiry as 'nonsense'
The Guardian (London), Luke Harding, Esther Addley, 2016 01 22
London - **The former Russian spy Andrei Lugovoi has denounced the British inquiry that said he was one of the state-directed murderers of dissident Alexander Litvinenko**, describing it as "**nonsense**". Speaking to the BBC, the former **KGB** bodyguard and **FSB** secret service agent dismissed the findings of Sir Robert Owen, chairman of the inquiry that said President Vladimir Putin "probably" approved the assassination of Litvinenko in London in 2006. Lugovoi said: "I've seen the nonsense conclusions of your judge who has clearly gone mad. I saw nothing new there. I am very sorry that 10 years on nothing new has been presented, only invention, supposition, rumours. "And the fact that such words as 'possibly' and 'probably' were used in the report means there is no proof, nothing concrete against us."

GCHQ spies quashed this phone encryption because it was too good against snoopers
The Register (UK), Kieren McCarthy, 2016 01 22
London - The researcher who discovered that the UK government's phone encryption standard has a huge backdoor installed has made another discovery**: GCHQ's rejection of a better encryption standard because it didn't allow for undetectable spying**. **Dr Steven Murdoch** has updated his original post on the MIKEY-SAKKE standard, developed by UK listening post GCHQ, to include a document from the 3GPP standardization group that was responsible for the 3G mobile phone standard and which also developed the 4G and LTE standards (i.e., what your phone currently uses). That document stems from a meeting back in 2010 and outlines how a representative from the National Technical Assistance Centre (NTAC) - GCHQ's decryption and data analysis arm - worked to reject the MIKEY-IBAKE standard because it could produce a slight delay in people's phone calls when they were being intercepted.

Accused Claims MI6 Offered To Recruit Him, Suspects He Was Also Exposed To Polonium

International Business Times, Sneha Shankar, 2016 01 22

London - **Andrei Lugovoi, one of the men accused of poisoning former Russian KGB agent Alexander Litvinenko in 2006, said in an interview Thursday that British intelligence agency MI6 offered to recruit him before Litvinenko's death**. He said he suspected he was also exposed to polonium- 210, the radioactive poison that killed Litvinenko. The U.K. public inquiry concluded Thursday that Litvinenko was killed by Lugovoi and another KGB agent, Dmitry Kovtun, "probably" on the personal orders of Russian President Vladimir Putin. The inquiry said Litvinenko drank a cup of tea with Lugovoi and Kovtun that was laced with polonium-210, adding that the two agents could have been working on behalf of the **Russian Federal Security Service (FSB).** "Litvinenko died in November 2006, in March-April I was openly offered cooperation [by MI6] and in order to motivate me somehow, I was denied a visa, that was in May 2006. And after I called Litvinenko - I've said this multiple times - I was granted a visa all of a sudden. I have always connected these two events," Lugovoi said during an interview to Rossiya1 network, according to Sputnik News, adding: "They [UK] always gave me visas, and did it with great pleasure before May 2006, when I was denied a visa after the British intelligence MI6 tried recruiting me." In another report by Sputnik News, Lugovoi was cited suspecting that he had also been exposed to polonium-210. "I can suspect that I got it [polonium exposure] together with Litvinenko. But I lived in British hotel, took British flights, met with representatives of the British establishment and only God knows who could have given it to me," Lugovoi said, according to Sputnik News.

Alan Turing, James Bond and London Spy: how MI5 became Britain's most inclusive employer

The Guardian (London), Richard Norton-Taylor, 2016 01 19

Column - **If you had walked past MI5's headquarters in central London earlier today, you might have noticed the rainbow flag flying above the building. It is not the first time - it flew there on the day of London's Pride festival last summer**. But this time it was raised to mark the accolade of Stonewall's employer of the year: Britain's Security Service came top in the annual Stonewall Workplace Equality Index. The index measures an organisation's work in tackling discrimination and creating an inclusive workplace for lesbian, gay, bi and trans people. MI5 in particular, it might be argued, needs to be inclusive. Much of its work, as it director general Andrew Parker, said, "goes on by necessity out of view". Its employees cannot talk about their work with outsiders. They need a workplace that is tolerant and welcoming, and an esprit de corps that encourages diversity. MI5 now has a LGBT "champion" to promote diversity, an 80-plus-strong LGBT network, and a "reverse mentoring" scheme for staff who want to develop their understanding of diversity. Staff are offered "unconscious bias training". Meanwhile MI6, Bond's employer, uses Stonewall's logo on recruitment ads appealing for people who are "able to get on with diverse groups".

For fsck's SAKKE: GCHQ-built phone voice encryption has massive backdoor - researcher

The Register (UK), Kieren McCarthy, 2016 01 20

London - **The UK government's official voice encryption protocol, around which it is hoping to build an ecosystem of products, has a massive backdoor that would enable the security services to intercept and listen to all past and present calls, a researcher has discovered**. Dr Steven Murdoch of University College London has posted an extensive blog post digging into the MIKEY-SAKKE spec in which he concludes that it has been specifically designed to "allow undetectable and unauditable mass surveillance." He notes that in the "vast majority of cases" the protocol would be "actively harmful for security." Murdoch uses the EFF's scorecard as a way of measuring the security of MIKEY-SAKKE, and concludes that it only

manages to meet one of the four key elements for protocol design, namely that it provides end-to- end encryption.

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Australia/ Australie

Indonesian government 'using Sydney server for surveillance program'
ABC (Australia), Conor Duffy, 2016 01 26
Sydney - **An Indonesian government agency is using a Sydney-based proxy server to run the notorious spyware FinFisher, according to technology researchers**. The notorious spyware FinFisher, used to infect mobile phones and computers to place targets under surveillance, has been found in a Sydney data centre. A proxy server inside the Global Switch data centre in Ultimo, Sydney is being used to obscure the real user of the spyware, in this case an Indonesian government agency, according to a group of technology researchers. A proxy server acts as an intermediary which protects the identity of its real user. The intrusive spyware developed by Munich-based is sold exclusively to government agencies as a way to "help identify, locate and convict serious criminals". However, there are also well documented cases in which governments have abused the highly invasive spyware by targeting political opponents within their borders and overseas. According to Privacy International FinFisher was recently used by the Ugandan government to gather "hordes of information" on political opponents and "control the media houses". In Bahrain, authorities are accused of using the technology to place three young activists under surveillance whilst they were living in the UK. The trio say as a result of the surveillance they were relentlessly pursued and tortured at the hands of Bahraini authorities. Once deployed, FinFisher is able to remotely control any computer or mobile phone it infects, copy files, intercept Skype calls, and activate a microphone or webcam. It is not clear which Indonesian government agency is responsible for the proxy server at Ultimo. The ABC approached **ASIO** and the **Department of Defence**, which declined to comment. The ABC also approached Damon Reid, the executive director of the Global Switch data centre, to ask if the company was aware of the FinFisher server.

Digital age makes old-style spying vital
The Australian, Paul Maley, 2016 01 23
Canberra - **Australia's intelligence agencies are increasingly reliant on dangerous forms of intelligence collection, such as the use of informants and physically infiltrating terror cells, as the rise of freely available encrypted messaging apps makes electronic eavesdropping more difficul**t. Police and intelligence agencies are relying more heavily on "humint", or human intelligence, as commercial-grade encryption technology moves into the mainstream and electronic communication becomes harder to find, buried amid ever greater quantities of digital data. Encryption technology has been embraced wholeheartedly by jihadists, in both Australia and in Syria, prompting US **FBI director James Comey** to demand last year that developers of such apps be required to provide a "back door" into the system so that police and intelligence agencies could access them with a warrant. A spokeswoman for Attorney-General George Brandis confirmed that it had become a major problem in Australia. "(Islamic State) and other terrorist organisations are increasingly using encrypted communications and closed networks to spread their propaganda, recruit new members and plan terrorist attacks here in Australia and overseas," she said.

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New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande

Light coverage/couverture légère.

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International

China/Chine

Digital attacks on China critics intensify, says cybersecurity firm
Christian Science Monitor, Jaikumar Vijayan,, 2016 01 26
Washington - **A shadowy hacker group with suspected ties to the Chinese government has increased its attacks on human rights groups and is even targeting the Russian spy agency**, according to a report released Monday. The cybersecurity company Palo Alto Networks noticed a recent upswing in activity in a four-year-old malware campaign dubbed "Scarlet Mimic," a reference to the program attackers use to imitate legitimate software, designed to steal location data and sensitive communications from targeted computers. While the attackers mostly target organizations that support the rights of Tibetan and Uyghur minorities, the unknown group behind the campaign appears to be targeting the **Russian Federal Security Service** and Indian government organizations with targeted phishing attacks. "We do believe there is a government behind this," says Ryan Olson, director of threat intelligence at Palo Alto's Unit 42 research team. "But we don't have any evidence linking China" directly to Scarlet Mimic, he said.

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Russia/Russie

Putin's Spokesman Calls Litvinenko Inquiry a 'Quasi- Investigation'
Moscow Times, Staff report, 2016 01 21
Moscow - **Putin's spokesman Dmitry Peskov called the British inquiry into the murder of Alexander Litvinenko -- a former Federal Security Service (FSB) agent poisoned in London in 2006 -- a "quasi-investigation" and said it may "poison" bilateral relations between Russia and the U.K.,** the Interfax news agency reported Thursday. A report into Litvinenko's death based on a public inquiry was published earlier on Thursday. It alleged that Litvinenko was poisoned with highly toxic isotope polonium 210 by two Russians -- current State Duma deputy Andrei Lugovoi and entrepreneur Dmitry Kovtun - that were "probably" acting under the instructions of the FSB, which were "probably" approved by President Vladimir Putin. Russia's Foreign Ministry deemed the inquiry "politically motivated." The Kremlin will not take the inquiry seriously, because it is based on "probabilities" and uses the word "probably," according to Peskov. "Such terms are not allowed in our legal proceedings, or the legal proceedings of other countries, and we can't perceive it as a court's verdict," he was quoted by Interfax as saying. "Russia was hoping for cooperation with the British in investigating this case. Unfortunately, the British froze not only the cooperation, but the dialogue in other spheres, too," Peskov added.

PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT" "RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »

Kremlin does not perceive Litvinenko death investigation results as verdict
ITAR-TASS World Service, Staff report, 2016 01 21
Moscow - **The Kremlin does not perceive as verdict any part of the results of investigation into the death of Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) defector Alexander Litvinenko, Russian presidential spokesman Dmitry Peskov said Thursday**. "Why am I saying 'quasi-investigation' and why can't we perceive that as an investigation?" Peskov told journalists. "Because the talk is about some judgments based on probability, on the use of words 'possibly', 'probably'." He said "such terminology is not allowed in Russian judicial practice; nor is it allowed in court practices of other countries, and it certainly can't be perceived by us as a verdict in any part [of the investigation's results]." According to Peskov, the results of the investigation may be ironically "referred to subtle British humor."

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Europe

Prêt à frapper, Daech s'européanise
Le Figaro, Jean-Jacques Mével, 2016 01 26
Paris - **Le groupe État islamique a développé « une nouvelle capacité de combat pour effectuer une campagne d'attaques d'ampleur » concentrée sur l'Europe, et en particulier sur la France, avertit l'agence Europol**. TERRORISME La menace terroriste est immédiate - particulièrement pour l'Hexagone - mais d'un coup, elle paraît aussi bien plus proche. Daech est parvenu à « européaniser » le recrutement de ses tueurs, leur entraînement et peut-être même leur commandement, d'après un rapport rendu public par Europol, l'agence policière qui ambitionne de devenir le **FBI** du Vieux Continent. L'État islamique a développé « une nouvelle capacité de combat pour effectuer une campagne d'attaques de grande ampleur » centrée sur l'Europe « et en particulier contre la France » , explique Rob Wainwright, directeur de l'agence et ancien du **MI5** britannique. Le terrorisme islamique « peut frapper presque toutes les cibles où il veut, quand il veut » dans des opérations complexes et bien coordonnées. Depuis les attaques du 13 novembre à Paris, rares sont ceux qui peuvent encore en douter. Europol rajoute à l'alarme en évoquant la possibilité d'autres attentats « dans un avenir proche » .

Prominent intelligence officer Gohar Vardanyan celebrates 90th birthday anniversary
Armenpress, 2016 01 25
Yerevan, Armenia—**Prominent intelligence officer, veteran of Russian Foreign Intelligence Service Gohar Vardanyan, who made a big contribution in acquisition of the needed information for the country's national interests and safety, celebrates her 90th birthday** jubilee on January 25, "Armenpress" reports. Gohar Vardanyan was born on January 25, 1926 in Leninakan (Gyumri) city. In the early 1930s, her family moved to Iran. At age 16, she entered her future husband and comrade-in-arms Gevorg Vardanyan's anti-fascist group along with which she lead an active intelligence work.

France: Hollande veut prolonger l'état d'urgence de trois mois
Radio France Internationale, 2016 01 23
Paris - **Le président François Hollande veut prolonger l'état d'urgence de trois mois, jusqu'à fin mai.** L'annonce a été faite par l'Elysée ce vendredi en fin de journée après les entretiens du chef de l'Etat avec les responsables des partis politiques représentés au Parlement et avec qui il a évoqué la question de la révision constitutionnelle. Décrété le 13 novembre au soir après les attentats à Paris et à Saint-Denis qui ont fait 130 morts, l'état d'urgence devait arriver à terme le 26 février prochain. François Hollande souhaite le prolonger

de trois mois. Un projet de loi sera donc présenté le 3 février en Conseil des ministres. La décision du chef de l'Etat de solliciter sa prolongation au Parlement a été dévoilée avant la publication du communiqué par le leader du Parti communiste français Pierre Laurent à la sortie de son entretien avec le président de la République.

Les services belges infiltrés par un indic ?
Marianne, Philippe Engels, 2016 01 22
Bruxelles - **Enorme malaise dans le procès d'une filière syrienne : un Marocain en contact régulier avec les renseignements belges accompagnait les candidats au djihad jusqu'au pied même de l'avion.** Aujourd'hui, il s'est évaporé dans la nature... La voiture qui le conduisait à l'aéroport de Bruxelles-National le 20 novembre 2013 s'est arrêtée au dépose-minute. Etape suivante : Istanbul. Muni d'un simple sac et d'un téléphone portable, Murat D. est parti faire le djihad sans trop y croire. Aux flics qui l'ont cueilli à son retour quelques semaines plus tard, à la veille de ses 19 ans, ce jeune Belge d'origine turque a avoué qu'il avait hésité à chaque pas, ou presque, jusqu'au comptoir d'embarquement. Il a donné aux enquêteurs le nom de son convoyeur, le Marocain Abdelkader el-Farssaoui, dont on est sans nouvelles aujourd'hui

Security researcher: Ukraine power grid facing new wave of cyberattacks
The Hill, Katie Bo Williams, 2016 01 22
Washington - **Ukrainian power plants are still facing an onslaught of cyberattacks in the wake of a malware-caused blackout in December, according to a U.S. security firm. "[On January 19th],** we discovered a new wave of these attacks, where a number of electricity distribution companies in Ukraine were targeted again following the power outages in December," malware researcher Robert Lipovsky wrote in a post on the blog We Live Security. But the kind of malware used in this latest wave of attacks is not the same code that left 80,000 people in the western regions of Ukraine without power last month, Lipovsky notes. "What's particularly interesting is that the malware that was used this time is not BlackEnergy, which poses further questions about the perpetrators behind the ongoing operation," he wrote.

NATO, EU poised to assist Ukraine in security service reform
Kyiv Post, Staff report, 2016 01 21
Kyiv - **Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) Head Vasyl Hrytsak and representatives of the NATO Communication Office in Ukraine and the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine, have agreed during their meeting to create a permanent international advisory group on the SBU reform**. Representatives of the EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine, foreign advisors at the NATO Communication Office in Ukraine, employees of the NATO Centre for information and documentation in Ukraine, and other international organizations will join the group, as well as leading foreign and Ukrainian experts in this field, the SBU press service said in a report. "The main goal is [to organize] expert support of the process of the Security Service reforming by way of holding permanent consultations on improvement of legal regulation, development of an advanced SBU model with consideration of the best political and legal practices of EU member states and NATO, and to lay out an agreed package of proposals (a plan) with regard to stages of the reform," the report says.

Norwegian intelligence chief says Muslim, other immigrants causing challenges
BBC News—via Norwegian news agency NTB, 2016 01 21
Oslo— **PST [Norwegian Police Security Service] chief Benedicte Bjornland fears that increased immigration, especially from Muslim countries, may provide a breeding ground for radicalization, increased conflict in society and bigger right-wing extremist communities.** The warning came at the national conference of Society and Defence in Sweden on 11 January, where the PST chief was one of the openers. "Sharply increasing immigration,

especially from Muslim countries, may also bring other challenges with it in the long term. When a large number of asylum seekers come to local communities, this can have unfortunate consequences," Bjornland said from the rostrum, according to TV 2 [commercial television station]. She warned of an increased conflict level, acts of violence and the emergence of right-wing extremist communities.

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Middle East / Moyen-Orient

You'd be surprised how many animals are arrested for being Israeli spies
Al-Bawaba News, 2016 01 26
Jerusalem— On Tuesday morning, **residents in the southern Lebanese town of Bint Jbeil captured what they claimed was an Israeli spy vulture**. They thought the bird was carrying Israeli spy equipment, but it was released after authorities determined it was not carrying anything dangerous. This is not the first time an animal has been arrested for espionage. There have been numerous incidents in which creatures ranging from rats to Zionist spy ducks" have been detained for their alleged undercover operations. Israel is often the target of these accusations, allegedly using animals to spy on various countries in the Islamic world, including Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Foreign Ministry Rejects US Media Claims on Presence of Levinson in Iran
Fars News Agency, 2016 01 22
Tehran - **An informed source in the Iranian foreign ministry dismissed media reports claiming that the US retired FBI agent, Robert Levinson, is in Iran**. The source rejected the CNN news channel's claim that Levinson is being held in Iran, and said, "Different US officials, the latest of whom the White House spokesman, have many times underlined in their remarks that this person has been traced out of Iran." "The Islamic Republic of Iran has done any possible cooperation to help clarify this person's fate based on a humanitarian attitude," the source told FNA on Thursday. CNN quoted US officials who were briefed on the investigation as claiming that FBI investigators believe Robert Levinson, if he is still alive, is being held in Iran despite public statements from US officials in other agencies indicating he may be elsewhere.

Palestinian Intelligence Chief: We Foiled 200 Attacks Against Israelis
Haaretz, Jack Khoury, 2016 01 21
Jerusalem - **The Palestinian Authority has foiled 200 attacks against Israelis in the upsurge in violence that began in October and it will continue its security coordination with Israel, Palestinian intelligence chief Majid Faraj said** in an interview this week with Defense News. Faraj, who is considered very close to Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, rarely makes public statements. He told the U.S.-based publication that Palestinian security and intelligence forces also confiscated weapons and arrested about 100 Palestinians during this period. He said was important to keep the Islamic State organization from establishing a base in the West Bank in bringing about the PA's collapse.

Terror Prince: Hezbollah leader's son led terror cell in West Bank, says Shin Bet
Jerusalem Post, Yaakov Lappin, 2016 01 20
Jerusalem - **Security forces announced on Wednesday the foiling of a terrorist suicide bombing and shooting cell based in Tulkarm in the West Bank that was under the command of Hezbollah, and which was set up by the son of Hezbollah chief Hassan Nasrallah**. A total of five Palestinians are in custody on suspicion of joining the Hezbollah terrorist cell, and they were close to launching attacks, according to the **Shin Bet**. The Shin Bet

intelligence agency said its investigation found that Juad Nasrallah, the son of Hezbollah chairman Hassan Nasrallah, used online social media networks to recruit Mahmoud Za'alul, a Palestinian resident of Tulkarm, who in turn received instructions on how to recruit other members into the cell. Za'alul, aged 32, acting under Hezbollah instructions received from his handler, a man named only as 'Fadi,' set up an email account through which he received instructions on how to recruit other members of the cell, gather field intelligence, and select targets.

Foreign intelligent services trigger unrest on Iran, Pakistan borders
Islamic Republic News Agency, 2016 01 20
Tehran - **Pakistan Army Chief General Raheel Sharif conferred on Tuesday with the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council Ali Shamkhani on expansion of border cooperation in dealing with bandits and armed groups**. In the meeting, Shamkhani said such insecurities have roots in the activities of the **intelligent services** of the alien countries. They seek to promote unrest in the region to prevent expansion of economic, commercial and cultural relations and cooperation between the two countries, he said. To seriously deal with the threat imposed by terrorist groups in the region requires collective contribution of the countries in the region, Shamkhani said.

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Asia/Asie

Rajnath Singh reviews security situation with NSA, intelligence agencies
India Blooms News Service, Staff Writer, 2016 01 25
New Delhi- **On the eve of the Republic Day, Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh met National Security Advisor Ajit Doval, intelligence bureau and RAW chiefs to review the security preparedness,** reports said. The meeting came just a day after a car of an army officer was stolen from a south Delhi area, sounding an alarm ahead of the Republic Day parade which will be attended by French President Francois Hollande and top Indian leaders. **Intelligence agencies** had already received inputs about the presence of members of terror outfits. The alert has been intensified especially keeping in mind the kind of attack Pakistani terrorists carried out in the Pathankot air base early this month.

Kim Jong-un's father wanted to end hereditary rule, top spy reveals
London Telegraph, Julian Ryall, 2016 01 23
Tokyo—**Kim Jong-il, the former leader of North Korea, planned to end the hereditary system of rule that handed power to his son Kim Jong-un,** a new book by a **top South Korean spy** has revealed. In a move that could have put the hermit nation on a radically different course, the elder Kim planned instead to create a 10 strong-committee that would run the country instead, according to **Ra Jong-yil**, the **former head of South Korea's national intelligence service**."Those close to Kim Jong-il suggested that he should name one of his children as his successor, but he brushed those suggestions aside." In an interview with The Telegraph, Ra Jong-yil, who also served as ambassador to both London and Tokyo, said Kim Jong-il's plans to end the sole system of hereditary succession in the communist world was thwarted by a combination of his sudden death in December 2011, jostling for influence among the 10 chosen members of his committee - and the brazen determination of Kim Jong-un to seize ultimate power.

Govt to focus on terrorism prevention
The Jakarta Post, 2016 01 21
Jakarta— The **government is currently considering several options that may be included in possible revisions to the current antiterror laws**, including one that would prevent jihadists who have fought with the Islamic State (IS) movement abroad from returning to Indonesia.

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo said on Wednesday that a provision that would allow authorities to strip the citizenship of Indonesian nationals fighting in foreign lands, would be part of a draft of new policies that aimed to improve terrorism prevention. **National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) chief Comr. Gen. Saud Usman Nasution** said that an amendment to the 2003 Terrorism Law would have at least four provisions, including a change in the definition of "treason" that would allow authorities to criminalize individuals who joined radical groups or declared "caliphates" abroad. Jakarta Police chief Insp. Gen. Tito Karnavian backed the proposal, saying that intelligence information should be included as a legitimate form of evidence. Jakarta Police chief Insp. Gen. Tito Karnavian backed the proposal, saying that intelligence information should be included as a legitimate form of evidence. Tito, however, rejected any proposal that would allow the **National Intelligence Agency (BIN)** or the Indonesian military (TNI) to arrest and detain terrorism suspects.

BIN Requests for Broader Authorities
Tempo (Indonesia), 2016 01 21
Jakarta— **Intelligence Agency (BIN) chief Sutiyoso said that he will deliver a proposal requesting broader authority for the Agency to President Joko Widodo, Vice President Jusuf Kalla and cabinet ministers.** "Yes, I will present it," said Sutiyoso on Thursday, January 21, 2016. Sutiyoso requested that BIN should be allowed to detain suspected terrorists. Sutiyoso argued that one of the reasons why terrorists are difficult to eradicate was because BIN has limited authorities. "That's been our weakness all this time," Sutiyoso said. The prohibition for BIN to arrest suspected terrorists is regulated in Law No. 17/2011 on State Intelligence. BIN is however, allowed to tap communications, inspect flow of funds and gather information about its targets.

Gov't calls for parliamentary endorsement of anti-terrorism bills
Yonhap News Agency, 2016 01 20
Seoul— **The government renewed its call on Wednesday for the parliamentary approval of anti-terrorism bills to protect the lives of South Koreans**, citing growing threats of terrorism both at home and abroad. In addition to the first bill proposed by the government in 2011 following the 9/11 attacks, a number of anti-terrorism bills are currently pending in the National Assembly. However, the bills have not yet been put to a full floor vote due to strong dissent from the opposition party on concerns about giving more authority to the **National Intelligence Service (NIS),** South Korea's top spy agency. "There have been needless battles at the National Assembly for the past 15 years," said Kim Soo-min, a senior NIS official who participated in the government-ruling party meeting. "The anti-terrorism bills are designed to protect the lives of the people and should not be the subject of a bargaining tool."

Book shows regime's darkest side
Korea JoongAng Daily, 2016 01 18
Seoul—**Former North Korean leader Kim Jong-il did not initially plan to pass on his authority to his third son**, Kim Jong-un, according to a book containing accounts by experts with special knowledge of the country. In the book, the author, **former intelligence official Ra Jong-yil**, depicts North Korea's founding father Kim Il Sung as a cold-blooded dictator, who once ordered his confidants to kill his son, Jong-il, if he veered from the country's official ideological line. Ra, 75, previously served as the **former deputy director of the North Korea bureau inside the National Intelligence Service** as well as the national security adviser to the late President Kim Dae-jung. His book, tentatively titled, "The Path Taken by Jang Song-thaek: A Rebellious Outsider," is due to be released by the end of the month. According to copies of its transcript obtained by the Monthly JoongAng, Kim Jong-il, who died in December 2011, told his aides that the power succession would end with him.

Seoul announces new counterterrorism effort
Korea JoongAng Daily, 2016 01 18
Seoul—Authorities in Seoul announced Friday **plans to create a consolidated network involving the police, the military and firefighting forces to boost counterterrorism measures**. The three agencies will "freely share" information on terrorism and enhance communication channels among one another via official liaisons, the Seoul Metropolitan Fire & Disaster Headquarters said. Authorities will also design an instruction manual outlining the roles of each department in case of a terror attack, and a combined practice drill will take place annually on Jan. 21. The first combined drill was scheduled to take place Friday afternoon at a training area for the SWAT team in Seodaemun District, central Seoul. Earlier this week, the **National Intelligence Service (NIS)** announced that 51 people had been deported over the past five years over terrorism allegations, including ties to ISIS.

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Africa/Afrique

Athmane Tartag coordinateur des Services de renseignement
El Watan, Mokrane Ait Ouarabi, 2016 01 25
Alger - **Le DRS est renommé Direction des affaires de sécurité**. Le nouveau service, rattaché à la présidence de la République, quitte l'enceinte du MDN pour s'installer dans l'ancien ministère des Affaires étrangères. La restructuration des services de renseignement passe à une nouvelle étape. Le **Département du renseignement et de la sécurité** (DRS), qui a eu un nouveau chef en septembre dernier, vient d'avoir une nouvelle dénomination. Selon les informations rapportées hier par plusieurs médias électroniques et confirmés par nos sources, un décret non publiable, signé le 20 janvier courant, met ainsi fin à ce sigle qui a accompagné l'Etat algérien pendant 25 ans. Ce service est donc renommé Direction des affaires de sécurité. Le successeur du général de corps d'armée Mohamed Mediène à la tête du DRS, le général-major à la retraite Athmane Tartag en l'occurrence, est maintenu à la tête de cette nouvelle structure sécuritaire qui est également mise sous la tutelle de la présidence de la République comme l'a toujours été le DRS.

Algeria's Bouteflika dissolves DRS spy unit, creates new agency – sources
Reuters, 2016 01 25
Algiers— **Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika has dissolved the long-standing military spy directorate known as the DRS**, creating a new agency under the control of the presidency in another step to ease the military out of politics, security sources said. Bouteflika, rarely been seen in public since he suffered a stroke in 2013, began curbing the military's influence before his re-election in April 2014, in what analysts said was preparation for his eventual departure after more than 15 years in power. But the decree to shut the Department of Intelligence and Security, or DRS by its French initials, and replace it with the Direction of Security Services is a significant move to restructure the intelligence apparatus.

Ultime phase de restructuration des services de renseignement Bouteflika dissout le DRS
L'Expression (Algérie), Brahim Takheroubt, 2016 01 25
Alger - **Le président de la République, chef suprême des armées Les enjeux du moment, la nature des conflits imposent une réadaptation des services de renseignement. L'Algérie veut redonner à la justice, aux droits de l'homme et aux libertés individuelles le rôle et la place majeure qui leur siéent**. Comme attendu par les observateurs avertis, les services de renseignement algériens changent de nom avec l'ultime phase de restructuration. Désormais, Département du renseignement et de la sécurité, le **DRS**, s'appellera la **«Direction**

des services de sécurité» (DSS) chapeautée par le général Bachir Tartag. Ce décret qui renomme le DRS en DSS institue ainsi, le poste de Coordinateur des services de sécurité et lui redonne de larges prérogatives. C'est ce que rapportent plusieurs sites électroniques ainsi que les télévisions privées. L'information a été confirmée par des sources sécuritaires crédibles. Ces sources indiquent que la nouvelle structure dont le siège est sis au Golf (celui de l'ancien ministère des Affaires étrangères) sera composée de trois départements chargés respectivement de la «sécurité intérieure, de la sécurité extérieure et d'une direction technique», ajoutant que la DSS, travaillerait en coordination avec la Gendarmerie nationale et la police.

Algérie/Bye Bye le DRS !
Algérie Focus, Abdou Semmar avec Essaïd Wakli, 2016 01 24
Alger - **Comme nous l'avons rapporté il y a de cela plusieurs mois, le DRS est dissout et les services secrets algériens changent d'appellation comme le dicte la restructuration de cet appareil sécuritaire décidée par Abdelaziz Bouteflika**. Une restructuration menée depuis pratiquement fin 2011 et dont les prémices remontent jusqu'à 2008. L'Algérie enterre donc le DRS pour donner naissance à un nouveau service de renseignement dénommé le **Département des Affaires sécuritaires (DAS)**, qui se chargera désormais de centraliser tous les départements chargés du renseignement dans le pays. Athmane Tartag, ancien chef du DRS, a été nommé comme ministre-conseiller chargé du renseignement. C'est lui qui se chargera désormais de coordonner toutes les actions du renseignement, que cela vienne de l'ancien DRS, de la police ou de la gendarmerie.

Attentats terroristes - Le gouvernement rassure le corps diplomatique (Canada)
All Africa, Journaliste maison, 2016 01 20
Ouagadougou - **Sur instruction du président du Faso et du Premier ministre, des ministres du gouvernement ont rencontré les membres du corps diplomatique présents au Burkina Faso ainsi que les organisations internationales afin d'échanger sur la situation qui prévaut au pays**, avec notamment l'attentat terroriste qu'il a enduré le 15 janvier dernier, l'attaque d'un convoi de gendarmerie dans l'Oudalan et la prise en otage d'un couple d'Australiens survenue à Djibo. Alpha Barry a, par ailleurs, souligné que des mesures urgentes (voir encadré) ont été prises pour assurer la sécurité du Burkina Faso, de ses amis et de ses partenaires. Il a également salué les **Forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS)** burkinabè, les Forces spéciales françaises, les Forces américaines et les **Canadiens** qui sont présents au Burkina Faso pour l'identification des corps.

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Americas/Amériques

Let's Change leaders show up at Nisman rally
Buenos Aires Herald, 2016 01 19
Buenos Aires— Thousands of people, including the top ranks of the Let's Change administration, attended a demonstration in Palermo yesterday to commemorate the **one-year anniversary of AMIA special prosecutor Alberto Nisman's death.** The gathering took place at Plaza Alemania, in the Buenos Aires City neighbourhood of Palermo, where participants marked precisely one year since Nisman was found dead in his apartment in Puerto Madero from a single gunshot wound to the head, though speculation since remains rife as to how the man formerly tasked with investigating the 1994 AMIA bombing — the deadliest terror attack in Argentine history — met his end. "Forty million Argentines want to know how did the gun (that killed Nisman) go off and who did it," Ariel Cohen Sabban, the head of the DAIA Jewish organization, said amid strong applause from those in attendance. "How is it possible that after one year of investigations we're nowhere near (the truth)?" the DAIA leader went on. **"We hope**

statements from intelligence agents may shed some light on this unfair death. We don't want Nisman to become the 86th victim of the AMIA attack."

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"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
« RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION »

30 YEARS LATER, AN EX-MOUNTIE ADMITS A BETRAYAL

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN, Special to the New York Times

Published: January 24, 1986

OTTAWA, Jan. 23— Until the former Mountie appeared on a Canadian television show disguised in a wig and false mustache a few years ago, the Government didn't seem to be very interested that he had disclosed the identity of a Canadian double agent to the Soviet Union.

Today, 30 years after he first passed secrets to two Soviet agents in Ottawa, the former corporal in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, James D. F. Morrison, surprised the Supreme Court of Ontario and pleaded guilty in one of Canada's most controversial spy cases.

The prosecution in his trial charged that he betrayed the double agent, who was code-named Gideon, for 3,500 Canadian dollars - currently about $2,500.

The K.G.B. double agent, who had infiltrated into Canada, supplied the mounted police with valuable information about Soviet espionage activities. After Mr. Morrison tipped off the Russians, the spy who had turned was recalled to the Soviet Union, and is believed to have been executed.

An Argument on Rights

Mr. Morrison, who is now 69 years old, once argued that the pressing of charges against him so many years later violated his rights under Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Supreme Court of Ontario rejected this assertion in June 1984.

Today, he cut short the complicated trial by pleading guilty to one count of unlawfully communicating secret information to two Soviet agents between April 1955 and January 1958 for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of Canada.

In return, the prosecution dropped two related charges that restated his violations of Canada's Official Secrets Act.

The former Mountie could be sentenced to life in prison. Justice Coulter Osborne of the province's Supreme Court, who is hearing the case, said today that he would pass sentence May 26.

Oddly, Mr. Morrison, whom the Royal Canadian Mounted Police once code-named Long Knife to conceal his identity, had confessed his story to his superiors back in 1957. He was demoted and dismissed from the mounted police in 1958 after he also tried to pocket 1,400 Canadian dollars given him to spend on wiretaps.

Charged in 1983

But Mr. Morrison was not formally charged with passing information to the Soviet Union until 1983, after he had appeared in disguise on "Fifth Estate," a documentary television program, to talk about it. The mounted police moved to impound the program tape, three minutes of which were shown to the jury Wednesday.

The betrayal was publicized earlier in a book, "For Services Rendered," written by John Sawatsky, a Canadian journalist who investigated the case.

"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
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The prosecution portrayed the former corporal as a free-spender who wanted the money to pay off heavy debts. He had worked for a plainclothes surveillance unit of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that kept tabs on suspected spies and foreign agents. A new agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service took over the counterespionage role from the mounted police in July 1984.

In 1953, a Soviet agent apparently named Brik, who had entered Canada to assume the identity of a Montreal photographer named David Soboloff, defected, bringing details about other Soviet spies and their operations. The real David Soboloff had gone back to the Soviet Union.

The Canadians code-named the defector Gideon, passed on some of his information to allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and controlled information sought by the Russians about a jet fighter project called Avro Arrow. Valuable but Temperamental

Terrance Guernsey, a retired Royal Canadian Mounted Police superintendent, told the court Wednesday that Gideon was the most valuable double agent recruited since World War II. But he was also temperamental, according to the report, and periodically refused to cooperate further with the mounted police, saying he wanted to live quietly in Canada.

After Gideon's handlers placated him during a visit to Ottawa in 1955, Mr. Morrison, who normally performed routine surveillance duties, was ordered to drive the double agent to Montreal.

According to the opening statement at the trial this week by Douglas J. A. Rutherford, an Assistant Deputy Attorney General of Canada's Justice Department, Mr. Morrison learned who Gideon really was and later approached the Russians to sell them the double agent's identity for 3,500 Canadian dollars.

He was accused of passing information to the two Soviet agents, Nikolai Ostrovsky and Rem Krasilnikov, between April 1, 1955, and Jan. 31, 1958, to cover his debts.

After the double agent was called home to the Soviet Union, Mr. Rutherford said, he was never heard from again.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police dismissed Mr. Morrison in 1958, but he was not immediately charged with violating the Official Secrets Act. He worked as a construction safety instructor in British Columbia before his arrest in 1983.

Mr. Morrison, who looked impassive at his trial this week, protested in an interview several years ago that he did not sell out his country, but only one Russian "down the drain."

"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
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EXECUTIVE MEDIA SUMMARY / SOMMAIRE EXÉCUTIF DES NOUVELLES
Friday, October 05, 2018 / le vendredi, 5 octobre 2018
07:30 / 7h30

Top Stories / Faits-saillants

Police could soon be tracking your car. Canadian drivers who venture south of the border can soon expect to have their licence plate logged surreptitiously by the United States' newest public surveillance tool: roadside speed signs. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency plans to expand efforts to track licence plates around the country by concealing recognition technology inside digital displays that indicate the speed at which a vehicle is travelling. In addition to fulfilling their chief purpose - warning speeders to slow down - the retrofitted versions of these signs will capture plate information that law enforcement agencies can store for future reference. "Everybody who drives on a road and passes one of those signs can probably assume their licence plate has been captured," said Brenda McPhail, a privacy and surveillance expert at the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. (…)For its part, the **Communications Security Establishment,** Canada's electronic surveillance agency, says it doesn't track licence plates because it is prohibited by law from directing intelligence or cyber-defence operations at any Canadian or person in Canada. The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service** didn't reply to a request for comment. Concerns about the retrofitted signs infringing on personal privacy will be especially acute for anyone who drives past one of them on a regular basis, Fraser added. He surmised that some of the drug corridors where the DEA might install signs likely resemble the routes Canadian snowbirds take to and from Florida at the beginning and end of each winter. "Unless they're under suspicion for something," Fraser said, an individual's travel patterns "should be none of the government's and the police's business." Postmedia (National Post Web site; Edmonton Journal; Calgary Herald, Saskatoon Star Phoenix, London Free Press, Montreal Gazette, Ottawa Citizen, Windsor Star, Regina Leader-Post, Vancouver Sun)

More on spy who settled in Ottawa. An opinion piece states: "Thank you for again publishing details about **Operation Keystone and Soviet-era deep cover KGB illegal Yevgeni Brik and disgraced RCMP officer**, the late James Morrison. This case, six years after the defection of Soviet GRU cypher clerk Igor Gouzenko, was considered one of the most important Canadian counter-espionage cases during the early years of the Cold War. In June 1992, **I was the CSIS officer** who led the operation that infiltrated Brik back to Canada. I subsequently spent months debriefing him. I enjoyed reading Russell Mills' account of his and Conrad Black's meetings with Brik. I would like to stress that at no time did the government of Canada consider reneging on financial considerations for Brik. I would also like to correct the assertion that Brik lived out his years in Ottawa under a secret identity. In fact, he lived a full life under his own terms, using his true identity, in a number of apartments in downtown Ottawa, during the 19 years preceding his death. The full story of Operation Keystone, Yevgeni Brik and the treasonous actions of RCMP Cpl. James Morrison are recounted in my recent book, Shattered Illusions: KGB Cold War Espionage in Canada (Roman & Littlefield), which is currently shortlisted for the City of Ottawa 2018 Book Awards, in the English non-fiction category." **Don Mahar** Ottawa Citizen Ottawa Citizen Web site

United States / États-Unis

Vice President **Mike Pence** launched a broad attack against Beijing Thursday, **accusing China of "predatory" economic practices,** military aggression against the US and of trying to undermine President Donald Trump and harm his chances of winning re-election. Citing Trump's move to levy tariffs on $250 billion in Chinese imports and threatening to "levy even

more, with the possibility of substantially more than doubling that number," Pence said that "the American people deserve to know that, in response to the strong stand that President Trump has taken, Beijing is pursuing a comprehensive and coordinated campaign to undermine support for the President." The vice president **cited US intelligence agencies but offered no evidence to back up his claims**, which are likely to inflame relations between Washington and Beijing, already at their lowest point in years thanks to the burgeoning trade war, policy differences and US allegations of political interference. CNN

More than a year after his plan to privatize the Afghan war was first shot down by the Trump -administration, **Erik Prince** returned late last month to Kabul to push the proposal on the beleaguered government in Afghanistan, where many believe he has the ear — and the potential backing — of the U.S. president. Prince swept through the capital, meeting with influential political figures within and outside the administration of President **Ashraf Ghani**. "He's winning Afghans over with the assumption that he's close to Trump," said one well-informed Afghan, adding that many of Prince's ideas feed into frustration with and within the Afghan military, particularly given its high casualty rate. But Prince also sparked what Ghani, in a statement Thursday, condemned as "a debate" within the country over "adding new foreign and unaccountable elements to our fight." Washington Post

United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni

The dramatic accusations against Russia of waging systematic cyberwarfare internationally, and on a massive scale, came following a complex and extensive investigation which began after the novichok attack in Salisbury. Repeated attempts by the Kremlin to cover up connections to the attempted assassination of **Sergei Skripal** as well as the shooting down of a Malaysian airliner over Ukraine, and a chemical attack in Syria, opened up fresh avenues of inquiry and gave renewed impetus to examining previous cases of hacking for which Moscow was thought to be responsible. And it was the spectacular failure of one such "cleanup" mission, in The Hague, which presented crucial evidence in tracking down the cyberweb created on a global scale by the Kremlin, and the modus operandi of its weapon of choice in hybrid warfare, the military intelligence service the GRU. While dozens of Russian embassy officials working under diplomatic credentials were expelled by allied countries after the British government provided information on Russian culpability in the novichok attack, a number of suspected intelligence agents were allowed to stay in post, to monitor their links to state security organisations including the GRU. And this, too, say officials proved to be of great value in the unearthing of clandestine plots. Overall, the investigation involved liaison between Britain, the US, **Canada**, Ukraine, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France and Germany as well as exchanges of information with a number of other countries including Malaysia and Brazil. Pulling together the intelligence exposed links between plots targeting various institutions and countries which, at times, involved the same personnel, it is claimed. The Independent

Western powers joined forces to humiliate President Putin yesterday**, exposing a Russian unit caught "in flagrante" on a mission to hack the international chemical weapons watchdog** while it was investigating the Salisbury poisonings. Four officers of Russia's military intelligence service, the GRU, attempted to hack into the **Office for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)** in the Netherlands a month after the poisonings, the government revealed yesterday. They were foiled in a joint British and Dutch operation. The officers' bungled operation in the Hague in April, and the subsequent seizure of their phones and laptops, has revealed a trove of intelligence linking the GRU to cyberattacks around the globe. These include attacks on an American nuclear power developer that has supplied Ukraine with nuclear fuel, interference in the 2016 US presidential election, attempts to hack into anti-doping agencies and attacks on

authorities investigating the suspected Russian-linked downing of a Malaysia Airlines jet over Ukraine. Information obtained by the group was then disseminated through the GRU-linked criminal hacking collective known as **Fancy Bear**. The Times

MI5's agents and informants have been secretly authorised to carry out crime within the UK without proper scrutiny for the best part of three decades, a court was told yesterday. The "**secret and concealed**" policy would potentially allow the **Security Service to authorise participation in "murder, torture, sexual assault or other grave criminality**" if it believed it was in the public interest, it was claimed. The criminal authorisation was acknowledged for the first time in a British court when an alliance of human rights groups argued that it was unlawful. It could potentially breach fundamental human rights such as the ban on using torture, the alliance claimed. **Ben Jaffey**, QC, for the alliance, told the **Investigatory Powers Tribunal**, which oversees the work of spy agencies: "This is a case where the agencies are able to self-grant themselves a practical immunity from the criminal law." The policy was publicly acknowledged for the first time in March when Theresa May published a previously secret order governing criminal activity by the security service. When judicial oversight of the policy was introduced in 2012, it was kept secret. **David Cameron**, then prime minister, told the oversight judge at the time that he could not comment on the legality of the policy. The order, which was renewed and signed off by Mrs May last year**, allows MI5 handlers to authorise agents to commit crime while providing intelligence to help the agency's investigations into terrorism and espionage.** The so-called James Bond clause, section 7 of the Intelligence Services Act 1994, allows the foreign secretary to authorise **MI6** or **GCHQ** to carry out criminal acts outside Britain. However, criminality within Britain had not previously been revealed. The Times

Australia, New Zealand / Australie, Nouvelle-Zélande

Australia has made direct diplomatic complaints to Moscow and threatened a further response after joining allies to condemn a "**pattern of malicious cyber -activity by Russian intelligence".** The move comes after Australia expelled two Russian diplomats in March over a "brazen" nerve agent attack in Britain. Cyber ambassador **Tobias Feakin** said the move to attribute a number of events and cyber attacks to Russia was about laying out evidence and was a "building block" for further consequences. "That's a building block … It is very important to lay out the evidence of what's going on because in the past cyber space has largely been a domain where things would happen and you don't get to understand who perpetrated the act," he told *The Australian*. Dr Feakin said Australia had made its concerns known to Russian diplomats. "We are certainly raising our concerns via diplomatic channels. I can confirm that Australia has expressed its concerns about the activity; we reiterate our clear expectations for states to act in accordance with international law.... and are awaiting responses." **Scott Morrison** and Foreign Minister **Marise Payne** accused Russian intelligence of four cyber attacks that were "unacceptable" and "malicious". One of those was in August 2016 when the Russian military released confidential medical files relating to a number of international athletes — including eight from Australia. The Prime Minister said the determination was based on **-advice from Australian intelligence agencies and in consultation with our partners and allies.** The Australian

Global/Global

French authorities have opened an **investigation into the whereabouts of the head of Interpol**, police sources told several news outlets on Friday. **Meng Hongwei, a Chinese national who was elected head of Interpol in 2016,** traveled to China at the end of

September and has not been heard from since, his wife told police. Interpol's headquarters are in Lyon, in central France. Meng served as Chinese Vice Minister of Public Security before he succeeded French policewoman Mireille Ballestrazzi, becoming the first Chinese official to hold the post. Deutsche Welle

The new round of the West's accusations against Russia has not affected the course of the Russian-Indian talks Russian President Vladimir Putin is conducting in New Delhi, the Rossiya 24 TV channel quotes Russian Presidential Spokesman Dmitry Peskov as saying. "Here [at the talks in the Indian capital] the agenda is more linked to real events and mutually beneficial cooperation," Peskov said. "It is free from hysterical manifestations." "The issue at hand here is serious negotiations, which concern various areas of cooperation," the Kremlin spokesman added. "Therefore, there will be no link to yesterday's manifestations." TASS

China is helping prop up the embattled administration of Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela, U.S. Vice President Mike Pence said Thursday. It was a role in the region that Pence derided and said was a portent of everything else the Asian giant was doing, diplomacy-wise, in other Third World countries. "Beijing also aims to extend its reach across the wider world," Pence said during a speech at Washington's Hudson Institute. "Indeed, China is building its own relationships with America's allies and enemies that contradict any peaceful or productive intentions of Beijing." Latin American Herald Tribune

The **Israeli Defence Forces** will significantly reinforce troops in southern Israel to prevent terrorist infiltration from the Gaza Strip, the IDF said Thursday. The decision to send reinforcements, including snipers as well as infantry and armored forces, was made following a situational assessment by IDF Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Gadi Eisenkot along with **senior IDF and Shin Bet officials**. In addition to the reinforcements, the IDF has reportedly deployed the Iron Dome missile defense system over concerns of mortar and rocket fire from the blockaded coastal enclave. Jerusalem Post

A Seoul court sentenced **former President Lee Myung-bak to 15 years in jail** for corruption Friday, making him the fourth ex-South Korean leader to be criminally convicted. In the live televised trial, the court found the 76-year-old former leader guilty of bribery, embezzlement and other charges. He was ordered to pay 13 billion won (US$11.5 million) in fines and forfeit 8.2 billion won. Lee, president from 2008-2013, was arrested on March 22 and indicted on April 9. Prosecutors demanded 20 years in prison on 16 counts of charges. The court convicted him of seven charges. Yonhap News Agency (Korea Herald)

North Korea has not taken additional steps to **dismantle its main missile test site** since early August, a U.S. website monitoring the regime said Thursday. 38 North, a project of the Stimson Center think tank, said commercial satellite imagery from Sept. 27 showed no further dismantlement of the Sohae Satellite Launching Station since Aug. 3. North Korean leader Kim Jong-un pledged at his Sept. 19 summit with South Korean President Moon Jae-in to permanently shut down the site in front of international inspectors. Yonhap News Agency

Social Media Activity/Activité sur les médias sociaux

Twitter

CYBER SECURITY / CYBERSÉCURITÉ

StephanieCarvin

Canada joins international condemnation of Russia's cyber attacks with the US, UK and the Netherlands. #cdnnatsec

CTV PowerPlay
Russian spies were just charged with a cyberattack on Canada. With an election on the horizon, we caught up with the man at the helm of Canada's Cyber Security Centre, Scott Jones, to find out what's being done to protect our elections from similar attacks. #ctvpp #cdnpoli

ActuaCanada
Right! Here's a video about digital citizenship tips to keep youth safe online:

Cyber
A5a: Internet scams are always evolving. Keep your family's identities secure by adopting the motto: "When in doubt, throw it out."

Cyber
Make it a habit to regularly delete any suspicious emails and block suspicious social media posts, and don't click on fishy advertisements you come across online.

MrMubinShaikh
Basically, the CyberWar today is warmer than the Cold War of yesterday. Wait til all your power goes out or catastrophic failures in medical institutions. MAYBE then folks will wake up. Big maybe.

Borzou Daragahi
Wow: UK-based investigative website @bellingcat appears to have discovered the names of 305 possible Russian GRU operatives in massive potential intelligence breach bellingcat.com/news/2018/10/0…

Foreign Policy CAN
Canada identifies malicious cyber-activity by #Russia ow.ly/onSR30m641Q

CBC News Alerts
UPDATE: U.S. charges 7 Russian spies as Western countries condemn Kremlin's GRU. cbc.ca/1.4850013

AFP news agency
#BREAKING OPCW suffered 'increased cyber-related activities' since early 2018, statement says

BBC News (World)
"Russia decided that it was fair game to flood the social and traditional media with the private medical information of more than 250 athletes from 30 countries" - US Department of Justice indicts 7 GRU officers: http://bbc.in/2yhj0RB

BBC Breaking News
"The GRU has interfered in free elections and pursued a hostile campaign of cyber attacks" - Britain's ambassador to the Netherlands says Russian intelligence can no longer be allowed to act with "apparent impunity" For the latest: http://bbc.in/2O1vkAl

NBC News

Britain has accused Russian military intelligence of directing a host of cyberattacks. Dutch officials have also revealed details of an alleged GRU plot disrupted in April.

WSJ Europe
The announcement comes as the Dutch government said its intelligence services disrupted a GRU cyberhack of the international chemical weapons watchdog

Reuters Top News
BREAKING: U.S. announces indictments against seven Russian GRU intelligence officers who allegedly conspired to hack computers and steal data. https://reut.rs/2O1ADQh

Sky News
As Dutch authorities say they have disrupted a cyber operation conducted by Russia's GRU, we look at how the Kremlin interferes with the West. Read about how Russian spies targeted Britain's Foreign Office: https://trib.al/Mz8arpO

Sky News
British Ambassador to the Netherlands Peter Wilson says the GRU attempted to compromise the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory and the OPCW Read more about this breaking story here: https://trib.al/OfHJ023

AFP news agency
What is the GRU? Russia's feared spy agency has been accused of large-scale cyber attacks and poisoning double agents

ABC News
Western nations accuse Russia's secretive military intelligence unit GRU of "brazen" new cybercrimes.

AFP news agency
The tiny microchips were reportedly inserted in US computer equipment manufactured in China

Stephanie Carvin
A few implications for #cdnnatsec from this story. First, a Canadian third-party lab discovered the breach and the US IC didn't. Comes days after USIC officials said (IN CANADA) that Canadians weren't able to do this. cc □@RobertFife□

Stephanie Carvin
Here is a link to that story: theglobeandmail.com/politics/artic...

SC Media
Apple iOS 12 passcode bypass allows unauthenticated access to iPhone features
ow.ly/p2Vi30m4foE

"PROCESSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT" PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCES À L'INFORMATION »

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DOWJONES

NATIONAL POST

News
Suspected spy arrested: False identity a Russian technique

Stewart Bell and Adrian Humphreys
National Post
1,605 words
16 November 2006
National Post
FINP
English
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TORONTO - A man arrested at Montreal's Trudeau airport has been engaging in espionage while living in Canada under a false identity, according to a national security certificate signed by two federal Cabinet ministers.

The suspected Russian spy, who had been using the false name Paul William Hampel, was taken into custody at around 6 p.m. on Tuesday as he was about to board a flight out of Canada.

The arrest came after Stockwell Day, the Public Safety Minister, and Monte Solberg, the Immigration Minister, signed a security certificate last Thursday declaring him a danger to Canada.

The certificate, a copy of which was obtained by the National Post, accuses the "foreign national" of "engaging in an act of espionage" as well as "being a danger to the security of Canada" and "being a member of an organization" engaged in espionage.

It is the first security certificate approved by the government of Prime Minister Stephen Harper. It is also the first since the 2003 arrest of Moroccan Adil Charkaoui, an alleged al-Qaeda-trained sleeper, in Montreal.

Officials were saying little about the highly sensitive case yesterday. Investigators were trying to confirm the suspect's true identity and the foreign intelligence agency he works for, but the case is being compared with a 1996 spy operation conducted by the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, or SVR.

Several security experts also said the description of the man's activities in Canada matches the methods traditionally used by the SVR's Directorate S, which runs a covert network of "illegals" -- spies planted in foreign countries under deep cover.

Counter-intelligence officers at the Canadian Security Intelligence Service had been working to identify the man, who slipped illicitly into the country several years ago and maintained a low profile while developing a Canadian "legend," or false identity. The arrest was apparently triggered by his attempt to travel abroad using his Canadian identity.

"A security certificate has been issued under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act against a foreign national alleging to be a Canadian citizen named Paul William Hampel," CSIS spokeswoman Barbara Campion said.

"He is now in custody in Montreal. This is not a counterterrorism case. More information will become available as the Federal Court process unfolds. Any speculation about the individual's other nationality is premature at this point."

The Soviet KGB had an extensive spy program in Canada during the Cold War, but it did not end with the collapse of the Berlin Wall. The KGB's successor, the SVR, has continued to covertly plant intelligence operatives abroad.

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The Montreal operation is said to be reminiscent of a case 10 years ago involving a married Toronto couple who called themselves Ian Mackenzie Lambert and Laurie Brodie, but who turned out to have been sent to Canada by the SVR.

They were arrested after a CSIS investigation concluded they were SVR spies named Dmitriy Vladimirovoch Olshevskiy and Yelena Borisovna Olshevskaya, who had stolen the identities of two dead Canadian children.

The latest arrest suggests Moscow continues to target Canada, which it views as a convenient "legend" for its spies as well as a source of economic, technological and military secrets in its own right.

Professor Martin Rudner of Carleton University said the man's alleged efforts to establish a false persona are familiar Russian tradecraft, although in this case the man had apparently stolen the identity of a living Canadian rather than a dead one.

"It sounds very much like a Russian tradition, except that the use of a living stolen identity is a bit unusual to my knowledge of the Russian experience," said the director of the Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies. "In the past, they've canvassed the dead, so to speak."

He said the arrest of an alleged spy in Canada "doesn't surprise me at all. What ended with the Cold War was the deliberate targeting of each other with missiles for attack. Espionage continues."

Just because the alleged spy was using a Canadian "legend" does not mean he was spying only on Canada. His assignment may have been "not necessarily to target secrets from the government of Canada but in fact to operate in other countries under a false flag," Prof. Rudner said.

Formed in 1991, the SVR is the successor to the First Directorate of the notorious KGB. Its aim is to advance Russian interests by collecting foreign military, economic, technological and NATO secrets.

"One way the SVR pursues these priorities is through the use of illegals," the Canadian Security Intelligence Service wrote in its report on the "Lamberts" spy case.

"Illegals are specially trained individuals who can work alone or as a couple. They live under instructions from SVR Headquarters (known as Centre, and located in Moscow) in a target country using a false identity for the purpose of conducting espionage activity in a clandestine manner."

Prior to arriving in such countries as Canada, illegals learn intelligence techniques, as well as the languages, culture and customs of their target country, CSIS wrote.

"The object is to allow them to blend in to the social fabric of the target country without coming to the attention of the local counter-intelligence service."

Much of the training received by illegals deals with methods of communicating covertly with headquarters by sending and receiving encrypted messages, CSIS said.

Once their training is completed, illegals are assigned a "legend" and documents to back it up. The legend is usually supplied by Line N officers, who work out of Russian diplomatic posts.

Why the Russians?

"They have a lot of experience," Prof. Rudner said. "The Russians were running major intel operations in most countries of the world including, for them, friendly countries and neutral countries. And they are highly skilled at placing illegals, building networks around the illegals, giving them accurate legends -- all the tradecraft."

The "Lamberts" lived in an apartment near the intersection of Yonge and Eglinton. He worked at Black's Photography. She sold life insurance.

But the couple were living a well- orchestrated lie

It began to unravel in 1994, when they applied for Canadian passports. A routine background check found a problem: They were supposed to be dead.

A check of vital statistics records found that Ian Lambert had died as an infant in 1966, while Laurie Brodie had died in 1965 at the age of 23 months.

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3103(18/09)

CSIS began investigating the couple and watched as they communicated with their bosses in Moscow via a Russian satellite that would pass over Canada.

"Over the course of our investigation of this couple, the Service has confirmed their operational methodology, tradecraft and clandestine intelligence techniques," CSIS wrote.

CSIS has never disclosed exactly what the couple did for the SVR in Canada, but sources said they were never operational in this country. Russia had sent them to Toronto only to establish Canadian identities so they could travel abroad on spying missions. Foreign spies are believed to favour Canadian legends because Canadians can travel freely to most countries without visas and without arousing suspicion.

On May 22, 1996, the RCMP arrested the "Lamberts." By then, they had split and were seeing other partners. Initially, they denied the spying allegations, but they soon confessed and were deported to Moscow on June 10, 1996.

Within a few months of returning to Russia, they divorced. In December, 1996, Mrs. Olshevskaya married a Canadian named Peter Miller.

Mr. Miller applied to sponsor his new wife, who now goes by the name Elena Miller, so she could return to Canada. But immigration authorities turned down the request.

"Although Ms. Miller has reportedly resigned from the SVR, she nonetheless posed as a Canadian citizen for a period of six years while working as an illegal for the SVR in order to conduct espionage activities," the immigration department wrote.

"She refuses to discuss the nature of her activities while in Canada, which is disturbing."

In July, the Federal Court of Canada dismissed her case. She is now suing the federal government for refusing to let her immigrate to Canada.

Security certificates allow authorities to deport foreign spies without disclosing the sources and methods that were used to catch them. But the process is controversial, partly because the detailed evidence is heard only by a judge behind closed doors.

Since 9/11, activist groups have been campaigning to abolish security certificates, which they argue are unfair and are being used to target Muslims.

The latest arrest, however, highlights the fact that the certificates are used not only to deport foreign terrorists but also organized crime figures and spies.

TOP SECRET

Download a Top Secret CSIS study on espionage in Canada, released to the National Post under the Access to Information Act., nationalpost.com

Ran with fact box "Top Secret" which has been appended to the story.

Colour Photo: Patrick Doyle, CanWest News Service. File / Stephen Harper's government issued its first security certificate this week accusing a man taken into custody at Montreal's Trudeau airport of "engaging in an act of espionage."; Colour Photo: Peter Turnley, Corbis / The Kremlin is known for sending agents who blend into our population, says Prof. Martin Rudner.; Black & White Photo: Ashley Fraser, For the National Post / The Russian embassy in Ottawa. Spies working out of foreign embassies in Ottawa are occasionally declared personae non gratae and expelled, but that does not work for "illegals" who do not hold diplomatic status. A man arrested in Montreal is suspected to have been spying for the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR).

Document FINP000020061116e2bg00001

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DOWJONES

NATIONAL POST

News
'Dozens' of spies likely: historian: Russian to appear in court

Stewart Bell and Adrian Humphreys
National Post
627 words
18 November 2006
National Post
FINP
English
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TORONTO - A suspected foreign spy arrested in Montreal this week is likely one of many such agents living in Canada under false identities, says a leading historian.

"One would assume that there are dozens and dozens," said Jack Granatstein, whose many books include Spy Wars: Espionage and Canada from Gouzenko to Glasnost.

"Probably a lot are left over from the Soviet Union, I would think, who haven't done anything since, or done anything ever ... and I don't think it's only the Soviets who do this."

National Post revealed on Wednesday that a foreign national had been arrested in Montreal after Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day and Immigration Minister Monte Solberg signed a security certificate declaring him a danger to Canada for espionage.

The suspected Russian spy had been using the identity of a Canadian citizen named Paul William Hampel. Authorities suspect he had been sent to Canada to develop a "legend," or false identity, so he could travel abroad on spy missions.

He is to appear in Federal Court in Montreal on Wednesday to begin hearings that will decide whether he should be deported for espionage. The court is expected to release a summary of the allegations against him as early as Monday.

The Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, known as the SVR, the successor to the Soviet KGB, is known to have a directorate dedicated solely to planting "illegals," spies who live in target countries under deep cover.

Security experts say it is relatively easy to build a false identity in Canada, and foreign spy services have done it in the past and almost certainly continue to make use of the time-tested practice.

"Once you get a birth date, you can get a birth certificate, and once you get a birth certificate you can get a social insurance number, driver's licence, everything else. Build it up," Mr. Granatstein said. "It seems to be very easy."

The RCMP calls identity theft "an increasingly popular crime in Canada." Although identities are most often stolen to commit financial frauds, foreign spies use some of the same techniques employed by scam artists.

In a case that is being compared to this week's arrest, a pair of Russian SVR members stole the identities of two dead Canadian children until the agents were caught and deported in 1996. Their assignment was to develop Canadian legends so they could travel overseas for spy operations.

How-to books such as Reborn in Canada offer practical advice on creating a false Canadian identity. "Canada offers many opportunities for the new identity seeker," writes author Trent Sands.

Russian spies are notorious for building "legends" from the names of the deceased. By trolling graveyards, they acquire a name and birth date, and then assume that person's identity.

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"Graveyards are popular," said Reid Morden, a former director of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. "You would see some people going to grave sites and using people who have died young, and you just build up the legend with a progressive number of false documents."

It can take years for a foreign intelligence operative to establish a convincing legend, but the former spy chief said it is a popular tactic.

While some spies steal the identities of real Canadians, experts said others shortcut the process by simply manufacturing forged documents.

In a speech in Ottawa last month, CSIS Director Jim Judd said his agency was trying to deal with "a substantial growth" in high quality false identity documents.

"It is not uncommon now to find individuals utilizing not just one but multiple identities to traverse the world without raising suspicion," he said.

sbell@nationalpost.com

Document FINP000020061118e2bi0001a

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National Post

Alleged Russian agent was spying on Canada for more than a decade: court documents

Tuesday, November 21, 2006
Byline: Stewart Bell
Dateline: TORONTO

A man arrested in Montreal last week on espionage allegations has been spying for Russias intelligence service for over a decade while posing as a Canadian, according to court documents released today.

The eight-page summary of allegations disclosed by the Federal Court of Canada says the man is a spy working for the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, known by the acronym SVR.

The documents do not disclose the mans real name but call him an "illegal," an undercover intelligence officer, who was covertly planted in Canada by Moscow under the false name Paul William Hampel.

"The Canadian Security Intelligence Service has reasonable grounds to believe that the foreign national alleging to be Paul William Hampel, is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the Foreign Intelligence Service component of the Russian Intelligence Services (RIS)," the court document reads.

The suspected spy is accused of using stolen Ontario birth certificate numbers to obtain a fake birth certificate, which he then used to obtain three Canadian passports under his assumed name, in 1995, 2000 and 2002.

He used the documentation to develop what intelligence agencies call a "legend," a false identity that would allow him to live in Canada and travel overseas without arousing suspicion, CSIS says.

"Hampels establishment of a legend based on Canadian documentation has provided him with the ability to covertly further the interests of the SVR for over a decade both within Canada and abroad," the document alleges.

The man was arrested at Montreals Pierre Elliot Trudeau International Airport last Tuesday night after Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day and Immigration Minister Monte Solberg signed a security certificate declaring him a threat to Canada.

The National Post broke the story about the spy suspects arrest last Wednesday, and reported that he was believed to be working for the Russian SVR but the government did not officially confirm their suspicions until today.

He is scheduled to appear in court in Montreal on Wednesday for the start of hearings that will determine whether he will be deported. The Russian embassy in Ottawa said it had no comment.

Despite the end of the Cold War, Russian has continued to run an aggressive foreign espionage program. Canada last deported Russian spies in 1996. The alleged SVR members had stolen the identities of dead Canadian children.

National Post

sbell@nationalpost.com

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Canadian Press/Presse Canadienne

Passport lifespan issue pits security against cost, convenience

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Byline: Jim Bronskill
Dateline: OTTAWA

Budget

INDEX: Politics, Justice, International

OTTAWA (CP) Amid revelations that an alleged foreign spy obtained a Canadian passport, the government is looking at extending the travel document's lifespan to 10 years from five a move some believe could endanger security.

The possibility is part of a wide-ranging review of the passport program that also examined the cost of adding new security features to the document and Passport Canada's service to the public.

Fabien Lengelle, a spokesman for the passport agency, refused to discuss the recently completed study's findings Wednesday, saying they must first be presented to federal ministers.

Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day acknowledged in April that the government was "thinking about" extending the validity of the passport to 10 years.

The government expects more Canadians to plunk down the required $87 for a passport given that, as of Jan. 23, people entering the United States by air must carry one.

As early as January 2008, travellers heading to the U.S. by land or sea must present passports or an alternative secure identification card.

The Senate committee on banking, trade and commerce recommended in October that the government reduce the price of a Canadian passport and increase the period of time for which it is valid, given that the U.S. passport for those aged 16 and older is good for 10 years.

But another wrinkle emerged this week a reminder of the security headaches Passport Canada has endured in recent years, namely a scathing 2005 report from the auditor general.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service says a Russian spy using the alias Paul William Hampel presented a phoney Ontario birth certificate to successfully obtain passports in 1995, 2000 and 2002.

The government recently underscored the security dimension of the passport program, saying in a response to a Commons committee that the travel documents do not exist "in a vacuum."

At issue in doubling the passport's lifespan are not only financial considerations, but the impact on border control and government benefit programs that accept passports as proof of identification.

"The government is always trying to improve the security and integrity of the Canadian passport in line with international best practices," says the response.

"Although most G-8 nations issue passports on a 10-year validity period, a five-year validity period is an international best practice in secure documents."

For instance, the response notes, the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization

endorses the use of five-year periods to ensure better identity verification and faster introduction of new security features.

Complicating matters is a federal plan to usher in the e-Passport an enhanced version of the current document containing a computer chip with basic information about the holder as well as a digital photo.

Introduction of the new passport is behind schedule and the full costs of the initiative are unknown.

In 2005-06, Passport Canada posted an operating deficit of $3.4 million, the government response says. Passport revenues rose 17 per cent, while operating costs jumped 19 per cent.

"Passport Canada's fees no longer cover its costs."

As a result, the recently completed study also looked at whether the passport program, in an age of security concerns, benefits the common good and should therefore be funded through means other than just applicant fees.

18:16ET 22-11-06

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Globe & Mail

Alleged spy beat passport curbs

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Page: A1
Section: National News
Byline: TU THANH HA AND COLIN FREEZE

MONTREAL, TORONTO

Canadian officials were supposed to tighten procedures for issuing passports after the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks and the 1999 arrest of terrorist Ahmed Ressam.

But a man accused of being a Russian spy, who is to appear in a Montreal courtroom this morning, obtained three successive Canadian passports over the years, using a bogus Ontario birth certificate, documents unsealed yesterday show.

Paul William Hampel was supposed to be a 40-year-old Toronto native, a former lifeguard and travel consultant who has lived in Montreal since at least 1999.

But he is an elite Russian spy who has been operating undercover in Canada for more than a decade, Canadian officials are alleging.

The accusations against him were detailed yesterday in a summary of evidence filed in Federal Court.

The summary shows that the mysterious man successfully obtained Canadian passports after he applied in May of 1995, May of 2000 and April of 2002.

The last two documents were issued after authorities were supposed to have improved controls following the 1999 case of Mr. Ressam, a bomb-plotter who used a fake Quebec baptismal certificate to obtain a Canadian passport in Montreal.

The mysterious man's current passport was issued in Montreal.

To obtain it, he filed an application on April 13, 2002, saying that he needed to be travelling within a week.

He listed as a guarantor a person who was said to have known him for eight years (the guarantor's name was blacked out in the court filing).

He submitted as identification documents a 1999 Quebec driver's licence and a 1971 Ontario birth certificate.

In fact, there is no record of a Paul William Hampel being born in Toronto on Dec. 11, 1965, as is stated on the certificate. And the court summary says the man's birth-certificate number belongs to somebody else, a legitimate person.

The man's bogus birth certificate is dated May, 1971, and even features the signature of John Yaremko, who was the Ontario citizenship minister at the time.

A spokesman for the Canadian Passport Office referred calls to the office of federal Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day. A spokeswoman for Mr. Day said she would not comment because the matter is before the courts.

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In 2004 and again last year, Auditor- General Sheila Fraser criticized the Passport Office for failing to learn from the Ressam case.

The Passport Office is struggling to meet increasing security expectations and demands for service, she said in a report last year. There is no assurance that examiners have followed the required procedures to determine that an applicant is eligible for a passport.

Yesterday's court summary says the man is a so-called illegal, a high-level operative who created for himself a fake identity and spied in Canada and abroad on behalf of the SVR, the Russian foreign-intelligence service.

SVR illegals are regarded as having considerable status by the SVR leadership and are deployed in particularly sensitive operations, the summary says.

It adds that, to Russian audiences, the SVR makes no secret of its continued high-level espionage and boasts of its theft of Western financial and industrial secrets to aid the failing Russian economy.

Prepared by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the summary says CSIS has reasonable grounds to believe that the foreign national alleging to be Paul William Hampel, is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the Foreign Intelligence Service component of the Russian Intelligence Services.

The court filing says the man was carrying $7,800 cash in five currencies, three cellphones, two digital cameras and a shortwave radio when he was arrested a week ago at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montreal.

Also on him were three tightly scribbled index cards with point-form reminders of key Canadian historical facts.

One card listed key dates: 1867 Confederation.

A second card focused on Quebec facts, such as election dates, demographics and a mention about decline of church (secularization).

Another card listed prime ministers and their party affiliations since Mackenzie King.

The man is now held under a security certificate, which allows for the arrest and eventual removal of a non-citizen deemed a threat to national security.

The man and his lawyers have to decide whether he will challenge the certificate. That will be one of the things we'll have to talk with our client about, said lawyer Stephane Handfield.

The last time Ottawa used the procedure in an espionage case, in 1996, the Russian couple at the centre of the case agreed to be deported within days of their arrests.

Mr. Hampel's arrest clearly shows the Canadian intelligence service is doing their job, said Dave Szady, a former U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation assistant director of counterintelligence.

Mr. Szady said Russian President Vladimir Putin, a former KGB officer, has greatly expanded his country's spying network to gain military, technological and economic knowledge. The services are back up to their Cold War days, if not beyond, he said.

Spying is a cheap and fast way for Russia to close its technology gap with Western companies and military hardware, he said. A court hearing for the man has been scheduled for this morning. However, his lawyer said he will seek a postponement. Mr. Handfield said he does not have a mandate from his client to comment on the evidence.

The man, who has lived in Montreal for at least the past seven years, has kept a low profile. There are no public court or financial records, no liens and no telephone listings for a Paul Hampel.

A website promoting a picture book about the Balkans says that the photos were taken by one Paul Hampel, an emerging markets analyst from Canada.

The site is registered to a Paul Hampel at an address in west-end Montreal. The homeowner there said he did not remember Mr. Hampel being among the tenants to whom he had rented his basement apartment.

(Wednesday, November 22, 2006)

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Montreal Gazette

Suspected Russian spy lived here 10 years: CSIS: Had radio, 3 cells, 2 cameras on him

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Page: A1 / Front
Section: News
Edition: Final
Byline: PAUL CHERRY

An alleged Russian spy is believed to have lived in Canada under a false identity for more than a decade while he was working for an elite intelligence agency, according to a summary of the evidence that led to his arrest.

The summary was made public yesterday by a Federal Court judge who is scheduled to hear arguments today in the deportation case involving a man who is identified only by his assumed name, Paul William Hampel.

According to the summary of the evidence: "The Canadian Security Intelligence Service has reasonable grounds to believe the foreign national alleging to be (Hampel) is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the Foreign Intelligence Service component of the Russian Intelligence Services (RIS)."

CSIS labels such spies as "SVR illegals."

The agency describes them as "highly trained intelligence officers sent abroad to live without the legal cover of an embassy or other government entity that would give them diplomatic immunity in case of arrest."

Hampel was arrested Nov. 14 at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Dorval as he was preparing to leave the country. On Nov. 9, two federal ministers had signed a security certificate alleging Hampel violated specific sections of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act by engaging in an act of espionage.

Justice Pierre Blais, assigned to hear the case in Montreal, reviewed the evidence used to produce the security certificate. The summary he made public yesterday is only part of the evidence.

It contains very few details, but includes a description of what Hampel was carrying when he was arrested. The list sounds like something straight out of a Hollywood spy thriller: Canada Border Services Agency officers recovered a shortwave radio, two digital cameras, the equivalent of $7,800 Canadian in five different currencies, three cellular phones and five SIM cards, the computer chips that store cellphone data. Some of the SIM cards were password-protected.

Hampel is alleged to have created a false identity, or "a legend," to live covertly while spying in Canada and abroad.

He had an Ontario birth certificate that listed his date of birth as Dec. 11, 1965. But the number on the certificate was assigned to another person.

CSIS investigators were unable to find any legitimate birth or death records for someone named Paul William Hampel with that birthdate.

The alleged spy is accused of having used the fake birth certificate to obtain three Canadian passports between 1995 and 2002.

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The SVR was created in 1991 as a successor to the notorious KGB. The evidence summary quotes a report published in 2002 by Jane's Intelligence Digest that the SVR was "rapidly stepping up its intelligence operations in North America," particularly in cities with sizable Russian emigre communities, like Toronto.

The evidence summary makes no mention of where Hampel resided while he is alleged to have spied for the SVR. His lawyer, Stephane Handfield, said yesterday he "did not have the mandate" to divulge where Hampel lived during the past decade.

Handfield said he will probably ask for a delay in the proceedings today because he received the summary only yesterday morning. He added that he was able to meet with his client only on Sunday.

"All I can say is that the conditions of his detention are difficult, under the circumstances," Handfield said.

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The Telegram (St. John's)

Gap that allowed alleged spy to get passport persists: auditor general's report

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Page: A8
Section: National
Byline: Jim Bronskill
Dateline: Ottawa

It could be months or even years before the federal government closes a security gap that enabled an accused Russian spy to obtain a Canadian passport.

More than a year after Auditor General Sheila Fraser slammed the government for lax passport security, Ottawa is still working on an electronic system to authenticate provincial documents.

A summary of the spy case filed in court Wednesday says a man alleging to be Paul William Hampel presented a phoney Ontario birth certificate to successfully obtain passports in 1995, 2000 and 2002. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service contends Hampel used the bogus documentation to operate clandestinely as an agent of the SVR, the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, for more than a decade.

The government has signed a rarely used national security certificate to deport Hampel on grounds he is a threat to Canada.

The summary filed in Federal Court says CSIS confirmed through the Registrar General of Ontario that no birth or death records existed pertaining to a Paul William Hampel born on his supposed birthdate of Dec. 11, 1965. In addition, his birth certificate number is legally assigned to another person.

CSIS says information provided by the federal passport office reveals Hampel provided the fraudulent birth certificate as official proof of his identity, allowing him to obtain his first passport in 1995.

In April last year, a highly critical report by Fraser, the federal spending watchdog, said Passport Canada was bedevilled by inadequate watch lists, outdated technology and poor record-checking.

"There are clearly very serious weaknesses in the passport office," Fraser told a news conference at the time. "And the potential is there for abuse."

The auditor found Passport Canada had not come up with ways to easily check the identity data on birth and citizenship certificates against the documents' original source.

In addition, examiners lacked some basic tools, such as magnifying glasses, to detect fraudulent documents. And checks with some guarantors - people who vouched for an applicant - were not always carried out, monitored and recorded.

Fraser's report said the passport office "cannot effectively authenticate an applicant's identity and determine eligibility in all cases."

The government is developing a national routing system that would link provincial bureaus of vital statistics, allowing passport examiners to immediately verify birth data presented on passport applications.

A recent federal progress report says the "complex" initiative, while the subject of a pilot project,

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has yet to receive final policy approval or funding.

The report says work on the routing system is to continue in 2006-07, with a decision on the project expected the following year. A Passport Canada spokesman referred media inquiries Wednesday to Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day's office. Day spokeswoman Melisa Leclerc not available for comment.

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National Post

'He's a ghost': Trail of Russian 'spy' winds from Serbia to Montreal to Cyprus: Used Canada as base since 1995: CSIS

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Page: A1 / Front
Section: News
Edition: All but Toronto
Byline: Stewart Bell and Adrian Humphreys
Dateline: TORONTO

TORONTO - A man arrested in Montreal last week on espionage allegations has been spying for Russia's intelligence service for more than a decade while posing as a Canadian, according to documents released yesterday.

The spy allegations, contained in a summary of the case disclosed by the Federal Court of Canada, claim the man, who has long lived in Canada under the name Paul William Hampel, is an undercover Russian intelligence officer.

The documents do not disclose his real name or detail his activities, but an investigation by the National Post has discovered he operated a Montreal-based offshore company and travelled widely to such places as the Balkans.

"The Canadian Security Intelligence Service has reasonable grounds to believe that the foreign national alleging to be Paul William Hampel, is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the Foreign Intelligence Service component of the Russian Intelligence Services (RIS)," the allegations read.

CSIS refers to him as an "illegal," an undercover intelligence officer, who was covertly planted in Canada by Moscow to establish a false biography, or "legend."

Using the Ontario birth certificate numbers of a real Canadian, he allegedly obtained a fake birth certificate and a genuine Canadian passport in 1995.

He renewed the passport in 2000 and 2002.

"Hampel's establishment of a legend based on Canadian documentation has provided him with the ability to covertly further the interests of the SVR for over a decade both within Canada and abroad," the document alleges.

The alleged spy was arrested at Montreal's Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport on Nov. 14 after Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day and Immigration Minister Monte Solberg signed a security certificate declaring him a threat to Canada.

The National Post broke the story of the spying suspect's arrest last Wednesday, and reported exclusively that he was believed to be working for the Russian SVR, but the government did not officially confirm its suspicions until yesterday.

Professor Martin Rudner, one of Canada's leading intelligence experts, said if the man is indeed a spy, he has displayed a high level of sophistication. "To survive 10 years in a society, and to build up from a legend into in effect a persona, that is excellent tradecraft."

But he noted several key question remain unanswered in the documents, notably what the man was doing in Canada and how and when he was found out by Canadian authorities.

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Former CSIS officer David Harris said the tip-off could have come from document checks, surveillance, intercepted communications, defectors or "all of the above.

"It'll be interesting to know how long they watched Hampel before they hauled him in. CSIS might have had time to get a look at some of his 'friends,' in which case more arrests might be in the cards, here and abroad."

According to the documents, during the arrest officers seized his fraudulent birth certificate, Canadian passport, $7,800 in five currencies, several bank and credit cards, five cellphone ID cards, two digital cameras and a short-wave radio. He was also carrying index cards with hand-written notes on Canadian history.

The Post has reported he was preparing to board a flight out of the country when he was arrested by Canada Border Services Agency officers, but the documents do not reveal his intended destination.

He is scheduled to appear in court in Montreal today for the start of hearings that will determine whether he will be deported. The Russian embassy in Ottawa declined to comment.

Montreal immigration lawyer Stephane Handfield, who is representing the man, likewise would not comment, saying he had not yet read the documents disclosed by the court.

But he complained about the treatment of his client, saying he was being forced to eat off the floor and was not permitted to flush the toilet by himself. "The detention conditions are not very good," he said.

Despite the end of the Cold War, Russia has continued to run an aggressive foreign espionage program.

Although the notorious KGB is dead, its successor, the SVR, has reportedly been ordered by President Vladimir Putin to step up its efforts in Europe and North America.

"To Russian audiences, the SVR makes no secret of its continued high-level espionage and frequently boasts of its theft of Western financial and industrial secrets to aid the failing Russian economy," says the document summarizing the CSIS allegations.

"To international audiences, however, the SVR prefers to speak of co-operation with the United States, Canada and other countries in the common fight against terrorism, organized crime and nuclear trafficking."

The allegations come as a former Russian spy who is now a harsh critic of the Kremlin has been hospitalized for poisoning amid allegations he is the victim of an assassination attempt by Moscow.

The man calling himself Mr. Hampel is the first alleged foreign spy arrested in Canada since 1996, when two Russian SVR members were caught living in Toronto using the identities of Ian Mackenzie and Laurie Brodie, Canadian children who had died as infants. They were swiftly deported.

At the time, Russia's intelligence chief admitted the operatives were SVR members and assured Canada they were only supposed to spy abroad using Canadian legends.

"Illegals are highly trained intelligence officers sent abroad to live without the legal cover of an embassy," the summary document says. "They are Russian espionage elites, among their nation's costliest and longest-term undercover agents, who will go to great lengths to spy on their target countries."

HISTORY CRIB SHEET

What does a spy study?

The suspected Russia spy arrested at Montreal's Pierre Elliot Trudeau Airport was carrying index cards that read like cheat sheets for a Canadian history exam.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE KEY ENTRIES ON THE CHEAT SHEETS:

1534 Jacques Cartier discovers St. Lawrence water way.

1608 Samuel de Champlain founds Quebec

1970 Hudson's Bay

1754 The Seven Years War

1774 The Quebec Act

1837-38 The Rebellions (L.J. Papineau), martial law, Lord Durham

1864 The Charlottetown Conference

1917 The Conscription crisis, riots, War Measures Act

1933 The Depression

1935-1949 William Lyon Mackenzie King

1951-1963 John G. Diefenbaker, PM. October '62 [the Cuban Missile] Crisis

1963-68 Lester Pearson

1973 Oil crisis

1968-79 Pierre E. Trudeau

1979-80 Joe Clark

1980-1982 Recession

1980-84 P. E. Trudeau

1984-93 Brian Mulroney

1985-94 Robert Bourassa

Sept, 12, 1994 Jacques Parizeau, P.Q.

1993 Kim Campbell

1993-2003 Jean Chretien

2003 Paul Martin

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SPY SCANDAL

Read other stories on this topic and download a top-secret CSIS study of espionage in Canada

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The Toronto Star

Russian 'spy' had all tools of trade

Wednesday, November 22, 2006
Page: A01
Section: News
Edition: MET
Byline: Michelle Shephard Sean Gordon

Sean Gordon

An accused Russian spy appearing in a Montreal court today was arrested carrying the signature tools of a 21st century secret agent, court documents show.

Documents filed by Canada's security service say he was carrying $7, 800 in five currencies, several bank and credit cards, three cellphones, encrypted SIM cards (prepaid cellphone cards), two digital cameras and a short-wave radio.

The man who called himself Paul William Hampel was intercepted a week ago at Montreal's Trudeau Airport as he prepared to leave the country.

He was also carrying a fake Ontario birth certificate in a travel pouch under his shirt. His true identity has not been made public. The fake birth certificate went along with a Canadian passport in the allegedly fictitious Hampel name and with a birthdate of Dec. 11, 1965, says a summary of information compiled by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and filed in Federal Court.

Records show it was the third Canadian passport issued in the name of Hampel since 1995, and according to copies of the suspect's previous passport applications he lived in Montreal and worked as a lifeguard and travel consultant.

Photos included in the court file show a smiling, square-jawed man, who is listed as 6'3" tall and 170 pounds with brown hair and blue eyes.

The file also includes handwritten notes featuring important dates and episodes in Canadian history, including Jacques Cartier's 1534 expedition.

Little is known about the man's time in Canada, the remainder of which will likely be spent shuttling between court and a cramped jail cell as federal prosecutors apply to have him deported as a danger to Canadian security.

In documents filed with the court, CSIS claims the man is part of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the foreign intelligence unit of the Russian intelligence services that was the successor to the Soviet KGB.

"To Russian audiences, the SVR makes no secret of its continued high-level espionage and frequently boasts of its theft of financial and industrial secrets to aid the failing Russian economy," the documents state.

"To international audiences, however, the SVR prefers to speak of co-operation with the United States, Canada and other countries in the common fight against terrorism, organized crime and nuclear trafficking."

Hampel worked undercover as an "SVR illegal," and would have likely reported directly to his control office in Moscow, CSIS states. "They are Russian espionage elites, among their nation's

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costliest and longest- term undercover agents, who will go to great lengths to spy on their target countries."

The documents do not specify what type of spying the man was alleged to have engaged in. But they state the Russian intelligence service "boasts of its theft of Western financial and industrial secrets to aid the failing Russian economy."

The alleged spy, apparently fluent in English and French, is being held in a high-security detention centre where his lawyers say surveillance is so tight he is not allowed to flush the toilet in his cell.

"The conditions of his detention are quite difficult. When he goes to the washroom, the toilet can only be flushed by a guard, and only after the bowl has been checked," said Stephane Handfield, one of two lawyers representing a client they only know as Hampel. "I don't think I've ever seen anything quite like it."

Handfield, who is a former Immigration and Refugee Board commissioner, said he was contacted by the suspect and met with him on the weekend.

He is currently detained in a prison near Montreal - believed to be in the federal penitentiary complex at Ste Anne- des-Plaines - although this could not be confirmed.

Handfield said he hasn't had a chance to discuss the CSIS summary with his client, because he only received it yesterday morning and was unable to say whether he will make an application to have him released.

He also lambasted the secretive security certificate process used to detain his client.

"The image I have of this process is that the person listed on the certificate is convicted and sentenced, and after that we get around to having a trial," he said.

Canada is trying to deport the man after two ministers signed what's known as a national security certificate based on the spy service's information.

Security certificates are a provision of Canada's immigration act that allows the government to deport non-citizens deemed a risk to security. Security certificates in the cases of five men accused of links to Al Qaeda have been criticized for the secretiveness of the process, lack of appeal and possibility detainees could be deported to countries where they'd face torture.

Both the Supreme Court and Federal Court are currently reviewing aspects of the legislation. Earlier this year, a federal appellate panel ordered the release of Moroccan-born Adil Charkaoui, a Montrealer held for nearly two years under a security certificate.

The last time security certificates were used in the case of Russian spies was a decade ago when Toronto couple Dmitriy Olshevsky and Yelena Olshevskaya, were arrested after it was discovered the pair was using the false identities of two dead Canadian children. They were eventually deported on suspicion of spying for the SVR.

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Canadian Press/Presse Canadienne

Little to prevent spies, other fraud artists from forging documents: Ontario

Tuesday, November 28, 2006
Byline: Jim Bronskill

TOR OUT YYY

Update: ADDS court appearance Tuesday, para 4; ADDS defence lawyer comment at end

Budget

Espy Ont.

See CP Photo

INDEX: Politics, Justice, International

OTTAWA (CP) The Ontario government says there's not much it can do to prevent someone from forging a birth certificate a deception an alleged Russian spy stands accused of committing.

Ottawa is moving to deport a shadowy Montreal man who supposedly spied for the SVR, the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, under the alias Paul William Hampel.

A summary of the spy case filed in Federal Court says Hampel presented a phoney Ontario birth certificate to obtain passports in 1995, 2000 and 2002.

Hampel, 40, was to appear at the Federal Court in Montreal on Tuesday.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service contends he used the bogus documentation to operate clandestinely as an agent of the SVR for more than a decade.

Ontario has implemented 100 different security measures since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks to shore up the security of its process for issuing new birth certificates, said Ciaran Ganley, a spokesman for the province's Government Services Ministry.

"I think the government has made great strides in improving its security, making it very, very difficult, if not impossible, for people to get birth certificates who are not the individual that they claim to be."

But counterfeiting is another matter, Ganley said.

"I don't know how the government can prevent people from making false documents."

The court summary says CSIS determined through the Ontario Registrar General that Hampel's birth certificate number is legally assigned to another individual.

That fact wasn't caught by the federal passport office because it doesn't routinely check birth certificate data with the province of origin.

A Russian spy would have had expert help from Moscow in preparing a fake certificate, said Chris Mathers, a former RCMP officer turned security consultant.

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"They've been doing it for a very, very long time," he said.

"A state-sponsored espionage organization certainly has the wherewithal, the technology and the experience to produce false documents that would stand up to very intense scrutiny."

Mathers argues the only way to ensure key identity documents can't be copied is to include a person's fingerprints an idea that raises the hackles of civil libertarians.

"There's a balance in a democracy between security and privacy," he said. "And because of that balance, people who are out to deceive us can make use of that."

On different occasions, Hampel claimed to be a lifeguard and a travel consultant. A self-published book of photographs reveals he travelled widely in the Balkans.

But there's no indication as to whether Hampel actually tried to steal Canadian secrets, or what he might have been up to.

Mathers says reality is often far from glamorous for international sleeper agents, who might keep a low profile for many years.

"They're not swinging down from a rope like Tom Cruise. They're doing very banal things. But it's part of a large, overall intelligence- gathering program that consists of lots of independent sleepers who don't know each other."

And whether Hampel is a spy or not, Mathers believes there are indeed Russian agents in Canada.

"If the past is any indication, they're everywhere."

Defence lawyer Stephane Handfield told the Globe and Mail he intends to challenge the security certificate Hampel is being held on.

"For us, he is a Canadian citizen, he is not a Russian spy," Handfield said.

Saying only that Hampel "was born in Canada," Handfield would not answer questions about where his client worked, whether he was married or who his family members are.

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National Post

Alleged spy in Canadian agents' sights for awhile, Day hints: Espionage 'growth industry' in Canada

Tuesday, November 28, 2006
Page: A1 / Front
Section: News
Edition: Toronto
Byline: Stewart Bell
Dateline: TORONTO

TORONTO - Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day hinted yesterday that Canadian intelligence officers were watching a suspected Russian spy long before he was arrested in Montreal two weeks ago.

In his first interview since the arrest, the Minister told the National Post that foreign espionage was a "growth industry" and that as an advanced, open democracy, Canada was "vulnerable."

While he acknowledged spying was "a fact of life in all societies," he accused some countries of using "unacceptable, clandestine techniques" to gather intelligence secrets.

But asked whether he was concerned that an undercover Russian intelligence officer may have operated in Canada for more than a decade, he cautioned against jumping to conclusions.

He would not comment directly on the spy case. However, he noted the accused mobsters arrested last week in Montreal had been under surveillance long before they were rounded up.

"Using that case as an example, it's not an uncommon practice for a police or security service to identify somebody and then watch them before moving in to apprehend them, to learn their techniques, develop their list of contacts.

"So I wouldn't want people to jump to any conclusions when they hear that somebody operated in a certain way for a certain period of time. That may have been something that was permitted."

A man who has been living in Montreal under the false name Paul William Hampel was to appear in Federal Court in Montreal this morning for the start of hearings to decide whether he should be deported for espionage. The foreign national was arrested at Montreal's Trudeau airport on Nov. 14, five days after Mr. Day and Immigration Minister Monte Solberg signed a security certificate declaring him a danger to Canada.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service alleges he's a member of the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service, or SVR, and that he was sent to Canada to live as a spy, known as an "illegal."

Officials have not disclosed what he was doing in Canada aside from developing a fake life story, called a "legend." Records show he first applied for a Canadian passport in 1995, using a fake Ontario birth certificate. He received a second passport in 2000 and another in 2002.

He used the passports to travel throughout Eastern Europe and the Balkans, apparently posing as a Canadian businessman and travel photographer.

"In a way this is somewhat the stuff of spy movies, but it is based on the reality that some countries and some of their intelligence people will go to great ends to build what looks like a foolproof identity," Mr. Day said.

"And maybe not even to spy in Canada. But if you can build a foolproof Canadian identity, that

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would give you quite a bit of movement around the world."

According to CSIS, an SVR branch called Directorate S trains, deploys and finances undercover intelligence officers known as "illegals" to spy in Western countries.

"Canada is an attractive country for the SVR," Alexander Kouzminov, who worked at Directorate S until the early 1990s, told the Post in an interview.

"For an illegal who has the citizenship of any country in the British Commonwealth, it is easier to cross borders and passport controls, to move around the world, and operate in many countries."

Mr. Kouzminov was involved in running illegals in the West, but he has since left Russia and authored an insider's account called Biological Espionage: Special Operations of the Soviet and Russian Foreign Intelligence Services in the West. Photocopied sections of his book were filed in Federal Court by government lawyers to support their case against Mr. Hampel.

"Some people are referring to the era we live in now as the Cold Peace, as opposed to a Cold War," said Mr. Day. Asked if spying was getting worse, he said, "I think it's fair to say that it's probably a growth industry.

"Canada is a very advanced, high-tech, innovative society and like most Western countries we're a very open and democratic society. Unfortunately, that makes us vulnerable to the activities of foreign countries."

He said he had asked CSIS to conduct an internal review to ensure the intelligence service has adequate resources to deal with both terrorism and espionage.

"Security is a priority of this government," he said. "We're going to keep a close eye on that very question: are we adequately resourcing CSIS? I think we are right now but we have to keep our eyes open in terms of the ongoing demands."

The Minister would not say whether Canada had approached the Russian government about the case, or whether the alleged spy's true identity had been established. But he did praise CSIS for finding the alleged mole, calling his capture "a real coup for them and they should be applauded. Cases like this require great perseverance and patience. Tremendous care and caution have to be taken and it's a tribute to the high standards that CSIS has when cases like this come along."

Mr. Kouzminov said the man arrested in Montreal might be a "supporting illegal," who served as a financial and communications link for other SVR operatives.

"For example, the opening of legitimate bank accounts, legitimate money transactions, possible money- laundering, et cetera. All of these are very important tasks for the purposes of supporting the work with other valuable agents -- citizens of a target country or countries -- and other illegals."

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Globe & Mail

Man suspected of espionage doesn't exist'

Wednesday, November 29, 2006
Page: A12
Section: National News
Byline: TU THANH HA

MONTREAL

No record of birth can be found for a man who says he is a Toronto native but whom officials allege to be a Russian spy, a Federal Court hearing was told yesterday.

He doesn't exist, testified an Ontario bureaucrat who had been asked to look for the birth record of the alleged spy.

And even though the man has been in custody for two weeks, he and his lawyers said yesterday they wanted to wait another two weeks before presenting witnesses on his behalf. This brought grumbles from the judge, Mr. Justice Pierre Blais, who said he couldn't figure why the man's lawyers couldn't quickly produce childhood friends or family pictures to prove he had an upbringing in Canada.

If you could put in the witness box someone who once played with him in a schoolyard or went up the CN Tower with him, that would be it, Judge Blais said.

Me, if someone told me I wasn't Pierre Blais, let me tell you, you'd see some [family] pictures.

The man, who says he is a 40-year-old Toronto native named Paul William Hampel, was in court yesterday following his arrest on suspicion that he is a so-called illegal, an elite undercover Russian spy.

He is facing deportation under a security certificate procedure.

At the hearing, which will judge the validity of the security certificate, federal lawyers presented two witnesses yesterday, an Ontario bureaucrat and an analyst for the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

Dale Hopkins, an investigator with the Office of the Registrar General of Ontario, said the CSIS asked him to check records for a Paul William Hampel who said he was born Dec. 11, 1965.

Mr. Hopkins said he searched for anyone born in the 1960s under that name, then tried six other spellings: Hampal, Hampl, Hemple, Hempal, Hempl and Heimpel.

We have no record for a Paul William Hampel being born in the province of Ontario, Mr. Hopkins said.

He doesn't exist.

The man's birth certificate is a good-quality reproduction of the type of document issued in 1971, Mr. Hopkins said.

He said the certificate's number actually belonged to another living person.

In cross-examination, the man's lawyers suggested there had been a clerical error that ended with

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their client being assigned another person's birth registration number.

The CSIS officer could only be identified by the pseudonym Anthony.

Pretending to be Canadian allows an illegal to travel with fewer restrictions and makes people share information that otherwise they wouldn't, he said.

However, he gave no specifics about the case, saying he had not been shown the classified evidence.

The public and the man's lawyers have access only to a non-classified summary of the evidence.

Nevertheless, the CSIS officer told the court that the service has grounds to believe that . . . Mr. Hampel is engaged in espionage.

(Wednesday, November 29, 2006)

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Montreal Gazette

Judge chides lawyers of suspected Russian spy: Unprepared for hearing. Federal witnesses testify man called Hampel 'does not exist'; was carrying fake documents

Wednesday, November 29, 2006
Page: A5
Section: News
Edition: Final
Byline: PAUL CHERRY

A Federal Court judge criticized two lawyers representing a suspected Russian spy for not being prepared to present his case yesterday.

Justice Pierre Blais said he was "somewhat surprised" that lawyers representing the man known as Paul William Hampel were asking for a lengthy adjournment while the alleged spy remains detained on a national security certificate.

"If someone claimed I was not Pierre Blais, I'd have something to say about it," the judge told lawyers Stephane Handfield and Claude Whalen. Last week, the judge agreed to delay the hearing because Hampel's lawyers complained they had been given little time to review the small amount of evidence the government agreed to release in the case. Other evidence gathered by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service is considered top secret.

The man known as Hampel was arrested Nov. 14 at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport. He is alleged, in a security certificate, to be an elite agent with the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedkin (SVR), the foreign intelligence component of the Russian Intelligence Services.

Because he was arrested under the security certificate, the federal government is able to limit the amount of evidence it has gathered in its effort to deport the man.

Handfield told Blais he might call witnesses who will testify Hampel is a Canadian citizen. He asked for the adjournment to review evidence presented during yesterday's hearing.

"You haven't been taken taken by surprise by anything you heard today," Blais told the defence lawyers, referring to the two witnesses who testified for the federal government. The witnesses merely supported evidence made public through documents released last week.

Dale Hopkins, a senior investigator for Ontario's office of the registrar-general, testified the Ontario birth certificate the alleged spy used to get three Canadian passports between 1995 and 2002 was a fake.

Hopkins said he could find no record of someone named Paul William Hampel being born in Ontario between 1960 and 1970. The birth certificate claims Hampel was born in Toronto on Dec. 11, 1965. Hopkins also testified the registration number on the birth certificate belongs to someone else who is alive.

"(Hampel) does not exist," Hopkins responded while answering questions from government lawyer Toby Hoffman.

One moment of levity during the hearing came when Blais wondered aloud how someone could otherwise prove they had been born in Ontario. He suggested perhaps Hampel's parents could come and testify.

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The alleged spy laughed at the suggestion. His reaction did not go unnoticed by the judge.

The other witness to testify was a CSIS analyst who, for security reasons, was identified only by the fictitious name Anthony.

The analyst was able to say only that the man known as Hampel operated much like SVR agents typically do: creating false identities and building up "legends" that help them blend into the country they are spying on.

The defence lawyers are expected to make their case Dec. 12.

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The Toronto Star

'Hampel' a spy, agent says

Wednesday, November 29, 2006
Page: A17
Section: News
Edition: ONT
Byline: Nelson Wyatt

A Canadian Security Intelligence Service agent stated categorically yesterday that the agency has good reason to believe a man arrested at a Montreal airport is a Russian spy.

But the agent, identified only as Anthony to protect his identity as a national secret, did not elaborate much further.

He was testifying at a Federal Court hearing into the security certificate issued to detain a man who says he is Paul William Hampel.

"The service has grounds to believe that ... Mr. Hampel is engaged in espionage," Anthony said in response to a question.

CSIS alleges he was carrying a fraudulent Ontario birth certificate, a Canadian passport and the equivalent of $7,800 in five currencies when nabbed Nov. 14 at Montreal's Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport.

If upheld, the seldom-used security certificate allows federal officials to remove non-citizens deemed a danger to Canada.

The other witness yesterday was an Ontario government investigator who said there is no record of Hampel's existence in the province's database of births and deaths.

Anthony mainly testified on the history of Russian intelligence agencies since 1989, explaining how the once feared Soviet-era KGB was replaced with an alphabet soup of shadowy acronym- dubbed groups.

Main among those is the SVR - the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki - which he said uses intelligence officers and agents to gather economic, political, military and other secrets from foreign countries to benefit the former superpower.

As the preppy-looking bespectacled man claiming to be Hampel listened, Anthony said SVR officers usually range in age from their mid-20s to mid-30s at recruitment and are fit and well-educated.

Once trained and deployed, they would be considered "elite officers, " Anthony said, as about eight RCMP and Canada Border Services Agency officers in flak jackets stood near the accused and along a courtroom wall.

"The Service believes the SVR are engaged in espionage," Anthony said.

Anthony said he did not know how many SVR agents were in Canada and would not elaborate on evidence against Hampel.

He said agents usually set up elaborate false backgrounds abroad and bolster that with false documents including counterfeit birth certificates. In one case, the names of dead children had been assumed.

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Dale Hopkins, a senior investigator with the Office of the Registrar General of Ontario, testified he found no record of Hampel in its database.

Hopkins said he searched using Hampel's name and birth certificate numbers and checked his findings three times. The name Paul William Hampel did not turn up. The certificate number did but for someone else."It means we have no record of Paul William Hampel being born in the province of Ontario. He does not exist."

Hopkins said it looked like a 1971 birth certificate, the year Hampel claims he was born, but "The information on the document and the registration number don't exist. It's false."

The hearing resumes Dec. 12.

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National Post

Vacation diary of an alleged spy: 'The world was either his oyster or his observation post,' expert says

Saturday, December 2, 2006
Page: A3
Section: News
Edition: Toronto
Byline: Stewart Bell

The suspected Russian spy who calls himself Paul Hampel has said almost nothing since his arrest, and depending on what happens at a court hearing on Monday he could be on a plane out of Canada within days without breaking his silence.

But before he was taken into custody at a Montreal airport on Nov. 14 -- carrying cameras, a fake birth certificate and $7,800 in cash -- he was a prolific writer, with his own Web site and self-published book that offer some insights into the alleged spy.

They reveal a man afraid of heights, who enjoys a fresh-caught trout and reads the verse of Omar Khayyam. A former spy-catcher who examined his writing also noted he had an uncanny knack for showing up at global hot spots at times of crisis, and that he writes like someone who does not speak English as a first language.

Written in awkward, formal prose, the travelogue of Mr. Hampel is a mix of anecdotes, local history and observations that cover a decade of trips to the former Yugoslavia. "I reckon harmony and contrast are two main ingredients of beauty, and the Balkans is the right place to come to find it," he writes in My Beautiful Balkans.

Whether his travels were a search for beauty or part of an elaborate Russian spy operation, Mr. Hampel comes across as a curious wanderer and amateur landscape photographer enchanted by the Balkans' beauty, history and spirituality.

"Standing there under the church dome taking in the deafening silence of the 13th century walls, all of a sudden I had a feeling of being uplifted," he writes about a visit to a monastery in Montenegro.

"I double-checked: my feet still touched the ground -- but the sensation refused to go away despite my brain's best efforts."

Whoever he is, he entered Canada quietly in the early 1990s, and allegedly avoided scrutiny by working under the table at minimum-wage jobs while building his false identity. According to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, he used an expertly forged Ontario birth certificate to obtain a Canadian passport in 1995.

His trips to the Balkans began shortly after that. "I started travelling to that part of Europe in the mid-90s as an emerging markets analyst focused on business and devoid of any artistic ambitions," he writes in his book.

Over the next decade, he spent time in Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia, but if he did any business there, it is not recorded in his financial records. Nor is it clear how he paid his hotel bills.

His collected writings at least provide a timeline of the years he spent apparently posing as a Canadian businessman who fell in love with the Balkans. He was in Yugoslavia in 1998, a few months before NATO went to war over Kosovo. He was there again in October 2000, the month Slobodan Milosevic was ousted. In 2001, he was in neighbouring Macedonia at the height of the

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country's crisis.

"Mr. Hampel -- or whoever he is -- makes an apparent habit of being in some of the most geo-strategically sensitive places at the most geo-politically important times," said former Canadian intelligence officer David Harris.

"The world was either his oyster or his observation post."

Experts and officials said it is possible he was using his Canadian "legend," or fake identity, to conduct reconnaissance in the Balkans. A former Russian intelligence officer who worked at Directorate S of Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service, SVR, which is responsible for undercover operatives known as "illegals," said Mr. Hampel's job was probably to assist other spies.

"I think that Mr. Paul Hampel might have operated in Canada and in other countries, including Eastern Europe, as a so-called illegal-courier and carried out supporting functions, including perhaps financial support of other illegals and agents," Alexander Kouzminov said.

Even if he is a spy -- and that has not been proven in court -- it is still possible his Balkan trips were unrelated to any intelligence operations. It could be that travel and photography are simply his hobbies.

While he avoided detection in Canada for many years, he may have made mistakes. When he was arrested, he was carrying index cards with Canadian historical dates and events written on them. And although he claims to have been born in Ontario, his writing does not read as if English is his first language.

"Mr. Hampel's linguistic quirks, including his syntax and curious use of articles, could point to a Slavic or other non-English- speaking background," Mr. Harris said. "He is, perhaps, a few syntaxes short of a full Anglophone."

His writing pays little attention to politics, but he occasionally laments his troubled travel destinations, once writing that "geography in the Balkans is a branch of political science rather than a study of Earth's physical features."

Elsewhere he notes that, " 'To make love or to make war?' is not a dilemma entirely new to the Balkans," and offers his wish for an end to the "disastrous disease" of ethnic division.

"I am not pro-Serb or anti-Greek or anything else; the way I see it, the Balkans could use some enhancement of the sense of wholeness," he writes. "Someone has to bear this bit of news so few in the Balkans want to hear."

Should he concede the espionage allegations and return to headquarters, he will at least have to admit his real name and nationality. But the bigger questions about who he is and what he was up to will likely remain unanswered, except for what can be deduced from the clues hidden in his writing and photos.

In one entry, he describes coming to a narrow wooden bridge over the Mat River in northern Albania.

"Approaching the bridge, adrenalin coming out of my ears, I had a taste of blood in my mouth -- I knew I was going for 'a kill,' " he writes.

"One third of the way across the river I remembered I've always been afraid of heights. My head cleared in an instant. It took me an eternity to unfreeze and get back to solid ground."

A photo of Mr. Hampel standing on the Shkopet Bridge is featured on his Web site. He is only a

speck above a grey flood, but it is a fitting portrait of an undercover spook -- a frightened, faceless man, suspended alone between East and West.

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Globe & Mail

Accused spy says he's ready to be deported

Monday, December 4, 2006
Byline: TU THANH HA

Montreal A man accused of being a Russian spy admitted Monday he isn't Canadian and says he's ready to be deported.

Paul William Hampel made the statement through his lawyer in a Montreal courtroom.

Our client admits before the court that he's not a Canadian citizen his lawyer Stephane Handfield said.

The gentleman admits he's Russian.

The court was told he was born Oct. 21, 1961 and that he is ready to be deported.

The man, who previously claimed to be a Toronto native, was arrested at Montreal airport on Nov. 14. He had originally said he was 40 years old, but later raised that to 45.

During Monday's hearing, Federal Court Justice Pierre Blais issued a deportation order for the man. He also agreed to keep the identity of the man a secret. He says revealing the man's identity could endanger his family.

Mr. Hampel is the first person accused of spying to be brought before a Canadian court since 1996 and has few clear connections to this country apart from his travel documents.

He had submitted two pieces of identification: a 1999 Quebec driver's licence and an Ontario birth certificate.

But Canadian officials say there is no record of a Paul William Hampel being born in Toronto on Dec. 11, 1965, as is stated on the birth certificate.

The court summary says the man's birth-certificate number belongs to somebody else, a legitimate person, and features the signature of John Yaremko, who was the Ontario citizenship minister in 1971.

Since Mr. Hampel's arrest, no Canada-based relative or acquaintance has come forward to acknowledge him.

The landlord at an address where the man says he once lived has said the suspect is not known to him. The Russian ambassador to Canada has also denied any links to the case.

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Canadian Press/Presse Canadienne

Alleged spy ordered deported but Federal Court guards secret identity

Monday, December 4, 2006
Byline: Les Perreaux
Dateline: MONTREAL

Update:RECASTS, ADDS quotes, details, budget slug and byline

Budget

INDEX: Justice, International

MONTREAL (CP) The alleged international spy snatched by law enforcement agents at a Montreal airport struck a deal with the Canadian government on Monday to guarantee swift passage to his Russian homeland.

The mystery man, still known publicly under the fake name Paul William Hampel, admitted his Russian nationality and illegal status in Canada in Federal Court.

Justice Pierre Blais ordered the man's deportation and took the unusual step of agreeing to hide his real name from the public.

"I am satisfied the disclosure of the identity of the foreign national will be injurious to the safety of (his) family," Blais said.

The Russian waived his right to hearings. Blais said the man revealed his true identity behind closed doors. He asked that it be kept secret in return for his admissions.

The lawyers and judge in the case would not reveal why the man fears for his life or the safety of his family.

The supposed spy may be deported in the coming days, although officials did not give a timeline.

Ottawa and the alleged secret agent will need co- operation from the Russian embassy for travel documents. The embassy has denied any knowledge of the alleged spy.

The man known as Hampel struck a relaxed pose in the courtroom, wearing blue jeans and a blue shirt while leaning back in a swivel chair.

Tall and fit, he twice flashed smiles at women in the courtroom as the hearing was winding down.

He rose to shake hands with his lawyer and said "thank you" to the Crown while making his way out of court. Well over six feet tall, he towered over a half-dozen security agents surrounding him.

Claude Whalen, one of the man's lawyers, said the Russian decided to give up his deportation fight and drop his Canadian facade after hearing the evidence against him last week.

"He wants to go back," Whalen said. "That's all I can say. He wants to go back."

Whalen said he has worked on many immigration cases but none quite like this.

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The Russian was carrying a fraudulent Ontario birth certificate, a Canadian passport and the equivalent of $7,800 in five different currencies when he was arrested at Montreal's Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport.

Through previous hearings, the man maintained he was a 40-year-old Canadian citizen born in Ontario. The man now says he is 45.

Canada's federal spy agency accused the man of being a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, the successor of the feared Soviet KGB.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service says the man, who is alleged to have lived in Canada for more than a decade, is a danger to national security.

Under immigration law, the man could have fought to remain in Canada if his life was in danger.

Chris Mathers, a security consultant and former RCMP officer, says it's unlikely the man faces any threat in Russia as a spy with a blown cover.

"This isn't the old Cold War Russia where failed agents come home and are shot or sent out to some gulag," Mathers said.

"If he's a trained intelligence officer, they'll put him in some crappy job. If he's just a resource they co-opted at some point in time, they'll just cut him loose."

If the man is a spy, Mathers pointed out his request for secrecy is probably aimed at hiding as much information as possible from view.

"I think that's a red herring, unless there's something very remarkable about this thing," he said.

"But that's the Canadian way, everybody's kind and gentle. This guy's been over here spying on us, and we still afford him the opportunity to hide his identity."

While the secrecy surrounding the man creates room for imaginative musings about his work in Canada, Mathers said the reality is probably much more boring than all that.

If he was a spy, the man probably spent much of his time getting to know potential assets and his spying probably involved taking photos, obtaining technical journals and other mundane work, Mathers said.

"This isn't the Bourne Identity," Mathers said, citing the thriller novel and movie.

"He's not getting paged while he's teaching piano lessons to go out and clip (kill) somebody. He'd be doing very boring mundane work which is 99 per cent of intelligence gathering."

Mathers said spies who spend extended periods of time overseas in countries like Canada are not the elite of any spy service.

But it's a huge long-term investment of time and money to put such an agent in place, he said.

Despite the man's secretive deportation, Mathers said his spy career is unlikely to be reborn under another name in another country.

"Failure is not rewarded," Mathers said. "Chances are he's not going to resurface in another country.

"He's toasted."

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Ottawa Citizen

Alleged spy to be deported to Russia: Judge agrees to keep man's true identity a secret to protect safety of his family

Tuesday, December 5, 2006
Page: A3
Section: News
Edition: Final
Byline: Paul Cherry
Dateline: MONTREAL

MONTREAL - A man arrested last month on a national security certificate that alleged he is a member of an elite Russian spy agency will be returned to Moscow.

During a hearing in Federal Court yesterday, the man's lawyer, Stephane Handfield, announced that his client wished to return to Russia.

"He is not Paul William Hampel. He is Russian. He was born on Oct. 21, 1961. He has no status in Canada," Mr. Handfield said as he read off a list of things the man was willing to admit before Justice Pierre Blais.

The 45-year-old did not concede he was a spy with the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), the foreign intelligence arm of the Russian intelligence services, as CSIS has alleged.

Before he was led out of the courtroom by armed RCMP officers yesterday, the mysterious man turned toward reporters and smiled. And, as he followed his armed escorts past one of the government lawyers in the case, he nodded and said "congratulations."

Then, before he and the officers exited the room, he managed to peer out a window for a few seconds. The window offered a view of the Alexandra Wharf in Old Montreal. He appeared resigned to the fact that he would never see it again.

Judge Blais ordered the man deported to Russia soon.

Mr. Handfield asked that the man's real name be kept a secret. Judge Blais agreed to the request, saying that releasing it could be "injurious to the safety of (the alleged spy's) family" and that the name should be kept under seal by federal authorities. Mr. Handfield told reporters later that even he doesn't know where the man's family lives.

The man was arrested Nov. 14 at Montreal's Trudeau Airport. Among several items seized was a fake Ontario birth certificate identifying him as Paul William Hampel, a fictitious person born in Toronto on Dec 11, 1965.

The national security certificate that led to his arrest was signed by two federal cabinet ministers and alleged he posed a threat to Canada and violated the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act by "engaging in an act of espionage."

Because he was arrested under the certificate, the government was not required to make its evidence public. Despite three public hearings, the government did not divulge what they believed he was spying on.

A brief summary of the evidence was released two weeks ago, including passport applications on which the man stated he lived in Montreal as recently as 2002. He provided an address in Montreal and listed his occupation as "travel consultant." According to media reports, he travelled often to the Balkans and published My Beautiful Balkans, a book of landscape photographs.

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A website promoting the book describes Mr. Hampel as "an emerging markets analysts (sic) from Canada."

Using his fake Ontario birth certificate, the man was able to obtain three valid Canadian passports between 1995 and 2002.

Until last week, the man known as Mr. Hampel appeared willing to challenge the government's allegations. A hearing date was set for Dec. 12 during which his lawyers were expected to argue his case.

But, Mr. Handfield said, the Russian changed his mind late last week.

"We explained the choices he had before him and he decided he wanted to leave Canada as soon as possible," Mr. Handfield said.

Melissa Leclerc, a spokeswoman for Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day, was unable to say when the man will be deported. She said the minister's office can only confirm the deportation after the man has arrived in Russia and his escorts have returned to Canada.

To view a video report on the alleged spy's court hearing, go to Today's Videos at www.ottawacitizen.com

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Globe & Mail

Alleged spy ordered deported

Tuesday, December 5, 2006
Page: A1
Section: National News
Byline: TU THANH HA

MONTREAL

The tall, clean-cut man politely shook hands with his lawyers and said he hoped he could see them again before he was gone.

Congratulations. Thank you, he then told the government lawyers who had alleged he was a Russian spy living under a false name in Montreal for more than a decade.

With that, the man who claimed to be Toronto-born Paul William Hampel was led away from the courtroom to await his eventual deportation to Russia.

His lawyers told the Federal Court yesterday that they had no witnesses who would attest to his purported Canadian origin.

They said the man no longer contested the national security certificate labelling him a threat. The certificate procedure allows the government to keep key evidence secret, so the Canadian Security Intelligence Service didn't have to disclose how it caught the man and what it knows about him.

Our client admits before this court that he isn't a Canadian citizen, lawyer Stephane Handfield told Mr. Justice Pierre Blais.

The man's story started to unravel last week as Judge Blais asked why his lawyers weren't able to find a childhood friend or a family photo proving he grew up a Canadian.

The man had shaved four years off his age, claiming he was born on Dec. 11, 1965. Mr. Handfield said yesterday his client was in fact born Oct. 21, 1961.

The court was given the man's real name but Judge Blais ordered the information sealed. Revealing the name would be injurious to the safety of the relatives of the foreign national, Judge Blais said.

(The last time Russian citizens were accused of being undercover spies in Canada, in 1996, their real names were made public.)

The man is Russian and wishes to go to Russia as soon as possible, Mr. Handfield said in court.

He told reporters that his client who was arrested with a Canadian passport first needs new travel documents.

And the man is likely to be banned from returning to Canada, Mr. Handfield said.

Russian embassy officials didn't return calls. Embassy spokesman Alexei Lisenkov last month had brushed off inquiries from The Globe and Mail about the man, describing them as speculation about his identity.

Similarly, Russian ambassador Georgiy Mamedov had told the CBC that I don't run a spy shop here

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which is technically true since CSIS alleges that the man was a so-called illegal, an undercover operative who works without diplomatic cover.

The man has not admitted to being a spy.

When he answered aloud several questions at his first court appearance, he spoke English with a slight accent. His remarks yesterday were short and quiet, with no discernible accent.

He had said in his passport applications that he was 6 foot 3 and he towered over the guards who led him away.

He was arrested Nov. 14 at Montreal's international airport, with $7,800 in five currencies, two digital cameras, a short-wave radio, three mobile phones and five smart cards storing phone information.

(The man also had three tightly scribbled index cards with point-form lists of key Canadian facts.)

He applied successfully for Canadian passports, using a false Ontario birth certificate.

He seemed to have travelled extensively through the Balkans, where he took photos for a self-published book.

Testifying last week, a CSIS analyst who can only be identified as Anthony, said pretending to be Canadian enables a spy to travel around the world more freely.

It'll allow you to go to some countries without visa, Anthony said.

He also noted that a Canadian identity eases people's suspicions and makes them more loose-lipped. The purpose of a false-flag operation is to get the person you're talking with think you are [somebody else], to make the person share information that otherwise they wouldn't share.

Mr. Handfield said his client decided to waive his defence during conversations in the past week.

The case against him had gotten even tougher after the government filed more secret evidence that Judge Blais heard behind closed doors last Thursday.

We had discussions with him and presented the options before him. He had to make a choice, Mr. Handfield said, adding that the man made his final decision after the Thursday secret hearing.

The man's capture was Canada's first Russian espionage arrest in a decade. In 1996, a couple calling themselves Ian and Laurie Lambert were arrested and CSIS identified them in court documents as Yelena Olshanskaya and Dmitriy Olshanskiy.

Removals from Canada often take place aboard commercial flights but on some occasions special planes have been chartered, said a source familiar with the procedure.

There are usually one or two agents on the plane. For security reasons, we won't disclose that it happened until they are back in Canada, said Melisa Leclerc, a spokeswoman for Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day.

Canada's doors are not open to those who threaten the security of Canada. As the outcome of today's Federal Court proceedings demonstrate, this certificate was warranted, Mr. Day said in a statement.

(Tuesday, December 5, 2006)

2012-12-03

The Toronto Star

Ottawa to deport Russian 'agent'

Tuesday, December 5, 2006
Page: A01
Section: News
Edition: MET
Byline: Sean Gordon

The alleged spy known as Paul William Hampel admits he is a Russian national living in Canada illegally, and will not contest deportation to his homeland - which is likely to follow in a matter of days.

But that doesn't mean the shroud of mystery surrounding the Russian will lift soon.

As part of an agreement to speed the deportation, Federal Court Justice Pierre Blais took the unusual step of sealing the man's real name because of concerns for the safety of his family.

That's in addition to the fact the evidence against him is confidential, and lawyers for the Russian say he has refused to disclose the nature of his activities in Canada.

All that is publicly known about him is that he was born on Oct. 21, 1961, which makes him five years older than he claimed to be on the bogus Ontario birth certificate seized when he was arrested at Montreal's Trudeau Airport on Nov. 14, an airline ticket in hand.

Court documents indicate the Russian has been in Canada since at least 1995 - when he first applied for, and got, a Canadian passport under the name of Hampel - that he claimed to be a lifeguard and travel consultant and he last lived in Montreal.

Yesterday the lanky, relaxed man appeared in court wearing a royal blue shirt and jeans. He said nothing during the proceedings, but once Blais ruled a national security certificate mandating his expulsion from the country is justified, he shook hands with his lawyers, thanked them, then turned to the spectators' gallery and smiled fleetingly at reporters.

As he was led away by a coterie of border guards and armed RCMP officers, Hampel nodded at federal prosecutor Toby Hoffman, smiled briefly, and said "congratulations, thanks."

The man calling himself Hampel decided to reveal his real name to his lawyers after they met with him last week. His lawyers then passed it on to federal prosecutors, who agreed to shorten the process to send him home.

That identity will not be divulged.

Blais ordered the man's name be kept secret because making it public would be "injurious to the safety of the foreign national and the safety of his family."

Nor is the man admitting to anything other than being in the country illegally, although the Canadian Security Intelligence Service has alleged in court documents that he was an agent working for the Russian Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (SVR), a foreign intelligence service described as the successor to the Soviet KGB.

At the time of his arrest, the man was carrying fake identity documents, $7,800 in five currencies, a handful of prepaid cellphone cards, several cellphones, two digital cameras and a short-wave radio.

The man's lawyers refused to discuss the substance of the allegations against him, nor would they

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address the security concerns relating to his family.

"We spoke to him at length and told him about the possibilities, strategies and choices that were open to him. The gentleman has made his choice," said Stephane Handfield, one of the man's two lawyers. Pressed about whether the man was concerned for the safety of family members living in Canada or in Russia, Handfield said he feared for relatives "everywhere."

The case involving the Russian was supposed to be heard on Dec. 12, but was moved up after Blais heard new evidence presented by prosecutors on Nov. 30. The additional evidence was presented with the knowledge of the defence, which did not get to see it for national security reasons.

The man known as Hampel then waived his right to call witnesses and challenge the national security certificate under which he has been held. He also declined to undergo a pre-removal risk assessment that would have kept him in Canada for several more months.

That means he will likely be deported in the coming days, assuming a temporary passport or other travel document can be arranged - a process that may take some time given that the Russian embassy has denied any knowledge of the man.

Officials at the embassy did not respond to interview requests yesterday.

Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day said he was encouraged by the court's ruling, and denied that Ottawa entered into any agreement with the man to speed his exit in exchange for information.

Intelligence experts said they doubt the Russian is in much danger, pointing out the Cold War is over and the days of sending failed secret agents to the gulag are long gone. "If he's a trained intelligence officer, they'll put him in some crappy job. If he's just a resource they co-opted at some point in time, they'll just cut him loose," Chris Mathers, an Ottawa-based consultant and former RCMP officer, told the Canadian Press.

Canada hasn't arrested and expelled any Russian spies since 1996. At the time, CSIS said captured spies Dmitry Olshevsky and Yelena Olshevskaya, who went by the aliases Ian and Laurie Lambert, were actually "sleeper" agents for the SVR.

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Canadian Press/Presse Canadienne

Alleged Russian spy pretending to be a Canadian is deported to Russia

Tuesday, December 26, 2006
Byline: Jonathan Montpetit
Dateline: MONTREAL

Eds: ADDS quotes from Day, byline; will be budgeted writethru

INDEX: International, Politics, Justice

MONTREAL (CP) A man accused of being a Russian spy while masquerading as a Canadian citizen has been deported to his homeland.

Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day said the man, who had assumed the name of Paul William Hampel, left Canada under close supervision on Tuesday morning.

"He was closely monitored the whole time," Day told The Canadian Press. "We didn't think he was a risk to flee but the usual procedures were in place."

Hampel was arrested at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montreal on Nov. 14 by authorities acting on a federal security certificate.

He was allegedly carrying a fraudulent Ontario birth certificate and a Canadian passport at the time.

Canada's federal spy agency, CSIS, alleges in court documents the man is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, the successor of the feared Soviet KGB.

The man confessed his true identity and Russian citizenship in Federal Court earlier this month. In exchange for his admission, a judge agreed to protect his real name after he told the court he fears for his life and the safety of his family.

Day said the man received documentation from the Russian government to allow his deportation.

Calls to the Russian Embassy in Ottawa were not immediately returned Tuesday night.

Despite his department's allegations the man was spying for Russia, Day rejected the suggestion that the case may harm relations between the two countries.

"We understand that these things go on in the world, the Russians understand that also," Day said. "This will not hurt relations between the two countries."

17:44ET 26-12-06

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Globe & Mail

Spy suspect in Moscow, lawyer says

Wednesday, December 27, 2006
Page: A11
Section: National News
Byline: ALEX DOBROTA

OTTAWA

A Montreal man suspected of being a Russian spy arrived in Moscow early yesterday on a commercial flight paid for by Russian authorities, his lawyer said.

The suspect, known only as Paul William Hampel, left Montreal Sunday night, after the Russian consulate there issued travel documents identifying him as a Russian citizen, lawyer Stephane Handfield said.

There are no outstanding charges against Mr. Hampel in Canada, Mr. Handfield said.

It's over, he said. [The] gentleman will never be accused.

But the mystery still surrounds the suspect's decade- long time in Canada. Authorities on all sides yesterday confirmed his deportation but remained tight-lipped on details about the man's life, his true identity or the fate that awaits him in Russia.

Earlier this month Mr. Hampel dropped his challenge of a national security certificate labelling him a threat. He was ordered deported but his real name is to remain sealed under a Federal Court order.

The certificate procedure allows the government to keep key evidence secret, so the Canadian Security Intelligence Service didn't have to disclose how it caught the man and what it knows about him.

Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day yesterday used the deportation to praise Canadian authorities and the security certificate procedure.

Once the Russian government realized that we were serious, they acknowledged that he was a Russian citizen and brought him home, Mr. Day said.

You rarely find [a situation] where a country admits that it has agents in other countries, so we don't think that will happen.

Mr. Day would not elaborate on the suspect's activities in Canada.

It's not uncommon for an individual to develop an identity within a democratic country and then use that country as a base, he said. We do not feel that his intentions were necessarily against Canadian targets.

Mr. Hampel was arrested at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montreal on Nov. 14, carrying $7,800 in five currencies, two digital cameras, a shortwave radio, three mobile phones and five smart cards storing phone information. He said he was a 40-year-old Toronto businessman.

Canadian officials said the man used a fake Ontario birth certificate to obtain Canadian passports in 1995, 2000 and 2002. He travelled around the world, paying particular attention to the Balkans, where he questioned local inhabitants about political shifts in the region.

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He operated a website, where he describes himself as an emerging markets analyst from Canada who became so taken with Eastern Europe's beauty that he decided to become a photographer.

From Belgrade, Serbia, he self-published a book of photos he took between 2001 and 2003. Scenery was shot in Serbia, as well as Albania, the Balkans, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Romania.

After being arrested he put up a short fight against the security certificate in Federal Court. He finally admitted he was not a Canadian citizen on Dec. 4, and he asked to be sent back to Russia.

Canadian authorities refused to pay for his plane ticket and the bill had to be footed by the Russian consulate in Montreal, which caused the three-week delay, his lawyer, Mr. Handfield, said.

Canada Border Service Agency spokesman Derek Mellon could not confirm those claims.

And a spokesman with the Russian embassy in Ottawa said only that Mr. Hampel had been deported after Russian authorities provided him with travel documents. I have no idea what he's going to do next, this guy, Alexei Lisenkov said.

This is not the first espionage case involving Russian citizens in Canada.

In 1945, a Soviet embassy cipher clerk sought refuge with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, taking with him papers that implicated several Canadian and British scientists in a Soviet plot to steal atomic secrets. And in 1996, Canada deported two spies who had settled in Toronto.

(Wednesday, December 27, 2006)

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National Post

'A gold mine' For Spy Agency

Wednesday, December 27, 2006
Page: A6
Section: Canada
Edition: National
Byline: Stewart Bell And Adrian Humphreys

Column\Prog:

Dateline:

Late in the afternoon on Tuesday, Nov. 14, a trim, middle-aged man walked into Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montreal to catch a flight overseas.

Concealed under his shirt was a travel pouch the size of a postcard that held a forged Ontario birth certificate identifying him as Paul William Hampel, age 40, born in Toronto.

The shortwave radio, two digital cameras, three cellphones and $7,800 in European and North American currencies he carried were meant for an extended trip to the Balkans. But he had walked into a trap.

Instead of boarding his flight, he was pulled aside and arrested by Canada Border Service Agency officers working in co-operation with spy-catchers from the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

The arrest, approved five days earlier by two federal Cabinet ministers, was the culmination of a probe by the CSIS counterintelligence branch, which was convinced the man passing himself off as a Canadian businessman was actually an elite Russian spy.

For the next six weeks, the highly trained Russian intelligence officer gave up little about himself as he was held at a detention facility near Montreal, waiting to be escorted to Moscow.

While he did volunteer his name, it was almost certainly as fake as the Paul Hampel pseudonym he had adopted after slipping into Canada in the mid- 1990s to begin his espionage operation.

But his arrest may still prove instructive in the fight against Russia's resurgent spy program. The electronics he was carrying are no doubt being carefully dissected for clues of Russian spycraft. And while he was careful, "Mr. Hampel" left a trail that may shed some light on how Russian espionage is being conducted by the new wave of intelligence officers that have entered the business since the demise of the KGB.

"For this reason, he represents a possible gold mine for CSIS," said Wesley Wark, a University of Toronto intelligence expert and past president of the Canadian Association for Security and Intelligence Studies.

Experts and officials believe the Russian's mission was not to spy on Canada, but rather to assume the identity of a Canadian so he could travel to the Balkans and collect intelligence for the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, or SVR, Russia's foreign intelligence service.

But during the decade he lived a false life in Montreal, "Mr. Hampel" did damage to Canada as well. He stole the birth certificate number of an unwitting Ontario man; corrupted the passport system; used fake credit cards; ran a shell company; exploited the trust of those around him; and brought suspicion upon Canadian travellers by impersonating one as he spied.

2012-12-03

3103(18/09)

"This case illustrates once again--as various previous cases running back into the 1930s have amply demonstrated - - that the Russian intelligence services value and continue to exploit Canadian cover for intelligence operations," said Dan Mulvenna, a former RCMP counterintelligence officer.

The Hampel case has its origins in 1991, when the SVR was created to replace the notorious KGB. Following in the tradition of the KGB, the SVR planted officers in Russian embassies and consulates, where they exploited their diplomatic immunity to spy on their host countries.

But embassies are closely watched by counter-espionage agencies such as CSIS. To get around this, the Russians also deployed what are known as "illegals," spies who live abroad under false identities, called "legends."

A division of SVR called Directorate S trains and dispatches illegals, whose identities are provided by Russian diplomatic staffers called Line N officers, who have been known to search Canadian graveyards for convincing names for their spies.

Not long after its formation, the SVR sent three illegals to Canada -- two to Toronto and one to Montreal. The Toronto pair were married and called themselves Ian and Laurie Lambert. An SVR Line N officer working out of the Russian embassy provided support to them, including their names, which belonged to Canadian children who had died as infants. But they were caught out when they applied for passports.

CSIS put them under surveillance and about a year later, in 1996, the "Lamberts, " whose real names were Dmitryn Olshevskiy and Yelena Olshevskaya, were arrested and deported.

But Mr. Hampel managed to stay under the radar. After entering the country he worked at low-wage jobs while he built his legend, at one point listing his occupation as "lifeguard." In 1995, he used a forged Ontario birth certificate to get a Canadian passport, the first of three he would obtain.

"He asked me if I would sign as a reference for his passport," said a Montreal landlord who once rented an apartment to the man. (He is not being named for his protection.) "I didn't know anything about him. It was in 2002. I didn't know anything that was going on. I didn't know anything about the guy."

In 1997, Mr. Hampel launched a company called Emerging Markets Research, which he registered in Ireland with initial assets of $2.3-million. And then his travels began.

"I started travelling to that part of Europe in the mid-90s as an emerging markets analyst, focused on business," he wrote in his self-published book of photographs, My Beautiful Balkans. He visited Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia. If he did any business, there is no record of it. He did, however, take a lot of photographs.

To acquaintances, he began portraying himself as an amateur photographer entranced by the beauty of the landscape. From 2001 until 2003, he lived on and off in a hotel in Belgrade as he amassed his photos for a vanity book and a Web site, mybeautifulbalkans.com.

"I only knew that he was travelling a lot on his business and that he was a passionate amateur photographer," said Igor Barandovski, who worked at the Belgrade photo lab where Mr. Hampel was a regular customer.

On his Web site, he wrote that, "Publishing this photo album is my way of giving emphasis to a simple point I consider key: For the people who live in the Balkans, the beauty of their land offers an extra reason to seek reconciliation."

Based on his photographs, it is apparent he had a tendency to show up in countries during times of

3103(18/09)

political and ethnic upheaval -- Belgrade during the overthrow of its president, Skopje during the ethnic Albanian insurgency, Montenegro during the push for independence.

"Coincidence?" asked David Harris, a former CSIS officer. "If intelligence is his bag, his form of hiding in plain sight takes us back to the glory days of other -- far more literate -- journalist- spies, like Philby and Maugham."

A tip triggered a probe by Canadian counter-intelligence investigators. CSIS officers scoured the country searching for the man, and finally found him. Just how they found him remains a closely guarded secret, but experts have speculated it was probably a combination of informants, intercepted communications and analysis of passport files.

Mr. Hampel was put under surveillance, but when investigators learned he was planning to travel again, they decided to move. They brought their evidence to Stockwell Day, the Public Safety Minister, and Monte Solberg, the Immigration Minister, who signed a security certificate on Nov. 9 declaring Mr. Hampel a foreign spy -- the first time Ottawa had identified anyone that way in a decade.

Unaware he was about to be outed, Mr. Hampel updated his Web site that weekend, writing that he had decided to begin a new project: a book about the people of the Balkans to complement his previous book of landscape photos. "I'll be hoping to have enough material accumulated over the next two seasons to start thinking about My Beautiful Balkans Book Tw o ," he wrote.

Three days later, he was arrested.

After the National Post revealed the arrest in an exclusive report, Russia's ambassador to Ottawa, Georgiy Mamedov, denied he was running a "spy shop" and said he knew nothing about the matter. One of his staff dismissed the report the man was Russian as "ridiculous."

The embassy has refused repeated interview requests, but experts said the ambassador may have been telling the truth when he said he was unaware of Mr. Hampel. The SVR officers working out of Russia's diplomatic posts in Canada, however, would have been in on it, and likely helped him with his fake identity.

Three weeks after the arrest, the man admitted he was Russian and said he wanted to go home as soon as possible. Federal Court Judge Pierre Blais upheld the government's case and ordered his deportation.

"In a way, this is somewhat the stuff of spy movies," Mr. Day told the Post in an interview. "But it is based on reality that some countries and some of their intelligence people will go to great ends to build what looks like a foolproof identity.

"And maybe not even to spy in Canada. But if you can build a foolproof Canadian identity, that would give you quite a bit of movement around the world."

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Ottawa Citizen

Suspected Russian spy sent back to Moscow, immigration officials say: Man lived in Montreal under false identity

Wednesday, December 27, 2006
Page: A3
Section: News
Edition: Final
Byline: Stewart Bell and Adrian Humphreys
Dateline: TORONTO

TORONTO - A suspected Russian spy who lived a false life as a Montreal businessman has been deported to Moscow, immigration enforcement officials confirmed yesterday.

The Canada Border Services Agency said it had removed the 45-year-old, believed to be a member of Russia's foreign intelligence service, the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, or SVR.

It was the first time in 10 years that Canada has deported a foreign national for espionage, although the government has quietly expelled diplomats from Russia and other nations for spying.

Upon his arrival in Moscow, experts believe, the spy will begin debriefings with Russian authorities desperate to find out how one of their highly trained undercover spies was caught by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

Federal officials arrested the man at Montreal's Trudeau Airport on Nov. 14 as he was preparing to embark on a trip to the Balkans, where he is believed to have done most of his spying for Moscow. He had spent more than a decade in Montreal, pretending to be a Canadian named Paul William Hampel. He used a forged birth certificate to obtain three Canadian passports, and set up a shell company in Ireland as part of his cover.

On Dec. 4, Federal Court Judge Pierre Blais upheld the government's case alleging Mr. Hampel is an "illegal," an officer in Russia's SVR foreign intelligence service planted in Canada.

Judge Blais ordered the man deported, but his removal was delayed while Canada waited for Russia to issue travel papers. The judge also ruled that no more information about the case would be publicly disclosed, including the man's real name, which is being protected to safeguard his family.

He is the third undercover member of the Russian SVR to be caught by CSIS and deported since 1996. The SVR was formed in 1991 to replace the notorious Soviet KGB. A division of the SVR, called Directorate S, is responsible for training and dispatching spies to live abroad.

The deportation is the first under a security certificate since neo-Nazi figure Ernst Zundel was shipped back to his native Germany in 2005.

To view a video report on the deportation of the suspected Russian spy, go to Today's Videos at www.ottawacitizen.com

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The Toronto Star

Mysterious accused spy heads back to Russia

Wednesday, December 27, 2006
Page: A04
Section: News
Edition: ONT
Byline: Jonathan Montpetit

Illustration:

A man accused of being a Russian spy while masquerading as a Canadian has been deported to his homeland.

Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day said the man, who had assumed the name Paul William Hampel, left Canada under close supervision yesterday morning. "He was closely monitored the whole time," Day said. "We didn't think he was a risk to flee but the usual procedures were in place."

Hampel was arrested at Pierre Elliott Trudeau International Airport in Montreal on Nov. 14 by authorities acting on a federal security certificate. He was allegedly carrying a fraudulent Ontario birth certificate, a Canadian passport, and the equivalent of $7,800 in five currencies at the time of his arrest.

Canada's federal spy agency, CSIS, alleges in court documents the man is a member of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, the successor of the feared Soviet- era KGB.

The man confessed his true identity and Russian citizenship in Federal Court earlier this month, in exchange for his admission, a judge agreed to protect his real name after he told the court he fears for his life and the safety of his family.

The man known as Hampel was listed as having an address in west-end Montreal, but little else is known about his activities in Canada. Russian embassy officials have repeatedly denied he was a spy, suggesting instead he could be a mobster.

Day said yesterday's deportation brings an end to the Hampel affair and suggested it might also mark the end of the man's career as a spy.

Canadian Press

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CSIS Executive News Summary/Sommaire exécutif des nouvelles du SCRS
(A Communications Branch product/un produit de la Direction des communications)

Saturday, January 14 2017/samedi 14 janvier 2017
Abridged weekend edition/Edition abrégée de la fin de semaine

If you require copies of articles mentioned in the News Summary or radio/television interview transcripts, please contact Communications Branch at or weekends. Additional weekend reports will be included in the Monday Executive Summary.

Si vous désirez obtenir des copies d'articles mentionnés dans le Sommaire des nouvelles ou la transcription d'une entrevue radiophonique/ télévisée, veuillez communiquer avec la Direction des Communications au ou la fin de semaine. Des reportages additionnels de la fin de semaine seront retrouvés dans le sommaire exécutif du lundi.

General News Overview/Aperçu général des nouvelles

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CSIS in the News/Le SCRS dans les nouvelles

1. 'Make good' on promise for parking for Canada's spy agencies: councillor
CBC News, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - Coun. Tim Tierney is urging the federal government to "make good" on a promise to build more parking for the headquarters of Canada's intelligence agencies as residential streets in the east Ottawa neighbourhood are consistently clogged with vehicles. Ottawa women take on Canada's spy agencies — over parking. On Friday afternoon, Tierney distributed parking regulation notices on the residential streets that border the headquarters of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and the Communications Security Establishment Canada (CSEC) — highlighting safety concerns caused by vehicles violating the three-hour parking limit. The vehicles "constantly parked" on Leigh Crescent, in particular, limit access to emergency vehicles, garbage trucks, snow plows and fire hydrants, he said. No parking signs will be installed on one side of the street in the crescent in the coming weeks to curb the problem, he said. Over the past year, the City of Ottawa's bylaw department has issued 1,800 tickets on six residential streets in the neighbourhood of Carsons Grove near the intersection of Ogilvie Road and Bathgate Drive, according to Tierney.

2. Story of a spy named Gideon remains relevant today; Soviet 'Illegal'
National Post, Stewart Bell, 2017 01 14

Analysis: Vladimir Putin's attempt to influence the U.S. election through hacks and leaks was unsavoury and brazen - which is to say, entirely consistent with Russian intelligence operations. After all, this was the same foreign intelligence apparatus that has repeatedly crept through Canadian cemeteries, looking for the graves of babies so it could steal their identities for its deep-cover spies, known as "illegals." The Russian illegals program is a particularly sinister invention: Highly-trained agents are sent to live as "pretend" Canadians - to get jobs, raise families, all the while secretly reporting to their handlers in Moscow. One of the early illegals was Yevgeni Brik, whose story is told in a new book, Shattered Illusions: KGB Cold War Espionage in Canada. Written by former counter-intelligence officer Donald Mahar, it details a plot of deception and betrayal worthy of a spy novel, one that remains relevant in the age of Putin. In an interview, Mahar said espionage continues to be a priority for Russia under Putin, a former KGB officer. "The collection of communications intelligence and state-sponsored hacking such as the world is witnessing right now is indicative of what we must diligently protect ourselves against," he said. For four decades, everyone assumed Brik had been executed but in 1992 Mahar, then with the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, was assigned the case of an elderly man who had walked into the British embassy in Lithuania and handed over a coded message. CSIS confirmed it was Brik and then-prime minister Brian Mulroney was briefed. "Every consideration will be given to this man who was betrayed by the cowardice of an RCMP officer," Mulroney wrote. An exfiltration operation was thrown together to get Brik out of reach of the KGB and Mahar accompanied Brik back to Canada and debriefed him, allowing him to fill in the gaps in his story, and to correct the historical record about the case, which he calls "seriously flawed" and "largely incorrect."

3. New book reveals details of former Soviet spy's return to Canada
The Globe and Mail, Colin Freeze, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - Canada's spy service retrieved a Soviet double-agent who had worked for this country during the Cold War from his homeland to live out his days in Ottawa, a new book reveals. Shattered Illusions tells the story of Yevgeni Brik, a spy who betrayed the Soviet Union and the KGB, and in turn was himself betrayed by a Mountie who worked for the RCMP's intelligence unit, the forerunner of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. The book was written by Don Mahar, a former CSIS officer who befriended the former spy after he returned to Canada for good. The federal government of Progressive

Conservative prime minister Brian Mulroney undertook the operation in 1992 to make amends to Mr. Brik, the book says. "Every consideration will be given to this man who was betrayed by the cowardice of an RCMP officer," Mr. Mulroney wrote in a secret memo quoted in the book. Parts of this tale have been told before, but Shattered Illusions is an exceptionally detailed account by a former Canadian intelligence official intimately familiar with the case. The Soviet Union broke apart in the early 1990s. The book arrives as persistent espionage campaigns by Russia against the West are in the news. Allegations of Russian hacking, blackmail and influence operations have sullied the U.S. presidential election. According to the book, Mr. Brik was trained by the KGB as an undercover intelligence operative, and was in his early 30s when he arrived in Halifax on a steamship from Marseilles. By 1992, CSIS had replaced the RCMP security service. Mr. Mahar was working there to recruit foreign agents when the British relayed an extraordinary tip. An elderly Russian man walked into the British embassy in Lithuania with a coded message for Canadian intelligence. The message was that he wanted out of Russia. Giving his past aliases, Mr. Brik stated he would be at a Moscow subway station at noon on the first and third Tuesday of each month, wearing sunglasses. CSIS, in partnership with British intelligence, made its move in June, 1992. Intelligence officers snuck false identity documents into Russia for Mr. Brik. And they flew with him to Copenhagen, Stockholm, London and, finally, Toronto. In Ottawa, Mr. Mahar debriefed Mr. Brik, but also stayed close with him. He and his wife helped the former Russian spy shop for groceries, take public transit, and get used to life in Canada after decades away. According to Shattered Illusions, Mr. Brik told his CSIS handlers that after he was sent to prison, a captured U.S. spy-plane pilot turned up in the same facility. The swap of that pilot, Francis Gary Powers, for a U.S.-captured KGB agent inspired the Hollywood film Bridge of Spies.

4. East-end residents say government employees claiming street side spots
CTV Ottawa, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - Employees working out of the billion dollar headquarters for Canada's spy agencies have spooked their east end neighbours for an unexpected reason. Streets near the high security facility are frequently clogged with staffers' parked cars, creating what many residents are calling a nightmare situation. Daniel Arkaifie lives on Leigh Crescent and said traffic there has only gotten worse since the headquarters opened around 2012-2013. "The government workers, they tend to shuffle every now and then," he said. "They come out every three hours or so and try to move their cars. It makes it really hard to find parking around here." The Program Manager of Parking Enforcement with Bylaw Services told CTV Ottawa the parking problem is not a new phenomenon in the east-end neighbourhood. "Certainly we have seen a marked increase in parking and complaints once CSIS did go into that location," said Troy Leeson, the Program Manager of Parking Enforcement with Bylaw. Last year, bylaw issued more than 1,300 tickets on six area streets, down from just over 1,500 in 2015. Each of those tickets were worth anywhere from $40 to $60, resulting in an estimated $150,000 in fines. To help raise awareness, Tierney was out in the neighborhood handing out flyers to residents. He said it's up to the federal government, and the new, yet-to-be-determined MP for Ottawa-Vanier, to convince CSEC and CSIS to add additional parking.

5. Lecture divertissante
Le Droit, Julien Paquette, 2017 01 14

Dès les premières lignes, Jean-Jacques Pelletier nous accroche avec un cryptique poème sur une société moderne où le cynisme a pris le dessus. Son origine sera précisée au courant de l'histoire. L'auteur enchaîne ensuite avec son récit et, dans un style d'écriture économe, efficace, il nous présente chacun des nombreux personnages qui gravitent autour de l'inspecteur Dufaux, chargé de faire la lumière sur cette sordide affaire de baignoire remplie de sang. On s'attache facilement aux personnages. Particulièrement aux kids de notre personnage principal, une joyeuse bande de jeunes policiers aux personnalités singulières (mention spéciale à Paddle, un peu naïf, amoureux de bandes dessinées et auteur de théories

loufoques). Et on déteste tout de suite Paradis, cet enquêteur sans scrupule des affaires internes. Là où il devient plus difficile d'être absorbé par le récit, c'est lorsque les divers éléments de l'enquête commencent à tomber en place. D'un trait, on apprend que le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) a un lien avec l'affaire, les groupes de motards criminalisés aussi, tout comme les mafias russes et ukrainiennes. Comme si ce n'était pas suffisant, tant l'unité de l'inspecteur Dufaux au Service de police de la Ville de Montréal que le SCRS sont soupçonnés d'avoir une taupe en leurs rangs. Et parmi les victimes, on compte rien de moins qu'un ministre québécois et un haut dirigeant de l'armée canadienne. Tout cela est gros, un peu trop gros. Et lorsque vient le temps de boucler la boucle sur cette enquête, il devient difficile de trouver une twist crédible pour expliquer l'implication d'autant de protagonistes.

Canada

5. Friendship and ties with U.S. could help influence policy, ambassadors to Canada say
The Canadian Press, Mike Blanchfield, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - Two of Russia's nervous neighbours are urging the Trudeau Liberals to use Canada's close relationship with the U.S. to encourage the incoming Trump administration not to become too cosy with the Kremlin. The ambassadors of Ukraine and Latvia tell The Canadian Press that Canada's historic friendship and alliance with the world's only superpower puts it in a strong position to advise president-elect Donald Trump to be wary of Russian President Vladimir Putin. The envoys say new Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland can deliver that message because of her strong network of contacts in the U.S., as well as her past experience as a journalist who reported extensively from Ukraine and Russia. Trump has frequently complimented Putin, even though American intelligence agencies say Putin engineered cyberattacks designed to affect the outcome of the 2016 presidential election. Trump said for the first time this week that Russia might have been behind the cyberattacks. But he has also said the U.S. needs to improve relations with Russia. "There are so many people around the world who hope that Canada will educate the new administration in Washington, D.C., and that Canada will help the new administration in the U.S. make a firm stand on Russia," Andriy Shevchenko, the Ukrainian ambassador to Canada, said in an interview. Karlis Eihenbaums, the Latvian ambassador, said Canada is widely viewed as a trusted ally and close friend of the U.S., which will hopefully help advance the interests of NATO in Washington. Eihenbaums called Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's recent decision to name Freeland as foreign affairs minister "very smart" because of her past experience in the region.

6. Injuries to Canadian soldiers treated in Iraq hospital not combat related: DND
The Canadian Press, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - None of the seven Canadian soldiers treated at a military hospital in Iraq over the last few weeks was a combat casualty, says National Defence. The department earlier refused to discuss how the soldiers were injured, but now acknowledges they were being overly cautious. Military spokeswoman Maj. Kendrah Allison said in an email the service members seen at a Canadian Forces-run hospital near the city of Erbil since the end of November were treated for various medical problems. She says three were treated for illnesses such as gastrointestinal issues or heatstroke and four were treated for burns, breaks and other "non-battlefield injuries." The hospital was set up to support the battle for the city of Mosul, which is currently held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant.

7. Top Trump security advisor in frequent contact with Russians in recent weeks
Ottawa Citizen, David Pugliese, 2017 01 14

Ottawa - Questions still continue about the close ties between Trump administration officials and the

Russian government. Here is the latest from the Associated Press: U.S. president-elect Donald Trump's national security adviser and Russia's ambassador to the U.S. have been in frequent contact in recent weeks, including on the day the Obama administration hit Moscow with sanctions in retaliation for election-related hacking, a senior official said Friday. Trump spokesman Sean Spicer acknowledged contacts between Michael Flynn and Ambassador Sergey Kislyak, but said a phone conversation occurred on Dec. 28, one day before the sanctions were levied. Spicer said the men did not discuss sanctions. He did not specifically deny additional contacts the following day. It's not unusual for incoming administrations to have discussions with foreign governments before taking office. But the repeated contacts just as President Barack Obama imposed sanctions would raise questions about whether Trump's team discussed - or even helped shape - Russia's response to the penalties. Russian President Vladimir Putin unexpectedly did not retaliate against the U.S. for the move, a decision Trump quickly praised.

8. Freeland's complicated relationship with Russia might work in our favour
Ottawa Citizen, Christina Spencer, 2017 01 14

Column: Chrystia Freeland's appointment as foreign affairs minister has to be warmly welcomed, but comes with a little anti-Russian baggage. Weighing what is to like in her appointment against the Russian baggage is easy, but needs to be clearly set out. A woman foreign affairs minister - all to the good and too rare in Canadian history. A minister with star power and the ear and trust of the prime minister - all to the good and helpful when it comes to dealing with foreign counterparts. A foreign affairs minister who sealed the deal on a European trade treaty and has plenty of background in global economic issues from her years as a financial journalist - again, all to the good. Ms. Freeland's main challenge in her new portfolio will be dealing with the Trump administration on Canada-U.S. issues, something that may detract from the time she will have to deal with other global issues. But this is the reality for Canada. Our closest trading and global security partner is suddenly an unknown and we can't afford to be taken by surprise. Ms. Freeland's Russian baggage is a product of her taking a strong stand against Russian actions in Crimea and Ukraine, and having close connections with the current Ukrainian regime and with the tight-knit Ukrainian-Canadian community. (Note: Wesley Wark is a Visiting Professor at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Ottawa.)

9. Mr. Obama, the Drone President
National Post, Colby Cosh, 2017 01 14

Column: If you dislike Barack Obama, the most convenient stick with which to whack his foreign policy has always been his use of military drones to kill American enemies in chronically anarchic parts of the Mideast and Somalia. A president who came into office hoping to put a friendlier face on American empire has made significant use of a global assassination technology that seems disturbingly uncircumscribed, not only by domestic laws and democratic oversight, but even by cost or inconvenience. Drones are to the 21st century what the atomic bomb was to the 20th and the crossbow was to the 12th: a new class of weapon that inspires an emotional nightmare of indiscriminate and rising bloodshed. It is an idea that seems to demand the creation of new taboos. It almost seems to place us in that Twilight Zone episode where Billy Mumy acquires the ability to "wish" people "into the cornfield." From the standpoint of innocent non-combatants who might be killed in a drone attack, the horror of the drone is just the same as the horror of ordinary bombing, whether perpetrated by planes or ships or wearers of suicide vests. It can really be of no comfort to the dead to know that their destruction was endorsed by an independent committee, or followed some sort of secret adversarial trial. But since the legislative branch of the U.S. government has left the use of drones up to the president personally, and since the power to assassinate is hard to delegate even within the executive, drones have had a tendency to delineate the structure of American empire - to reveal the way in which death flows out into the world from the mind, some would say the whim, of one man. It is, in a sense, a public relations problem, one that Islamists have not been slow to exploit.

10. Inexplicably, West laying siege to Israel
National Post, Robert Fulford, 2017 01 14

Column: Two months ago, after receiving a complaint about anti-Semitism, the editors of the student newspaper at McGill University clarified their policy on Israel with an unusually forthright announcement: "The McGill Daily maintains an editorial line of not publishing pieces which promote a Zionist world view, or any other ideology which we consider to be oppressive." In other words, McGill student journalists can comment on Israeli affairs only if what they write is negative. An American commentator remarked that "This blunt statement is a reminder that hatred of the Jewish state is rapidly becoming the default position on many college campuses." The BDS (Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions) movement hasn't managed to cripple the Israeli economy, despite years of effort, but it continues to spread poisonous propaganda through the universities of North America and Europe, enhancing the belief of many that the state of Israel lacks legitimate standing. Students interested in political activism choose this organization above all others. Apparently it's the only foreign policy that engages them, the moral failures of other countries being of no interest. This is part of a gathering storm surrounding Israel in the opinion centres of the West. Prominent MPs in the Labour Party of the U.K. are often found among Israel's harsh critics. The NDP in Canada toys with anti-Israel opinion. Across Europe, and especially France, similar opinions multiply. And all of these forces have been encouraged by the recently passed United Nations resolution 2334.

11. Alleged sex abuse by peacekeepers 'tip of the iceberg'
The Toronto Star, Alex Boutilier, 2017 01 14

Toronto - The United Nations is grappling with "glaring gaps" in accountability for peacekeepers accused of sexually abusing people they've been sent to protect, internal Canadian government documents suggest. The documents show the UN faces serious hurdles in holding their peacekeepers to account, including "turf wars" over jurisdiction and "weak (or) non-existent" judicial systems in host countries. The documents raise more questions for Canada, which in recent years has documented five cases of alleged sexual abuse by Canadian peacekeepers in Haiti, and is preparing for a new mission in Africa this year. In an August 2016 memo, a security analyst at Canada's mission to the UN noted significant challenges in investigating and prosecuting wrongdoers. "Events in (the Central African Republic) and the data coming out of the (Secretary General's 2016) annual report point to a system that is lacking in efficiency, transparency and coherency," reads the memo obtained by the Star. The Star requested an interview with the analyst who prepared the report, but was asked to go through media relations. An interview request to Global Affairs Canada, the federal department that released the memos, was declined "at this time." "Canada continues to engage with the UN to support initiatives which aim to prevent and combat all forms of sexual misconduct by peacekeeping personnel," wrote Global Affairs spokesperson Jessica Seguin in a statement.

12. Qu'est-ce qu'une vraie nouvelle?
La Presse, Yves Boisvert, 2017 01 14

Chronique: Quelques minutes avant le discours d'adieu de Barack Obama, CNN lance ce qui est censé être un énorme scoop. Pour l'occasion, on a même ressorti le vénérable Carl Bernstein, l'un des deux journalistes ayant révélé le Watergate. Quel scoop? Des responsables du renseignement ont informé l'équipe de Donald Trump et le président Obama de l'existence «possible» d'un dossier compromettant pour Trump entre les mains des Russes. Avec mille précautions oratoires, les journalistes nous disent que le dossier lui-même contient des informations «non prouvées» sur de possibles activités (qu'on devine... sexuelles?) de Trump en Russie. En même temps, le site BuzzFeed publie le document de 35 pages émanant d'un agent de renseignement britannique. C'est un tissu de rumeurs pour consommation interne, comme peuvent l'être des rapports de renseignement nullement destinés à être publiés. Des informations

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potentiellement explosives, comme une vidéo avec des prostituées, susceptibles de servir à faire chanter Trump. Réaction furieuse et instantanée de Trump: «Fake news». Fausse nouvelle. Injuste! Bien fait pour lui, non? Cet homme a pendant des années répandu la rumeur voulant qu'Obama soit né à l'étranger, il a accusé Hillary Clinton d'être «corrompue», il a prétendu que les changements climatiques étaient une fraude scientifique, bref, il s'est abreuvé joyeusement aux fausses nouvelles. Sauf que cette fois, c'est Trump qui a raison. Si CNN avait respecté les normes responsables, il n'aurait jamais publié une moitié de nouvelle.

United States – États-Unis

14. Democrats Confront F.B.I. Chief at Closed-Door Intelligence Briefing
The New York Times, Matthew Rosenberg & Adam Goldman, 2017 01 14

Washington - America's intelligence chiefs sat down with members of Congress behind closed doors on Friday for what they thought would be a straightforward briefing on Russian cyberattacks. What ensued instead was a confrontation Democrats have long sought with James B. Comey, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Why, the House Democrats demanded to know, did Mr. Comey believe it was O.K. to make repeated disclosures during the campaign about the investigation into Hillary Clinton's emails but to this day refuse to say if the F.B.I. is investigating links between the Trump campaign and Russia? His answers did not prove very satisfying. Representative Nancy Pelosi of California, the minority leader, grew so frustrated that at one point she chastised Mr. Comey for being "condescending to members." Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz of Florida, who was chairwoman of the Democratic National Committee when it was hacked, asked why Mr. Comey had never called her about the intrusions, which began in August 2015 and continued over the course of many months. The F.B.I. notified the committee of the original hacking, but reached a low-level tech support contractor and went back and forth with him for months before the leadership of the organization was informed and took steps to halt the intrusion. The committee and the bureau have blamed each other for the delay, and the pattern continued on Friday, according to multiple Democrats in the meeting. Afterward, Representative Adam B. Schiff, the Democrat of California, called the tenor of the exchanges "contentious at times." The reaction to the assessment by intelligence agencies that Russia sought to promote the candidacy of Donald J. Trump has been mixed. Mr. Trump has seen it as undermining his electoral victory and ridiculed the agencies, accusing them this week of using leaks to discredit him after it briefed him on a dossier of unsubstantiated reports of compromising personal information the Russians allegedly collected. But on Friday, Senator Richard M. Burr of North Carolina, the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, announced that the committee would hold hearings on the Russian activity and its effect on the election.

15. Trump's national security advisor has been in touch with Russian ambassador
CNN, 2017 01 14

Washington - Retired Army Gen. Michael Flynn, President-elect Donald Trump's pick for national security advisor, has been in contact with Russia's ambassador to Washington, Trump's team told CNN Friday. Sean Spicer, Trump's spokesman, said Flynn and the Russian ambassador to Washington, Sergey Kislyak, aren't in frequent contact but they have been in touch recently on a number of issues. Some instances included when the two had a conversation in the wake of the shooting of the Russian ambassador to Turkey, in which Flynn expressed his condolences, according to a transition official. The two men also exchanged holiday pleasantries via text message on Christmas, according to multiple transition officials. The Russian ambassador texted Flynn on December 28 but the two did not connect by phone until December 29, according to a transition official. A centuries-old law, the Logan Act, forbids any US citizen acting without official US authority from influencing "disputes or controversies" involving the US and a foreign government. The December 29 phone call was on the same day that President

Barack Obama ordered sanctions on Russia, as well as ordered 35 Russian diplomats and their families to leave the country -- but a transition official told CNN that Flynn and Kislyak did not discuss the Russian sanctions.

16. Mystery Hackers Blow Up Secret NSA Hacking Tools in 'Final F--k You'
The Daily Beast, Kevin Poulsen, 2017 01 14

Analysis: A mysterious hacking group has been bedeviling the U.S. intelligence community for months, releasing a tranche of secret National Security Agency hacking tools to the public while offering to sell even more for the right price. Now with barely a week to go before Donald Trump's inauguration, the self-styled "Shadow Brokers" on Thursday announced that they were packing it in. "So long, farewell peoples. TheShadowBrokers is going dark, making exit," the group wrote on its darknet site. "Continuing is being much risk and bullshit, not many bitcoins." The message was accompanied by a parting gift, described by the group as a "final fuck you": an apparently complete NSA backdoor kit targeting the Windows operating system. The kit is comprised of 61 malicious Windows executables, only one of which was previously known to antivirus vendors. The Shadow Brokers emerged in August with the announcement that they'd stolen the hacking tools used by a sophisticated computer-intrusion operation known as the Equation Group, and were putting them up for sale to the highest bidder. It was a remarkable claim, because the Equation Group is generally understood to be part of the NSA's elite Tailored Access Operations program and is virtually never detected, much less penetrated. The Equation Group was, in a sense, the rough equivalent to the Russian "Cozy Bear" crew, now blamed for the DNC hacks. Except the American hackers operated for at least 14 years as virtual ghosts, until 2015 when the Russia-based cybersecurity firm Kaspersky Labs gathered enough evidence to prove that they exist.

17. Trump Sets Bar for China, Russia --- President-elect to keep Moscow sanctions for now, won't commit to longtime Taiwan deal
The Wall Street Journal, Peter Nicholas, Paul Beckett and Gerald F. Seib, 2017 01 14

New York - President-elect Donald Trump suggested he would be open to lifting sanctions on Russia and wasn't committed to a longstanding agreement with China over Taiwan, two signs that he would use what leverage was available to realigning the U.S.'s relationship with its two biggest global strategic rivals. In an hourlong interview, Mr. Trump said he would keep intact sanctions against Russia imposed by the Obama administration "at least for a period of time." He also said he wouldn't commit to America's agreement with China over Taiwan until he sees what he considers progress from Beijing in its currency and trade practices. "If you get along and if Russia is really helping us, why would anybody have sanctions if somebody's doing some really great things?" The desire to change relations between Washington and Moscow has been a goal of several presidents since tensions began rising under Russian President Vladimir Putin's leadership. Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton sought the same goal early in the Obama administration, as did President George W. Bush, who met Mr. Putin early in his first term. But Mr. Trump's diplomatic efforts are likely to face opposition in Congress, including from many Republicans who want to see the administration take a tough line with Russia after U.S. intelligence concluded that the government of Mr. Putin sought to influence the November presidential election with a campaign of cyberhacking. Additionally, an unsubstantiated dossier of political opposition research suggesting ties between Mr. Trump and Russia was published this past week -- drawing condemnation from Mr. Trump and his team, but keeping Russian espionage in the spotlight. The allegations haven't been validated by the U.S. intelligence agencies.

18. Intelligence Committee will investigate possible Russia-Trump links
Politico.com, Elena Schor, 2017 01 14

Washington - Senate Intelligence Chairman Richard Burr (R-N.C.) said late Friday that his committee will investigate possible contacts between Donald Trump's campaign and Russia, reversing himself one

day after telling reporters that the issue would be outside of his panel's ongoing probe into Moscow's election-disruption efforts. Burr and the intelligence panel's top Democrat, Virginia Sen. Mark Warner, said in a joint statement that the committee's probe would touch on "intelligence regarding links between Russia and individuals associated with political campaigns" as well as Russian cyberattacks and other election meddling outlined in an intelligence report released last week. The committee will use "subpoenas if necessary" to secure testimony from Obama administration officials as well as Trump's team, Burr and Warner said. The bipartisan Senate announcement came hours after several House Democrats aired their frustrations with FBI Director James Comey following a classified briefing on Russian election disruption. The Democrats were livid that Comey refused to confirm whether he is conducting an inquiry into potential Trump ties to Russia — a question that he publicly declined to answer earlier this week. Burr said late Thursday that he did not plan to touch on possible contacts between Trump emissaries and Russia, asserting that the issue likely falls under the FBI's purview. "We don't have anything to do with political campaigns," the Republican said. But Warner had said during a Tuesday committee hearing that he wanted the probe to touch on possible contacts between Moscow or its emissaries and political campaigns, putting the two senators potentially at odds. Warner told reporters late Thursday that his view hadn't changed, meaning that the Friday joint announcement effectively brought Burr around to the Democrat's perspective.

19. U.S. News: Flynn's Russia Contact in Spotlight
The Wall Street Journal, Shane Harris & Paul Sonne, 2017 01 14

Washington - Donald Trump's incoming national security adviser is facing new scrutiny over his ties to Russia after the president-elect's aides confirmed he communicated with the Russian ambassador to the U.S. as the White House prepared new sanctions on Russia. Retired Lt. Gen. Michael Flynn, Mr. Trump's pick for national security adviser, exchanged calls and text messages with Russian Ambassador Sergei Kislyak as the White House planned to announce the new sanctions on Dec. 29, said Sean Spicer, a spokesman for Mr. Trump's transition team. The sanctions were in response to Moscow's alleged cyberattacks in the 2016 election. Whether Gen. Flynn spoke to Mr. Kislyak on the same day the White House announced the sanctions is a matter of dispute. Mr. Spicer said Friday that the phone call took place Dec. 28, before the sanctions were made public, and came after a number of text-message exchanges. But a different transition official later identified the date of the call as Dec. 29. That day, the White House made public the new sanctions against Russia's main intelligence agency, the Federal Security Service, and Russia's military intelligence agency, the Main Intelligence Directorate, as well as four top Russian intelligence officials. Mr. Spicer said Gen. Flynn didn't discuss the sanctions with Mr. Kislyak. That official also said the two communicated separately in the wake of the Dec. 19 assassination of Russia's ambassador to Turkey, so Gen. Flynn could express his condolences.

20. Obama Eases Sudan Sanctions
The Wall Street Journal, Felicia Schwartz & Matina Stevis, 2017 01 14

Washington - President Barack Obama said he is easing sanctions on Sudan, citing progress in the nation's efforts to confront terrorism as he shifts course on a long-running source of U.S. distress in North Africa. Under a directive signed by Mr. Obama on Friday, the U.S. will lift a trade embargo and will unblock Sudanese government assets that have been frozen in earlier sanctions against the country and its leaders. Sudan will remain on a U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism and will continue to face sanctions related to a long-running conflict in the country's Darfur region and to terrorism-related activities. Steps to begin the sanctions relief begin Tuesday. They will become permanent in six months if the Trump administration certifies that the Sudanese government has maintained progress in counter-terrorism cooperation and has kept intact a cease-fire, a reduction in offensive military activity and improvements in humanitarian access. U.S.-Sudan relations have been hostile for much of the past two decades. Over the past six months, Obama administration officials have conducted intensive engagement with the Sudanese

government to bring about the sanctions relief. "Sudan has long expressed a desire to get out from under sanctions as well as other restrictions that the United States has imposed on Sudan going back 20 years," a senior administration official said.

21. A stand against torture
The Washington Post, 2017 01 14

Editorial: It has been widely observed that President-elect Donald Trump's national security nominees differed with his campaign positions during their confirmation hearings on a range of issues, from the threat of Russia and importance of NATO to the value of building a wall along the border with Mexico. To his credit, Mr. Trump seemed to approve of these departures, tweeting that "I want them to be themselves and express their own thoughts, not mine!" While it can be harmful for an administration to send conflicting messages to adversaries and allies, at this pre-inauguration stage, it is encouraging that the president-elect appears ready to hear the different policies outlined by appointees such as Defense Secretary nominee James N. Mattis and John F. Kelly, the prospective secretary of Homeland Security - particularly as they appear to be tugging the administration toward more rational and centrist positions. Of these, none is more important than the stance on torture staked out by CIA Director-designate Mike Pompeo and Attorney General nominee Jeff Sessions. During the campaign Mr. Trump repeatedly promised to use tactics "worse than waterboarding" on terrorist suspects, even though Congress has outlawed all interrogation tactics outside the Army's interrogation manual, which conforms with international anti-torture conventions. As we pointed out at the time, Mr. Trump could try to get around the law by seeking a secret Justice Department legal ruling that it infringed on the president's constitutional authority and then ordering the CIA to use harsher methods. It was therefore important then that when Mr. Pompeo was asked whether he would follow such an order, he responded "absolutely not," adding that he had voted for the 2015 law banning waterboarding as a member of Congress. Similarly, Mr. Sessions said that the law "makes it absolutely improper and illegal to use waterboarding or any other form of torture," both for the military and for the CIA. While he said he had opposed making an Army field manual the standard for all agencies, Mr. Sessions said, "it is a law, and it needs to be enforced, absolutely."

22. Chelsea Manning Describes Bleak Life in a Men's Prison
New York Times, Charlie Savage, 2017 01 14

Most mornings at 4:30, half an hour before the "first call" awakens inmates at the Fort Leavenworth military prison in Kansas, an alarm rings within an 80-square-foot cell. Inmate 89289, slightly built with short hair, rises to apply makeup and don female undergarments and a brown uniform before the still-slumbering men in the adjacent cells stir. That is the routine for Chelsea Manning, America's most famous convicted leaker and the prison's most unusual inmate. She is serving for disclosing government secrets — 35 years — and her status as a celebrity of sorts and an incarcerated transgender woman presents continuing difficulties for the military. During the day, Ms. Manning, who was an Army intelligence analyst known as Bradley Manning when she disclosed archives of secret military and diplomatic files to WikiLeaks in 2010, builds picture frames and furniture in the prison wood shop. In the evenings, before the 10:05 p.m. lockdown, she reads through streams of letters, including from antisecrecy enthusiasts who view her as a whistle-blower. "I am always busy. I have a backlog of things to do: legal, administrative, press inquiries, and writing — lots of writing," Ms. Manning wrote in response to questions submitted by The Times because the Army does not permit her to speak directly to journalists. "Being me is a full-time job." But Ms. Manning, who is struggling to transition to life as a woman while enduring a bleak existence at a male military prison, has to commute the remainder of her sentence before he leaves office next week. She poses particular challenges as a prisoner, with a volunteer support network that helps bring global attention to her treatment, fragile mental state — she twice tried to commit suicide in 2016 — and need for treatment that the military has no experience providing. Now,

with 28 years of her sentence to go and uncertainty over whether the Trump administration will deny her sex-reassignment surgery, Ms. Manning is hoping Mr. Obama will take mercy on her and free her from military prison, which goes by the acronym U.S.D.B. "I am not asking for a pardon of my conviction. I understand that the various collateral consequences of the court-martial conviction will stay on my record forever," she wrote in her commutation application. "I am merely asking for a first chance to live my life outside the U.S.D.B. as the person I was born to be."

23. Trump's Pivotal Russian Test
New York Times, Roger Cohen, 2017 01 14

Editorial: There's a mood of confidence in Moscow bordering on triumphalism. Russia is dictating the grim outcome in Syria. It has annexed with impunity part of Ukraine and set limits on the country's westernizing ambitions. It has influenced through hacking the outcome of the American election. It has fostered the fracture of the European Union. All this from a nation President Obama dismissed in 2014 as a mere "regional power" acting "not out of strength but out of weakness." In addition, whether or not was ever lured into some Moscow honey pot (the oldest trick in town for Vladimir Putin's intelligence services), Russia has reason to regard with satisfaction the coming presidency. Trump has called Putin "" and "" (more than Obama); he has cheered on a British exit from the European Union; he has signaled deep skepticism of ; he has, in short, intimated that he may be ready to be complicit with Putin in the dismemberment of the Western alliance. America's European allies are in a state of high anxiety. For the first time in decades there seems to be a possibility that the White House will deal with Moscow at Europe's expense. The last thing Europe needs at a time of huge internal pressures, and in the year of the French and German , is a crisis in trans-Atlantic relations, or an American president openly dismissive of the European integration that brought peace to a war-racked continent.

24. Donald Trump's Dangerous Attacks on the Press
The New York Times, Leonard Downie Jr, 2017 01 14

OpEd: If there was any doubt, the uproar this week over BuzzFeed's publication of unverified allegations about President-elect Donald J. Trump made clear that the gatekeeper role once played by major news media organizations has vanished in the digital age. This poses a deep danger for legitimate, aggressive journalism, especially from the president-elect, who has been consistent in his heavy-handed demonization of any and all media whenever he dislikes critical but accurate stories about him. BuzzFeed's irresponsible decision to publish a seamy and wholly unsubstantiated research dossier about Mr. Trump by a former British spy gave him the opportunity to attack not only BuzzFeed but also CNN, which had reported accurately about the document's existence but, properly, had declined to reveal its unverified contents. By conflating the conduct of the two news organizations as examples of the growing menace of malicious, digitally spread "fake news," he undermined the vigorous, accurate journalism that is necessary to hold him and his incoming administration accountable. The dossier published by BuzzFeed was originally intended as "opposition research" against Mr. Trump. There's nothing unusual about this; political campaigns routinely investigate the background of their opponents to identify vulnerabilities. This information is often passed quietly to reporters in hopes that a damaging article will result. What was surprising in this case was that the allegations against Mr. Trump, none of them verified, ended up on a highly popular news website.

25. Spy vs. Why: Donald Trump's odd war on U.S. intelligence
Macleans Magazine, Jonathon Gatehouse, 2017 01 14

Analysis: The accusation was over the top—even by Donald Trump's standards. "Intelligence agencies should never have allowed this fake news to 'leak' into the public," the president-elect spewed on Twitter, Wednesday morning. "One last shot at me. Are we living in Nazi Germany?" As it turns out, spy agencies around the world and at least half of Washington appear to have been familiar with the contents of a 35-

page report on the former reality-TV star's ties to the Russian government. Prepared by a private firm run by a former British intelligence agent, the investigation lays out a whole raft of disturbing, disgusting—and unsubstantiated—allegations about what it calls an "extensive conspiracy" between Trump and the Kremlin to help elect him as president and change the course of American foreign policy. The dossier talks about money, blackmail over "perverted sexual acts," and advances the theory that Vladimir Putin's regime has been "cultivating, supporting and assisting" the New York billionaire for at least five years. A number of media outlets had been sitting on the document for months as they tried to independently verify its contents, before it was finally published by the website BuzzFeed Tuesday night. Mother Jones magazine reported on its existence on Halloween, the day after then-Democratic Senate minority leader Harry Reid sent a letter to the FBI accusing the bureau of possessing "explosive information about close ties and coordination" between Trump and Russia. Republican Sen. John McCain personally passed on a copy to FBI director James Comey in early December. President Obama and Vice-President Joe Biden had been briefed on its contents. And so, it seems, had Trump during a meeting with U.S. intelligence chiefs last week to discuss the evidence of how Russia had interfered in November's election, seeking to tilt the results in his favour. To those familiar with the way the relationship between the U.S. president and his spy masters actually works, Trump's attacks seem both unnecessary and ill-timed. In a little over a week, he will be sitting behind the desk in the Oval Office and able to shape, or suppress, the story in ways he can only dream of from the outside.

26. Military's shift away from oil clashes with Trump's promises
The Associated Press, Julie Watson And Gregory Bull, 2017 01 14

Twentynine Palms, Calif. - At a sprawling desert base, a Marine recharged his radio's batteries simply by walking, while nearby fellow troops examined a rocket artillery system and a drone _ both powered by the sun. Navy and Marine Corps brass, accompanied by green energy executives, showcased the energy-harnessing knee braces and other innovations at a renewable energy demonstration at Twentynine Palms Marine Corps base, one of many such events that have taken place at military bases across the country as part of the Defence Department's unprecedented shift away from fossil fuels under the Obama administration. The Pentagon has invested millions over the past decade into everything from hybrid electric ships to wind turbines. While a growing number of military leaders have declared global warming a national security threat, the strategy clashes with President-elect Donald Trump's vow to end policies that ``undermine'' fossil fuel producers. Trump has a chosen a Cabinet with climate change skeptics, though his pick for defence secretary, retired Marine Gen. James Mattis, has advocated green technology to curtail risky fuel-supply runs for troops in conflict zones. It's not known if Mattis would support buying alternative fuels for ships and aircraft, among the military's biggest petroleum users. He didn't respond to requests seeking comment.

United Kingdom - Royaume-Uni

27. FBI shocked and horrified by Trump claims, says ex-spy who wrote dossier
Times of London, Multiple Reporters, 2017 01 14

London - The former MI6 spy who compiled a dossier of allegations about Donald Trump and his ties to the Kremlin said the information he had gathered from a network of sources in Russia was "hair-raising". When Christopher Steele shared the allegations with the FBI, the bureau's response was "shock and horror", he said. The claim that Russia compiled compromising material on Mr Trump and colluded with his team to help him to win the election warranted a substantial inquiry, he added. The US Senate's intelligence committee last night ordered an investigation into Russia's role in the election, including any ties between Mr Trump's campaign and the Kremlin. Richard Burr, the Republican chairman of the committee, said that investigators would issue "subpoenas if necessary" to secure testimonies from

officials of the Obama administration. The aim was to discover whether there were links between Mr Trump's campaign and Russians that breached US laws. The statement, issued with Mark Warner, the committee's senior Democrat, was a reversal of Mr Burr's assertion on Thursday that his committee would not examine the allegations contained in the controversial dossier. British intelligence chiefs became aware of the allegations in the summer, when Mr Steele first shared its content with the FBI, but they chose not to alert ministers about the sensational but unsubstantiated material. That stance changed after Mr Trump's election in November.

28. Spy row a threat to the special relationship
The Daily Telegraph, David Lawler, 2017 01 14

London – Theresa May yesterday distanced the British government from the former agent who prepared a dossier claiming Russia had explosive evidence on Donald Trump, after the US presidentelect lashed out at the former MI6 operative, calling him a "failed spy". Mr Trump said Christopher Steele, who spent two decades with the secret intelligence service, collaborated with his political rivals to concoct "phony allegations". He dismissed the alleged conspirators as "sleazebag political operatives", noting that Russia has denied collecting compromising information about him. Mr Steele's status as a former UK spy threatened to cause a diplomatic row, with the Russian embassy in London suggesting he was still working on behalf of the British government to damage both Mr Trump and the Kremlin. The Prime Minister said in a press conference yesterday that the Government had nothing to do with the socalled "dirty dossier". "From everything you will have seen it is absolutely clear that the individual who produced this dossier has not worked for the UK government for years," she said. Mr Steele had originally been hired by political operatives eager for information that could damage Mr Trump. He went to the FBI without their permission after he determined that what he had gathered was "sufficiently serious", a journalist who interviewed Mr Steele last year revealed yesterday.

29. UK ex-ambassador briefed Republican senator on 'dirty dossier'
The Daily Telegraph, Gordon Rayner, 2017 01 14

London – Sir Andrew Wood, Britain's former ambassador to Moscow, has admitted briefing a US senator on the socalled "dirty dossier", further entwining Britain in the international controversy. Moscow has accused the UK of "briefing both ways" against Russia and Donald Trump after it emerged that the dossier on Mr Trump was compiled by Christopher Steele, a former MI6 officer. Sir Andrew, a friend of Mr Steele, said he had been sought out by John McCain, an anti-Trump Republican senator, at a convention in Canada last November, after Mr Trump had won the presidential election. The former ambassador to Moscow from 1995-2000 told the BBC: "I know Chris Steele and the report had already been seen by quite a lot of people in Washington, but not by Senator McCain. I told him I was aware of what was in the report, that it might be true, it might be untrue." Sir Andrew denied he had given Mr McCain a copy of the 35-page dossier, saying "He … made his own arrangements to get hold of a copy of the report." Mr Mc-Cain later handed the dossier to the FBI. Sir Andrew said of Mr Steele: "I do not think he would make things up. I do not necessarily think he would always draw correct judgement, but that's not the same thing at all."

30. US warned Israel of 'Trump security risk'
The Daily Telegraph, Raf Sanchez, 2017 01 14

London – US spies reportedly warned their Israeli counterparts that Russia may have "levers of pressure" over Donald Trump and told them to be careful about sharing intelligence with the White House in case it was passed on to the Kremlin. The American intelligence officials reportedly told the Israelis not to share sensitive information with Mr Trump's aides until the incoming president's relationship with Russia had been fully investigated. The claim was made in the Israeli newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth and cannot be confirmed. A spokesman for Benjamin Netanyahu did not respond to a request for comment, and the CIA

also declined to comment. But, if true, it underscores the extraordinary state of relations between Mr Trump and US intelligence, with American spies openly warning foreign allies that the president-elect may be compromised by Russia. The Yedioth Ahronoth report, written by the investigative journalist Ronen Bergman, claimed to have details about a recent meeting between American and Israeli intelligence officials.

31. May and Johnson were briefed about lurid dossier on Trump a month ago (Canada)
The Times of London, Catherine Philp, 2017 01 14

London - Theresa May was first made aware of a dossier of lurid sexual allegations about Donald Trump and his ties to Russia last month, The Times understands. Britain's intelligence and security agencies had known about the file, compiled by a former MI6 officer, since the summer when the former spy first shared its content with the FBI. Intelligence chiefs at the time chose not to alert ministers about the sensational but unsubstantiated material. That stance changed after Mr Trump's election victory in November. Senior minsters, including the prime minister and Boris Johnson, were told about its existence in December in the context of British efforts to build a relationship with the president-elect. Mr Steele was hired last year by Republican opponents of Mr Trump to look into the president-elect's ties with Moscow. He is said to have been so concerned by the information he gathered that he passed his findings to the FBI. The existence of the dossier was discussed at the margins of a security summit in Canada last year, including by British officials, said one person who was there. Mr Trump rejected the claims as "fake news" this week. President Putin has also dismissed the allegations.

32. Powers over jihadis coming back to UK still not used two years after introduction
The Independent, Hayden Smith, 2017 01 14

London - Powers to control the return of Britons suspected of involvement in terrorist activities abroad are yet to be used, almost two years after they were introduced. Temporary Exclusion Orders (TEOs) were unveiled amid warnings over the potential danger posed by battle-hardened extremists re-entering the country following the rise of Islamic State. They aim to disrupt the return of UK nationals radicalised while fighting overseas, and were passed into law in February 2015. But it has emerged that no TEOs have been issued so far – sparking calls for ministers to explain why they have not been deployed. The Home Office told the Press Association the Government remains ready to use the powers. The question of how to manage the return of those who have fought alongside extremist groups such as Islamic State has emerged as a challenge for counter-terrorism agencies. Around 850 UK-linked individuals of "national security concern" have travelled to engage with the Syrian conflict, with just under half thought to have come back. The disclosure on TEOs was contained in a report by Professor Emeritus Clive Walker QC, a senior special adviser to terror laws watchdog David Anderson QC. Several practical difficulties may be standing in the way of effective enforcement, suggested the paper on "foreign terrorist fighters" (FTFs), which was published last month. It said: "One is that some would-be FTFs will actually return on the terms of the sending state by way of deportation. The second problem is the complexity of detection, at least until arrival at a UK port." TEOs were created to disrupt and control the return of British citizens believed to have engaged in terrorism-related activity abroad. They make it unlawful for the individual to come back without engaging with UK authorities.

33. Audience told of bomb trucks
The Times of London, 2017 01 14

London - Audience told of bomb trucks in Oxford Street Two members of a terrorist cell face jail after being found guilty of making hate speeches. Zaiur Rahman, 39, was convicted at the Old Bailey of arranging meetings after erecting a marquee in his garden to host the Luton chapter of the terrorist organisation Al-Muhajiroun. Mohammed Choudry, 23, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, was found guilty of encouraging support for Islamic State. He spoke at one of the two Luton meetings, which attracted up to

100 people including children, of "40 trucks driving down Oxford Street full of explosives". One of the meetings was held at a Methodist church.

34. Powers to stop UK jihadists' return ignored
The Daily Telegraph, Ben Farmer, 2017 01 14

London - Powers to stop suspected jihadists and terrorists from returning to Britain unless they submit to strict controls have never been used, almost two years after they were introduced. Temporary Exclusion Orders were unveiled by David Cameron amid fears extremists fighting for Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Isil) abroad could continue their struggle back in Britain. More than 850 Britons are thought to have travelled to Iraq and Syria. Yvette Cooper, chairman of the Commons home affairs committee, said: "Given that the threat from Isil remains extremely serious, and that the Government said these measures were so crucial, they need to explain why none have been used after all." Under the orders, suspects would have their passports cancelled for up to two years to prevent them returning to the UK, unless they agreed to regularly report to the authorities.

35.Two years under cover to smash ring of Isil fanatics
The Daily Telegraph, Ben Farmer, 2017 01 14

London – An undercover officer smashed a terrorist cell drumming up support for Isil extremists after he spent nearly two years infiltrating meetings to record their inflammatory speeches. The officer identified only as Kamal forged close relationships with the Luton chapter of a banned group linked to hate preacher Anjem Choudary as he collected evidence, a court heard. Equipped with a false identity including a fake name, fake wife and fake business, he spent 20 months recording hundreds of encounters, and meetings where scores of people heard speeches praising Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Isil). In one rant, one of the gang spoke of 40 truck bombs "driving down Oxford Street", the Old Bailey was told. Speeches were delivered to up to 100 people, including young children, and the group praised Isil and urged others to travel to Syria to fight. Zaiur Rahman, 39, was yesterday convicted of arranging meetings after putting up a marquee in his back garden to host the Luton chapter of the banned terrorist organisation Al-Muhajiroun. Meetings were also held in a nearby Methodist church hall.

36. Steele 'frustrated over FBI inaction on Trump file'
The Independent, Kim Sengupta, 2017 01 14

London - Christopher Steele, the former MI6 agent who investigated Donald Trump's alleged Kremlin links, was so worried by what he was discovering that at the end he was working without pay, The Independent has learned. Mr Steele also decided to pass on information to both British and American intelligence officials after concluding that such material should not just be in the hands of political opponents of Mr Trump, who had hired his services, but was a matter of national security for both countries. However, say security sources, Mr Steele became increasingly frustrated that the FBI was failing to take action on the intelligence from others as well as him. He came to believe there was a cover-up, that a cabal within the Bureau blocked a thorough inquiry into Mr Trump, focusing instead on the investigation into Hillary Clinton's emails. It is believed that a colleague of Mr Steele in Washington, Glenn Simpson, a former Wall Street Journal reporter who runs the firm Fusion GPS, felt the same way and, at the end also continued with the Trump case without being paid. By late July and early August MI6 was also receiving information about Mr Trump. By September, information to the FBI began to grow in volume: Mr Steele compiled a set of his memos into one document and passed it to his contacts at the FBI. But there seemed to be little progress in a proper inquiry into Mr Trump. The Bureau, instead, seemed to be devoting their resources in the pursuit of Hillary Clinton's email transgressions. The New York office, in particular, appeared to be on a crusade against Ms Clinton. Some of its agents had a long working relationship with Rudy Giuliani, by then a member of the Trump campaign, since his days as public prosecutor and then Mayor of the city.

Americas– Amériques

37. Taiwan Works to Keep Its Central America Friends (Among Its Few)
The New York Times, Elisabeth Malkin, 2017 01 14

Mexico City - President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan has been hopscotching across Central America this week, attending the inauguration of Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega, touring Guatemala's colonial city of Antigua and visiting the shrine of Honduras's patron saint. From a global perspective, it is the sort of tour that looks like a diplomatic asterisk. But there is nothing trivial about it for Ms. Tsai, who is in Central America to shore up relationships as she faces increasing pressure from China. Taiwan, which China considers a breakaway province, has diplomatic relations with only 20 countries, along with the Vatican; the largest cluster of those is in Latin America and the Caribbean. These relationships, complete with embassies, trade agreements and foreign aid, strengthen Taiwan's effective sovereignty. That is particularly important now for Taiwan, which fears becoming a casualty as President-elect Donald J. Trump threatens to roil the China-America relationship. Mr. Trump accepted a congratulatory phone call from Ms. Tsai after his election, a break from protocol that prompted a series of angry responses from China. In a pointed message this week, China sent its sole aircraft carrier through the Taiwan Strait, and Ms. Tsai's government responded by scrambling fighter jets over the waterway.

Australia –Australie/New Zealand - Nouvelle-Zélande

38. Top judge set to lead NSW police watchdog
The Sydney Morning Herald, Sean Nicholls, 2017 01 14

Canberra -Supreme Court judge Michael Adams is set to be appointed the inaugural commissioner of the NSW government's new law enforcement watchdog. Fairfax Media has learnt Justice Adams is the government's nomination for Chief Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC), which replaces the Police Integrity Commission and functions of the Ombudsman and Inspector of the NSW Crime Commission. The nomination will go before the NSW parliamentary oversight committee for the LECC, Ombudsman and NSW Crime Commission, which has power of veto over the appointment. If Justice Adams is appointed, as expected, two deputy commissioners will then be chosen with his concurrence. In 2007, Justice Adams criticised the actions of ASIO officers in an Australian Federal Police terrorism case brought against Sydney medical student Izhar ul-Haque.

Asia –Asie

39. Timing of China's aircraft carrier sailing through Taiwan Strait seen 'delicate'
The China Post, 2017 01 14

New York - A US think tank has highlighted the timing of China sending its sole aircraft carrier to sail into the Taiwan Strait in the face of strained relations between Taiwan and China. In its Asia Unbound blog hosted by Asian study expert Elizabeth C. Economy, the Council on Foreign Relations noted that the Chinese move represented a new military posturing towards Taiwan. China's battle group, Liaoning, sailed into the Taiwan Strait on Wednesday, leading Taipei to scramble F-16 fighter jets and ships to "surveil and control" the movement of the Liaoning and its accompanying five warships. The carrier ship group was returning to Qingdao after training exercises in the South China Sea, and did not technically veer into Taiwanese waters during its ten-hour journey through the Taiwan Strait. "This new military posturing by China comes at a delicate time in cross-strait relations," it said.

40. Rex Tillerson angers Beijing, muddles policy on South China Sea
The China Post, 2017 01 14

Beijing - Donald Trump's pick to lead the State Department has stoked confusion over the U.S.'s South China Sea policy by appearing to advocate a blockade of Chinese man-made islands. A person familiar with deliberations inside the Trump transition team was aware of no such planning, raising the likelihood that Rex Tillerson misspoke Wednesday at his Senate confirmation hearing for secretary of state. The individual was not authorized to speak on the record and demanded anonymity. Restricting Chinese access to contested islands and reefs in the South China Sea would be seen as highly confrontational. It would also contradict Washington's support for the principle of freedom of navigation in waters critical to world trade. Beijing asserts sweeping sovereignty over the area, despite rival claims by several of its Asian neighbors. China's Foreign Ministry responded to Tillerson's testimony mildly Thursday, stressing cooperation with Washington. It said Trump's postelection call with Chinese President Xi Jinping reflected mutual respect. The State Department on Thursday reported no official complaint from China. But an opinion piece in the state-run China Daily strongly criticized the former Exxon Mobil CEO, accusing him of "undisguised animosity toward China."

41. Trump says 'One China' policy up for negotiation
The China Post, 2017 01 14

Beijing - US President-elect Donald Trump has said that the One China policy is up for negotiation, in yet another comment certain to irk Beijing. In an interview published by the Wall Street Journal late Friday, Trump was specifically asked if he supported the "one China" policy on Taiwan that has underpinned U.S. relations with Beijing for decades, Trump told the Journal: "Everything is under negotiation including One China." Trump irked Beijing when he took a congratulatory telephone call from Taiwan's President Tsai Ing-wen in early December shortly after his election victory. The move was considered a breach of the "One China" protocol since Washington switched diplomatic recognition to Taipei from Beijing in 1979. He further upset Beijing later by asking why the US had to adhere to the One China policy when the island is in fact the US big buyer of arms. In the interview, Trump again said: "We sold them US$2 billion of military equipment last year. We can sell them US$2 billion of the latest and greatest military equipment but we're not allowed to accept a phone call. First of all it would have been very rude not to accept the phone call."

42. Multilateral efforts needed to fight terrorism
Global Times, Cao Siqi, 2017 01 14

Beijing - China should further enhance cooperation with Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries on terrorism, experts said after Malaysian authorities revealed they had deported 28 Uyghur militants to China since 2013. Owing to intelligence-sharing between Kuala Lumpur and Beijing, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad Zahid Hamidi said on Thursday that Malaysia detained 28 militants - members of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) - while they were on their way to Turkey to join terror group Islamic State (IS), the Malaysia-based New Straits Times reported on Friday. Li Wei, director of the Institute of Security and Arms Control Studies of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, told the Global Times on Friday that Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries should keep up the cooperation with China to fight against terrorism as recent terrorist attacks in Thailand and Malaysia showed that combating terrorism is a common goal and should be achieved through multilateral cooperation. On June 28, 2016, a grenade hit a bar in the suburb of the Malaysian capital city of Kuala Lumpur, leaving eight injured.

43. Hundreds of Tibetans defy China to gather in India
The Washington Post, Annie Gowen, 2017 01 14

Beijing - The young Tibetan monk was taking his elderly aunt and uncle on the trip of a lifetime - a tour of holy Buddhist sites in India and a chance to meet the Dalai Lama. But halfway through, word came from China: The family was to return right away. Chinese police had descended on the monk's home five times in December, fingerprinting his parents and forcing them to sign documents guaranteeing his return. But the monk and his family were determined to see the Dalai Lama speak at Bodh Gaya, the Indian city that many consider the birthplace of Buddhism. So they defied Chinese authorities and continued their journey, risking imprisonment, harsh questioning or loss of identity cards on their return home. "I'm very worried," the monk said on a chilly evening, sitting in a tent not far from a teaching ground where thousands have gathered daily since Jan. 3 to pray, meditate and hear their religious leader. "If we are put in prison, they will interrogate us: 'Why did you go to India?' This can be very dangerous." Authorities from the Tibetan government-in-exile say the Chinese government barred an estimated 7,000 Tibetan pilgrims from attending this month's 10-day gathering in India, an unprecedented move that further erodes the rights of 6 million people who live in the Tibetan region of China. It was also a fresh reminder that the Chinese are threatening to control the selection of the next Dalai Lama after the eventual demise of the renowned religious leader, who is now 81.

44. Chinese State Media Denounce Rex Tillerson's Call to Block Island Access
The New York Times, Javier C Hernandez, 2017 01 14

Beijing - The Chinese state news media lashed out at Rex W. Tillerson, President-elect Donald J. Trump's nominee for secretary of state, on Friday, warning that his call to deny China access to islands it has constructed in the South China Sea could provoke a conflict. Mr. Tillerson said during a confirmation hearing this week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that China's efforts to build islands in the sea and to equip some with military equipment were illegal, and he drew comparisons to Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014. State-run news outlets in China angrily denounced Mr. Tillerson's remarks on Friday, vowing to counter any effort by the United States to intervene in the strategically significant waterway, which Beijing argues has been its territory since ancient times. Global Times, a newspaper that often adopts a nationalistic tone, warned in an editorial that the United States might be forced to wage a "large-scale war" if it tried to block China from the islands. "China has enough determination and strength to make sure that his rabble-rousing will not succeed," the editorial said, referring to Mr. Tillerson. China Daily, a state-run, English-language newspaper, said in an editorial that the nominee's remarks were "not worth taking seriously because they are a mishmash of naivety, shortsightedness, worn-out prejudices and unrealistic political fantasies."

45. Abu Sayyaf frees two kidnapped hostages in Philippines
EFE News Service, 2017 01 14

Manila, Jan 14 (EFE).- Jihadist group Abu Sayyaf has released a South Korean captain and Filipino crewman who had been held hostage since an assault on their cargo ship last October on the island of Jolo, southern Philippines. South Korean national Park Chul-hong, 38, and Filipino Glenn Alindajao, 31, "have departed to their homes with their families after two and a half months of captivity," the spokeswoman of the Philippine Presidential Office in Manila, Patmei Ruivivar, told EFE. Park was the captain and Alindajao was a member of the crew on the South Korean flag carrier Dong Bang Giant 2, which was the biggest ship to be attacked by the group, who more frequently target smaller fishing boats. The Philippine chief negotiator and advisor to the Presidency for the Peace Process, Jesus Dureza, presented the hostages in a small televised press conference in the southern town of Jolo, where they landed by plane after being released earlier in the day.

46. Philippine Police Arrest 2 More in September Bombing of Night Market
The New York Times, Felipe Villamor, 2017 01 14

Manila - The Philippine police said on Friday that they had arrested two additional suspects in the

September bombing of a night market that killed 15 people in the hometown of President Rodrigo Duterte, officials said, blaming a small militant Islamist group for the attack. The Criminal Investigation and Detection Group said the two were arrested on Tuesday in Davao City, the site of the attack, where Mr. Duterte used to be mayor. The police identified the suspects as Zack Haron Velasco Lopez and Jessy Vincent Quinto Original, saying they had outstanding arrest warrants for terrorism. Mr. Duterte had declared a state of emergency across the southern Philippines, which includes Davao City, that gives the armed forces police powers to aid in the manhunt. At least seven people had previously been arrested in the bombing, with the police saying that they belonged to the Maute group, a small band of militants based in the south that has been trying to attract the attention of the Islamic State in the Middle East. An attempted bombing outside the American Embassy in late November has also been attributed to the group. Military and police officials said that the assault was an effort to divert attention from a government offensive in the south that Mr. Duterte had ordered.

47. Kerala govt may replace intelligence chief in top police brass reshuffle
The Times of India, 2017 01 14

Mumbai - After a massive reshuffle of IPS officers at the level of SPs, the government is all set to make some major changes at the top police brass. According to top government sources, present head of state intelligence, ADGP R Sreelekha, is likely to be replaced soon. It is reliably learnt that the order in this regard will be issued once the file regarding the same gets clearance from chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan. Sources said that the government was unhappy with the performance of the intelligence department. In the latest instance, the intelligence had not been able to give timely inputs to the chief minister about the recent protest move by the IAS officers, including the meeting that was convened at the chamber of additional chief secretary (finance) K M Abraham, to avail one-day casual leave last Monday.It is reliably learnt that a couple of top police officers, including DGP (coastal security) Muhammed Yasin, are being considered for the post of intelligence director. It is also learnt that ADGP Tomin J Thachankary is likely to be given an appointment in the police force.

Africa – Afrique

48. Egypt slams EU, UK for criticizing ruling on activists
The Associated Press, Hamza Hendawi, 2017 01 14

Cairo - Egypt blasted the EU and Britain on Saturday for criticizing a recent court decision to freeze the assets of three rights activists, accusing both of double standards, telling them to mind their own business, and demanding that it be left alone to pursue its goal of becoming a ``modern'' state. An Egyptian court on Wednesday ruled to freeze the assets of three rights activists, including a prominent women's rights campaigner, Mozn Hassan. It's the latest chapter in a widening crackdown against civil society groups that includes travel bans and a recent law that gives security agencies extensive powers over their work. The activists' asset freezes, as well as those of five other rights campaigners in September, are part of a wider case against at least 12 rights groups that dates back to 2011, but which was revived in 2015. sA sharply-worded statement by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said the comments by the EU and Britain amounted to ``flagrant'' interference in the country's affairs. It also rejected the role of unnamed ``parties'' _ presumably Britain and the EU _ that give themselves the right to judge other nations.

49. Scores killed as Boko Haram strikes again in Madagali
Vanguard News, Umar Yusuf, 2017 01 15

Madagali - At a time when the Federal Government claimed it had defeated Boko Haram insurgency, the terrorist group struck again yesterday in Madagali, Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State killing scores. It was the third successive bomb blast in the last two months in a town that suffered so

much loss during the peak of the insurgency. However, yesterday's incident created anxiety among residents, who maintained that more attacks could happen if the authorities remained beclouded in the euphoria of the acclaimed victory over the sect. The blast which occurred in the morning hours happened at a checkpoint. When Saturday Vanguard contacted, the Chairman of Madagali Local Government Area, Alhaji Yusuf Mohammed, he confirmed the incident, noting that he could not give details because he was not in town. He said: ''I was outside the town for an official engagement but was informed about the incident. That is all I can tell you for now." An eyewitness, who simply identified himself as Baba, said the blast occurred at the entrance of the town. "We heard three blasts near the checkpoint where people gathered to be screened before entering the town as you know today is market day.

50. Mali: visite de François Hollande aux militaires français présents à Gao
Radio France Internationale, 2017 01 14

Gao - Avant de se poser à Bamako pour le XXVIIe sommet Afrique-France, François Hollande s'est rendu le vendredi 13 janvier dans l'après-midi à Gao, dans le nord du Mali, dans la principale base opérationnelle de l'opération Barkhane. Après Tombouctou et Bamako en 2013, le président français accompagné du ministre de la Défense, Jean-Yves Le Drian, a passé en revue les troupes françaises. « C'est une barkhane. Une barkhane, c'est une dune de sable qui est comme la force, elle est belle, elle est puissante et on ne sait pas toujours où elle va. Enfin l'ennemi ne sait pas toujours où elle va [rires]. Moi, je sais en général. » Le commandant de la force Barkhane, le général François-Xavier de Woillemont fait cadeau d'une gravure au président français. Devant plusieurs centaines de soldats, François Hollande mesure le chemin parcouru depuis l'intervention française au Mali : « J'ai d'abord eu longtemps de Gao l'image qui m'était renvoyée par vos chefs et le combat qui s'y livrait. Gao pour moi, c'était un point très important sur une carte, mais c'était aussi des hommes et des femmes qui subissaient les pires outrages de la part des groupes terroristes. C'était une ville qu'il fallait libérer. Ici à Gao, je vous retrouve et nous avons encore à faire. Mais, une administration est en place et la vie est revenue. Je veux donc saluer le succès de cette intervention et le courage de nos soldats. »

51. U.S. warns citizens to avoid Kenya-Somalia border over terror attacks
Xinhua News Agency, 2017 01 14

Nairobi - The United Sates has warned its citizens living in Kenya to avoid traveling to the border area between Somalia and Kenya because of threats by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab. In a revised travel advisory issued on Friday, the U.S. State Department told Americans to avoid travel in the northeastern Kenyan counties of Mandera, Wajir and Garissa, the coastal counties of Tana River and Lamu in their entirety, all areas north of Malindi in Kilifi County, and the Nairobi neighborhood of Eastleigh. "The U.S. citizens should also be aware of potential terrorist threats and the high risk of crime throughout the country," it said in its advisory which replaces that one issued in 2016. Washington also advised its citizens to visit Old Town in the coastal city of Mombasa only at daylight hours and avoid using the Likoni Ferry due to safety concerns.

52. Tunisie : La société en plein débat sur le retour des terroristes
El Watan, Mélanie Matarese, 2017 01 14

Tunis - Des citoyens tunisiens réunis en collectif ont amorcé un véritable débat de société sur la question du retour des djihadistes du Moyen-Orient et de Libye. Sur les pancartes : «La place de Daech est en prison, pas parmi les citoyens», «Nous sommes tous sous la menace du terrorisme» ou encore «Je dis non au terrorisme, pas de pardon ni d'acceptation». Dimanche, un millier de personnes ont manifesté, pour la deuxième fois, au centre de Tunis pour protester contre le retour des djihadistes partis rejoindre les rangs du groupe Etat islamique (EI) en Syrie, en Irak et en Libye. La problématique du «retour», particulièrement vive dans les pays européens, se pose aussi en Tunisie, car selon les Nations unies, plus de 5000 ressortissants se trouveraient dans les rangs d'organisations classées terroristes à l'étranger.

Début décembre, le président Béji Caïd Essebsi a été très clair. «Nous n'allons pas les mettre tous en prison, parce que si nous le faisons, nous n'aurons pas assez de prisons, mais nous prenons les dispositions nécessaires pour qu'ils soient neutralisés. Nous les surveillons», a-t-il déclaré, ajoutant quelques jours plus tard : «Pas de pardon, pas d'amnistie, pas de loi sur le repentir pour les terroristes de retour des zones de conflit.» Après la mobilisation du 24 décembre, à l'appel du Collectif des citoyens de Tunisie (voir entretien ci-contre), les partis politiques et la société civile ont commencé à s'exprimer sur le sujet. Dans le débat : d'un côté, ceux qui ne veulent pas fermer la porte et rejettent l'idée de l'exclusion. Parmi eux : Rached Ghannouchi, chef du parti islamiste Ennahdha, membre de la coalition gouvernementale, qui avait soutenu dans le passé l'idée de «repentance» pour les Tunisiens souhaitant rentrer chez eux, à condition qu'ils abandonnent la violence, a affirmé qu'il était impossible «d'imposer les terroristes aux autres pays dans un monde divisé en nationalités.

Eastern Europe – Europe de l'Est

53. Failure to reform threatens Russia's security, Putin adviser warns
The Financial Times, Kathrin Hille, 2017 01 14

Moscow - Russia needs to radically overhaul its administrative and judicial systems and embrace new technology otherwise economic stagnation could threaten its security, Vladimir Putin's chief adviser on economic reform has warned. Alexei Kudrin, the former finance minister, was asked by Mr Putin last year to come up with a new strategy for economic policymaking for the next term, following the president's planned re-election next year. Outlining his plans on Friday, Mr Kudrin said: "We have come to face the problem that Russia has fallen behind technologically in the world. That, in my view, is the most serious challenge we face in the coming 10 to 15 years." Mr Kudrin said the Russian legal system needed to be reformed to give protection to property rights and to make court decisions more transparent. He also called for a scaling back of the state's role in the economy and the break-up of monopolies. Other proposals included making the labour market more flexible and ceding more power to the regions. Mr Kudrin quit government in 2011 after an argument over defence expenditure but remains one of the president's trusted advisers. He and Mr Putin have strong ties to St Petersburg and he played a key role in Mr Putin's rise to the Kremlin.

54. Russia to deploy more S-400 air defense systems in Crimea – general
Interfax: Russia & CIS General, 2017 01 14

Feodosia - Russia plans to deploy more S-400 'Triumph' air defense missile systems in Crimea, Lieut. Gen. Viktor Sevostyanov, the commander of the 4th Air Force and Air Defense Forces Army, said in an interview. "Surely, this is planned. I wouldn't talk about dates so far," Sevostyanov told journalists in Feodosia on Saturday when asked whether additional S-400 systems could be deployed in Crimea. An air defense regiment armed with a battalion of S-400 systems and its command station were put on combat duty in Crimea on Saturday.

55. Poland welcomes US troops as part of NATO buildup
CNN News, 2017 01 14

Zagan, Poland - Poland's leaders are set to stage a formal welcome ceremony Saturday for the biggest US troop deployment to Europe in decades. Some 4,000 US soldiers have been deployed as part of troop rotations to Europe that the Pentagon has said are intended to bolster ties with NATO allies and send a clear message to Russia. Russia has criticized the continuous deployments as "a threat" to Russian security. Polish Prime Minister Beata Szydlo and Defense Minister Antoni Macierewicz are expected to attend Saturday's event in the Polish town of Zagan. A convoy of US troops and military equipment

crossed the border into Poland on Thursday, having arrived in the German city of Bremerhaven on Sunday. After assembling in Poland, the 3rd Armored Combat Brigade Team of the 4th Infantry Division, deployed from Fort Carson, Colorado, will disperse across seven locations in Eastern Europe for training and exercises with European allies. Maj. Gen. Timothy McGuire, deputy commander of US miltary in Europe, supervises the unloading of US military vehicles from a transport ship in the harbor in Bremerhaven, northwestern Germany. It will serve as part of a rotation of American military assets in the region and is part of an effort to demonstrate America's "rock solid" commitment to its European allies in the wake of Russian President Vladimir Putin's intervention in Ukraine, according to US European Command Deputy Commander Lt. Gen. Tim Ray. Deploying the troops and military hardware is the latest in a series of moves by the US to ramp up its land, sea and air presence in Europe, against a backdrop of concern over potential Russian aggression. Kremlin spokesman Dmitri Peskov told journalists on a conference call Thursday that Russia's response was a natural reaction to an increase in military strength by a neighbor.

56. First sign of thaw for U.S., Russia
The Washington Post, Karen DeYoung & Greg Miller, 2017 01 14

Moscow - Russia has invited the incoming Trump administration to Syrian peace talks it is sponsoring later this month with Turkey and Iran, part of a process from which the Obama administration pointedly has been excluded. U.S. participation, especially if an agreement is reached, would be the first indication of the enhanced U.S.-Russia cooperation that President Vladimir Putin and President-elect Donald Trump have forecast under a Trump administration. The invitation, extended to Trump's designated national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, came in a Dec. 28 phone call to Flynn by Sergey Kislyak, Russia's ambassador in Washington, according to a transition official. The official said that "no decision was made" during the call and that "I don't have anything additional on U.S. attendance at this time." The official spoke on the condition of anonymity based on ground rules set by the transition team. A spokesman for Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said Friday that the United States would attend the talks, according to Turkish media. To be held in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, the talks are tentatively scheduled to begin Jan. 23, three days after Trump's inauguration. Syrian government and opposition representatives are also expected to attend. The Astana meeting will follow an unsuccessful year-long attempt, spearheaded by the Obama administration and Russia, to implement a cease-fire and begin peace talks in Syria. Moscow and Washington have accused each other of sabotaging that effort. Russia initiated the new process, aiming to demonstrate its own leadership role on the regional and global stages.

Iraq/Iran

57. Iran says U.S. can't renegotiate nuclear deal
Tehran Times, 2017 01 14

Tehran - Just a week away from President-elect Donald Trump to take office, Iran is increasingly toughening rhetoric against the U.S. for a possible dishonoring of the 2015 international nuclear deal, saying it won't allow reigniting the debate. "The BARJAM (Persian acronym for the deal) dossier won't reopen, and we won't allow this to happen," Majid Takhtravanchi, top nuclear negotiator and deputy foreign minister for European and American affairs, was quoted as saying on Friday. "And this is the stance of all signatories to the deal." Also, Kamal Kharrazi, director of Iran's Strategic Council on Foreign Relations who was Iran's foreign minister from 1997 to 2008, on Friday highlighted the international dimension of the deal, which cannot be reviewed. Iran and six world powers - the U.S., China, Russia, France, England, and Germany - finalized the nuclear deal in July 2015, removing sanctions against Iran in exchange for it pursuing a limited nuclear program.

58. N. Deal with Iran Not Open to Review
Fars News Agency, 2017 01 14

Tehran - Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bahram Qassemi blasted US Secretary of State nominee Rex Tillerson for his remarks against the internationally-accepted nuclear deal between Tehran and the world powers, and said the agreement would never go under renegotiation. "The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is an international agreement between Iran, the Group 5+1 (the US, Russia, China, Britain and France plus Germany) and the EU which has also been approved by the UN and it is not a deal merely between Iran and the US," Qassemi told FNA on Saturday. He said the nuclear agreement cannot be reviewed again, and stressed that even thinking about making any change in it is "impossible". Qassemi addressed Tillerson, and said a person who has not yet been entrusted with an official responsibility had better think about the JCPOA and the consequences of his remarks so that he will not be forced to change them in later stages. If he is approved as Secretary of State, Rex Tillerson said he would plan a "full review" of the international accord. But appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Tillerson did not promise to rip up the deal, as President-elect Donald Trump sometimes has said he would do.

59. Iraq makes swift territorial gains against IS in Mosul
The Associated Press, Susannah George, 2017 01 14

Mosul, Iraq - Iraqi forces have won a string of swift territorial gains in Mosul in the fight against the Islamic State group after months of slow progress. Government troops retook the eastern edge of a third bridge in Mosul Saturday and a cluster of buildings inside Mosul university, according to a senior Iraqi officer overseeing the operation. IS fighters overran Mosul in the summer of 2014, announcing from there their self-styled ``caliphate'' after taking a large swath of Iraq and Syria in a lightning surge. Access to the city's central bank, a large taxable civilian population and nearby oilfields quickly made IS the world's wealthiest terrorist group. Yet even as a punishing campaign of U.S.-led coalition airstrikes has pushed the militants underground, IS leaders continued to use Mosul as a key logistical hub for planning meetings. If recaptured by the Iraqi forces, IS territory in Iraq that once stretched across a third of the country would be reduced to small pockets in the north and west that troops will likely be able to mop up relatively quickly. Iraqi forces now control the eastern sides of three of the city's five bridges that span the Tigris river connecting Mosul's east to west. Warplanes from the U.S.-led coalition bombed the city's bridges late last year in an effort to isolate IS fighters in the city's east by disrupting resupply routes.

60. Iraq Gains Ground in Mosul --- Forces begin to retake ISIS base at university in what officials call a major step in offensive
The Wall Street Journal, Tamer El-Ghobashy, Ali A. Nabhan, 2017 01 14

Mosul - Iraqi troops breached the Mosul University campus used by Islamic State as a military facility, in what officials said was a significant advance in the nearly four-month battle to reclaim the city. Retaking the university would be a major step in bringing the eastern half of Mosul -- Islamic State's largest stronghold in Iraq -- fully under Iraqi government control, senior officers said Friday. Islamic State remains fully in control of the western half of the city, which is bisected by the Tigris River. The progress by the Iraqi military follows a shift in tactics last month to join elite forces and make them more nimble, in an effort to overcome Islamic State resistance and stem mounting civilian and military casualties. The campus is one of the two main facilities in Mosul that U.S. and Iraqi officials said the militants used to build bombs, develop chemical weapons and treat wounded fighters. Iraqi forces seized the other facility, a hospital, last week. "If they lose the campus, their fighters and supporters will lose their morale. For them, losing the campus means losing the eastern side of the city," said Gen. Sami al-Aridi, a commander with the forces leading the push into the university. Col. John Dorrian, spokesman for the U.S.-led

international coalition battling Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, said the progress at the university and other parts of eastern Mosul indicated Islamic State's "days in Mosul are quickly coming to an end."

Middle East – Moyen-Orient

61. Imams decry vow to move U.S. Embassy
The Washington Post, William Booth, 2017 01 14

Ramallah, West Bank - As promised, imams at mosques in the Palestinian towns and villages of the West Bank preached on Friday against President-elect Donald Trump's promise to move the U.S. Embassy to the contested city of Jerusalem. Palestinian leaders called for sermons and prayer to oppose the relocation. Muslim preachers on the Palestinian Authority payroll received suggested talking points about the possible embassy move. At the Jamal Abdel Nasser Mosque in Ramallah, the cleric warned that moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem could "engulf the region in the flames." But there were no major demonstrations on Friday in the West Bank against the proposed embassy move - though there were the usual demonstrations in Bilin and Kafr Qaddum, as there have been weekly for years. The preacher in Ramallah, Saleh Mutan, told his listeners that "the Americans always say they are neutral, but this step will be a slap in the face." Mutan reminded the faithful that such a move would mark a reversal of years of U.S. policy, and he suggested that moving the embassy would threaten not only Palestinian aspirations to have their future capital in Jerusalem but also Al-Aqsa Mosque, the third-holiest site in Islam and a searing-hot red button for Palestinians.

62. Algeria claims it uncovered Israeli spy network
Israel National News, Ben Ariel, 2017 01 14

Jerusalem - Algeria claims to have uncovered an international spy network operating for Israel, Arab media outlets reported on Friday. The reports, according to the website of the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, said the network was made up of 10 members and was based in southern Algeria. The members allegedly included operatives from Libya, Mali, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria and Kenya. Algerian security forces also seized sophisticated radios used to transmit information by the spies, according to the Arab media reports. Those spies arrested are being held in temporary detention under a court order that accuses them of espionage, creating anarchy in the country and harming national security.

63. Can you manage the Mossad's money?
Yedioth Ahronoth, 2017 01 14

Jerusalem - The Israeli Mossad spy agency has posted job advertisements looking for an accountant. The job description calls for an accountant who is willing to work in a challenging position which combines unusual field work." Anyone – male or female – can apply. But the Mossad isn't looking for just any accountant – they want someone who can conduct operations" and work in the field." What this could actually mean is anybody's guess. The spy agency would prefer the applicant to have at least three years of accounting experience, and would prefer someone who has worked at companies such as Deloitte, Global, Ernst and Young, KMPG International, or PWC. Additional preference would go to people with a law degree, along with having either an economics background or a background in mergers and acquisitions. They must also be able to speak English at a very high level, with additional languages a plus.

Others — Autres

Nil

Western Europe – Europe de l'Ouest

64. Dès la fin 2015, la DGSE envisageait une victoire de Trump
Le Monde, Jacques Follorou, 2017 01 14

Paris - La gourmandise est un péché qui a sans doute poussé le chef de la direction générale de la sécurité extérieure (DGSE), principal service secret français, à révéler le contenu d'une note classée secret-défense devant un parterre d'experts et de -diplomates de haut niveau. Concluant, le 15 décembre 2016, à l'Ecole militaire, à Paris, une conférence fermée, Bernard -Bajolet planchait sur " les affrontements du futur ", lorsque d'un coup, visiblement troublé par la transgression qu'il s'apprêtait à commettre, il ne put cacher sa joie de démontrer le savoir-faire de la DGSE. " Nos services avaient commis une note, le 15 décembre 2015, intitulée : "Victoire de M. Trump à l'élection américaine, -quelles conséquences?" " Se ressaisissant, M. Bajolet émit une nuance. " Ça ne veut pas dire qu'on l'avait prévu , indiqua-t-il, avant d'enfoncer tout de même le clou. Mais nous avions pris en compte cette -hypothèse et nous avions invité nos autorités à y réfléchir. " Le propos n'est pas neutre. En décembre 2015, la diplomatie française aux Etats-Unis n'a encore pris aucun contact avec les équipes Trump, alors qu'elle entretient déjà des relations suivies avec celles de la can-didate à l'investiture démocrate, Hillary Clinton. A l'instar de la scène politique de Washington, les capitales européennes, dont Paris, ne voient pas le milliardaire transformer une popularité qui dure dans les sondages depuis août en bulletins de vote lors des primaires en février 2016. La DGSE n'est pas seule à prendre au sérieux le milliardaire. Trois jours avant la remise à l'Elysée et au Quai d'Orsay de la note évoquant l'élection de Donald Trump à la présidence des Etats-Unis, Le Monde , dans son éditorial, expliquait pourquoi " Donald Trump n'est pas une farce, hélas! ". Mais notre journal n'allait pas jusqu'à le donner vainqueur.

65. Swedish party expels politicians for 'Camp Auschwitz' flag
The Local.se, 2017 01 14

Stockholm - Two Swedish politicians have been asked to leave the anti-immigration Sweden Democrats party after one loaded up a picture on Facebook of a man holding a flag saying "Camp Auschwitz". The anti-racist site Inte Racist, Men… (Not racist but…) on Friday reported the post by Monica Evertson, who along with her husband Peter, represents the populist party in Sävsjö, a small town in Småland. The site reported that the man holding the sign had shared a campsite with the couple at the Kuggnäs Festival. Henrik Vinge, the party's head of press, told TT that the party intended to expel the couple. "The local party organization has been requested to invite these people to leave the party. If this call is not heeded, the issue will be brought up in the party's membership committee on Monday," he said in a statement reported by Sweden's TT newswire. "This procedure could lead to people getting their membership canceled." The Inte Racist, Men exposé also quoted a string of racist comments Monica Evertson had made on Facebook, including one where she declared that that she "couldn't bear to have [my] wallet stolen (by a negro)".

66. Turkey remands two foreigners linked to Istanbul attack
Hurriyet News, 2017 01 14

Istanbul -An Istanbul court on Friday remanded in custody twoforeign nationals linked to the deadly attack on an Istanbul nightclub on NewYear's Eve, state-run Anadolu Agency has reported. Two suspects Omar Asim and Abuliezi Abuduhamiti, who are Chinesecitizens, are accused of "being member of an armed terror organization," and"helping 39 times first-degree-murder". At least 35 people were detained after the attack, according to apolice source. A full investigation into the terror attack remains underway, thesource, who spoke on condition of anonymity due to restrictions on talking to themedia, said.

67. Erdogan Says Troops Will Be in Cyprus 'Forever,' Complicating Hopes of Reuniting

The New York Times, Nick Cumming-Bruce, 2017 01 14

Geneva - Turkey's president declared on Friday that Turkish troops would remain in Cyprus "forever," complicating hopes of reuniting the island nation, which has been effectively partitioned since 1974. "Greece is fleeing again from a solution to the Cyprus problem," the president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, told reporters in Istanbul on Friday. "Turkey will be in Cyprus forever." That said, Mr. Erdogan often takes a firmer line with domestic audiences than with foreign ones, and diplomats said they remained cautiously optimistic. In 1974, a coup sponsored by the military junta that controlled Greece at the time ousted the government of Cyprus, and Turkey invaded, arguing that the Turkish Cypriots needed its protection. The nation has been largely stable and peaceful for decades, but this is one of the world's thorniest and longest conflicts. Since the late 1970s, leaders of both the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots have agreed in principle on a "bizonal, bicommunal federation" as the basis for reunification, but have different understandings of that term.

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